FALL/WINTER 2022 | VOLUME 16 | NUMBER 2

# GEORGIA HISTORY



THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

CELEBRATED MAY 19th 1870

Honoring everyone at the Aflac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center for providing comfort, care and hope to children and families in Georgia and beyond, each and every day.

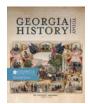


Kathelen and Dan Amos, along with the entire Aflac family of employees, sales force and Board members, applaud Donna Hyland, fellow Georgia Trustee honoree, and the entire medical and supporting staff of the Aflac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center of Children's Healthcare of Atlanta for making a difference in the lives of the patients and families entrusted in their care.

All of us at Aflac cherish our continuing, 27-year partnership and are honored to contribute to the outstanding research, treatment and programs that make it one of the leading pediatric cancer and blood disorders programs in the country.



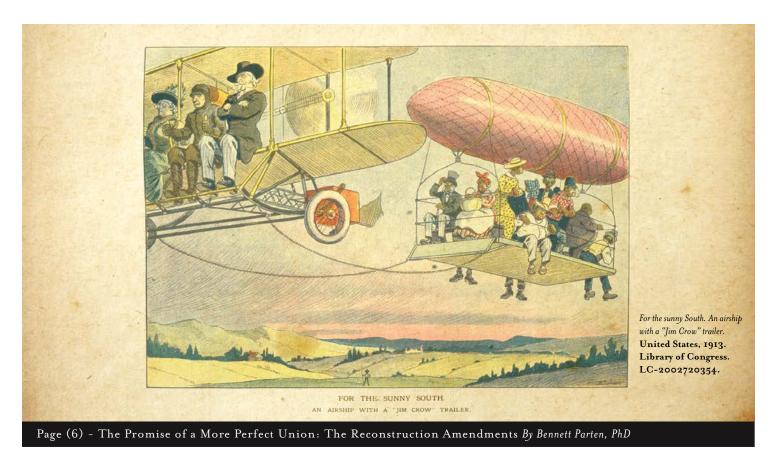
# GEORGIA BENEFIT ORY



# ON THE COVER

The Fifteenth Amendment. May 19, 1870. Library of Congress. LC-2003690776.

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# GEORGIA EXCELLENCE

We celebrate 50+ years of success powered by the talent and strength of our workforce. We look forward to continuing our investment in Georgia as we innovate for the future of business aviation.





# 2022-2023 SPECIAL ISSUE

# Bringing History to Life in the Classroom and Beyond

This special issue of Georgia History Today focuses on the Georgia Historical Society's annual Georgia History Festival. From a full schedule of events (pg. 30), to stories based on the Festival's theme (pg. 30), to messages from our friends and supporters (pg. 34), each page offers a glimpse into the many ways GHS brings history to life in the classroom and beyond through this unique history education series. After reading this issue, please continue exploring everything the Festival has to offer by visiting georgiahistoryfestival.org.

# About the Georgia History Festival

The Georgia History Festival is the signature K-12 educational program of the Georgia Historical Society, reaching nearly 250,000 students statewide. Beginning with the new school year in September, a variety of public programs, exhibits, in-school events, and educational resources bring history to life for students of all ages and encourage Georgians to explore the richness and diversity of our state's past. In addition to new virtual programming, the Festival includes popular annual events like the Colonial Faire and Muster living-history program held at Wormsloe State Historic Site, Savannah's Georgia Day Parade, and the elegant Trustees Gala.

# About the 2022-2023 Georgia History Festival Theme

Each year, GHS selects a person or significant topic in Georgia's history as the focus of the Festival's educational programs and resources. The 2022-2023 focus of study will be, The Promise of a More Perfect Union: Reconstruction and the Gilded Age.

From online and in-person programs and events for the public, to new classroom resources and training opportunities for teachers, the Georgia History Festival will explore the history and legacy of this fascinating era that challenged America to live up to its creed that promised freedom, liberty, equality, and justice for all. This focus of study is aligned with the Georgia Standards of Excellence and will support students' understanding of the economic, political, and social changes that Georgians faced in the tumultuous period of the half century following the Civil War.

## 2022-2023 Georgia History Festival Committee

# Co-Chairs:

Dan Cathy and Shirley Franklin

# Members:

Ellen Bolch, Paul Bowers, Mark Burns, Emily Cay, Shan Cooper, Bob Faircloth, Tommy Holder, Bob Jepson, Jeff Kole, Kathy Levitt, Linda Moore, Ted Moore, Pat O'Connor, Austin Sullivan



# Gulfstream<sup>®</sup>





















# An Example Worth Emulating

by W. Todd Groce, PhD

On December 23, 1783, in a dramatic public ceremony at the State House in Annapolis, Maryland, General George Washington resigned his commission as commander of the victorious American army. In returning the commission given to him eight years earlier by the Continental Congress, he did something extraordinary and up to that point rarely seen in history—he voluntarily gave up power.

Washington modeled his actions on those of the Roman general Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, who returned the dictatorial powers temporarily given him by the Roman senate. At the very moment when Washington could have seized power, with a loyal and battle-hardened army at his command, he refused to grab the scepter and place the crown upon his head. When King George III heard of Washington's decision, he supposedly remarked, "If Washington does that, he will be the greatest man in the world."

It was inconceivable to the British monarch that anyone could resist the temptation to install themselves as king. Indeed, surrendering power was not typical behavior. History was replete with examples of generals who, having won a revolution, refused to step aside, and relinquish power to civilian authority, setting themselves up as absolute rulers. Washington's return of his commission was an extraordinary act of self-control, self-denial, and statesmanship that had not been seen since the Roman Republic.

Fourteen years later, after serving two terms as President of the United Sates, Washington once again demonstrated his commitment to the rule of law and constitutional government when he self-imposed a two-term limit and returned power to the people who elected him.

This year marks the 290th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. In his own time, he was seen as "the indispensable man," and most historians have continued to view him as such.

Over the past few years, our first president's legacy has come under fire, especially his ownership of slaves. And yet, we cannot forget that in surrendering power peacefully he set the standard of conduct for every American leader that would follow, ensuring the survival of the republic to this day.

As a general rule, our political leaders have emulated Washington. They have accepted the verdict at the polls, respecting both the democratic process and the sovereignty of the American people, even when the results seemed questionable. They have set aside their wounded feelings and their disappointment so that government of, by, and for the People, as Lincoln famously put it, would not perish from the earth. In doing so, they have demonstrated to the world that a self-governing republic can work.

Since its founding, the American republic has survived many challenges of our own creation. We have endured elections so close they had to be decided by the House of Representatives; backroom intrigue and deal swapping; a secession movement and civil war; flawed and misguided leaders; and repeated pressure from homegrown anti-democratic forces. So far, we have proven that Benjamin Franklin needlessly worried whether Americans could keep their republic.

And we will keep it so long as our leaders continue to follow the example set by Washington. Even after the passage of two and a half centuries, he is still worthy of emulation.

W. TODD GROCE, PH.D.

President & CEO of the Georgia

Historical Society

wtgroce@georgiahstory.com





# The Promise of a More Perfect Union: THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

BY BENNETT PARTEN, PHD

Vol. IX.-No. 425.7

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

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SCENE IN THE HOUSE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION, JANUARY \$1, 1865.

No period in American history
was as radical as Reconstruction.
The term itself, first popularized
by President Abraham Lincoln as
early as 1863, suggests a rebuilding
or a reconstituting of American
society after the Civil War. But
so great were the changes that
historians now describe the period
as being more reminiscent of a
revolution—or even a second
American founding.

he Reconstruction amendments—the Thirteenth (1865), Fourteenth (1868), and Fifteenth (1870) Amendments—were the lynchpins behind this moment of American rebirth. Each did something profound (end slavery, grant citizenship, and enshrine voting rights), and each addressed the two pivotal issues of the post-war period: the abolition of chattel slavery and the integration of African Americans into the national body politic as free and independent people.

Indeed, it is hard for us to fully grasp the changes wrought by emancipation. In 1860, the national population counted among its number over four million enslaved people. Enslaved people, in turn, represented the nation's most valuable financial asset, a sum total greater than the value of all the railroads and manufacturing output combined. American cotton production—which relied on enslaved labor—had one of its most profitable years in 1859, just two years before the war. And in the years leading up to the war, there were more millionaires per capita living in the Mississippi Valley—that is, between New Orleans and Memphis—than anywhere else in the country. Ending slavery, in other words, sparked an enormous transformation of society.

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Yet it was never certain that any of these changes would last. Nor was it ever clear that ending slavery would mean more than freeing enslaved people from bondage. That it did has a lot to do with the Republican Party and especially the "radical Republicans" who took control of Congress in 1866.

Distinctly Northern, commercially-minded, and unapologetically anti-slavery, the Republicans of Reconstruction were classic nineteenth-century liberals. They were modernizers and proselytizers of American progress. They believed in a strong and active federal government and believed that government, if used appropriately, could expand the liberty and opportunity of everyone; many of the key figures of Reconstruction, after all, were the same legislators who oversaw the passage of such transformative bills as the Homestead Act, the Morrill Land Grant College Act, and the Pacific Railway Act during the war—and in a single congressional term as well.

But above all, the Republicans who dominated Congress during Reconstruction were people who believed in rights and felt that the first duty of government was to protect the rights of its people.

This was the belief that gave birth to the Reconstruction amendments. Seeds of the Republican vision are alive in each. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery *forever*, thus recognizing the basic right to own one's self and one's labor. The Fourteenth Amendment outlined the basic rights of citizenship, including the all-important rights to due process and equal protection. And the Fifteenth Amendment, at least in its initial intent, guaranteed that the right to vote could never be "denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Yet while each of the three amendments represent bold steps on their own, they are even bolder and more profound when viewed alongside the measures meant to act as compliments. For example, Congress passed as a successor bill to the Fifteenth Amendment the Civil Rights Act of 1870 or the "Enforcement Bill." This gave the federal government greater powers to enforce the amendment and prosecute malevolent and often extra-legal actors—namely, the Ku Klux Klan. Congress also sustained a contemporaneous agency known as the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned lands—better known as the Freedmen's Bureau—that placed agents across the South and empowered them to act on behalf of freed people everywhere. The Bureau ran its own court system, settled labor disputes, and trained teachers to work in some of the nation's





very first public-school systems. This is not even mentioning the Reconstruction Acts, passed in 1867, which complimented passage of the Fourteenth Amendment and outlined a plan by which the former states of the Confederacy could rejoin the Union.

All this is to say that, in many ways, the Reconstruction amendments represented the tip of the spear, the necessary legislation that made a wider, more meaningful reconstruction of society possible.

At the same time, hindsight gives us the benefit of knowing how Reconstruction ended. And while we remember the Reconstruction amendments for all that they did, we also remember them for what they failed to do. Loopholes and exclusions abound. The Thirteenth Amendment, for one, abolished slavery except for as punishment for a crime, an exception that allowed all types of slavery—like prison labor, convict leasing, chain gangs, and the like—to thrive. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed universal male suffrage in its fine print but said nothing about women; it



also provided birthright citizenship to anyone born in the U.S. except, ironically, Native Americans. The particular wording of the Fifteenth Amendment—forgoing more expansive language for a narrower set of descriptors—also left it open to various forms of electioneering, culminating in the widespread disenfranchisement of African Americans in states across the South.

Of course, the Supreme Court deserves some responsibility for the era's shortcomings. A series of influential court decisions—

The Slaughter-House Cases (1873, United States v. Cruikshank
(1876), The Civil Rights Cases (1883), and finally, Plessy v. Ferguson
(1896)—all chipped away at the scope and power of the three amendments, leaving them feeble in the face of Jim Crow racism and the Gilded Age rise of industrial capitalism. We can thus acknowledge the Reconstruction amendments for what they achieved, but we should also know that their fallibility and failure is an important legacy, too.

There is, however, another way of thinking about the overall legacy of the Reconstruction amendments. It requires zooming out from Reconstruction and viewing the entire Civil War era from the perspective of national growth and development. The war, it is clear, changed things. The problem of financing the war modernized our national banking system, which included the creation of our first national currency, a note known as the 'greenback dollar.' The outcome of the war settled for all time the question of slavery in the West, allowing for the rapid settlement of western lands; indeed, eleven new states received statehood in the time between the firing on Fort Sumter and the turn of the twentieth century. And as important, the combined

shocks of war and emancipation shifted the levers of the American economy, hastening the turn toward an industrial future.

The Reconstruction amendments fit within the scope of these transformations as perhaps the most important change of all. Just as the settling of the West stitched together an American nation out of two, disparate coasts, the Reconstruction amendments tied a nation to its people and vice versa. For the first time, Americans knew what they could expect from the federal government, and in turn, the government now had constitutional mechanisms in place that could secure the rights of its citizens. Prior to the Reconstruction amendments, no such relationship existed. Most issues relating to civil and political rights were dealt with at the state or local level if they were dealt with at all. The Reconstruction amendments marked a turning point in American life because they nationalized the rights that everyone, regardless of class or color, could expect.

If this change seems insignificant to us now, it is because we've grown so accustomed to the nation it created.

Images in order of appearance.

Scene in the House on the passage of the proposition to amend the Constitution. January 31, 1865. Library of Congress. LC-00652833.

Joint Resolution Proposing the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, page 1. National Archives.

The Freedmen's Bureau / Drawn by A.R. Waud. 1868. Library of Congress. LC-92514996.

The Misses Cooke's school room, Freedman's Bureau, Richmond, Va. / from a sketch by Jas. E. Taylor. 1866. Library of Congress. LC-98510871.

The Two Platforms. Pennsylvania, 1866. Library of Congress. LC-2008661700.

Bennett Parten, PhD, is an assistant professor of history at Georgia Southern University. He can be reached at bparten@georgiasouthern.edu.

Georgia Del 26" 1875 Attanto GEMS May Benjamer Couly Augusto Da TUNIS That myself more mong obligations to you for him broksepions therein I with The Letters Left of the Loss, it share be endeavour to Nate Pedersen smont the good opinion of yoursely Y ar other forends, Thave by agrice of counties of My contest with Nicet Seffron but do Think we arght to have a New Central (Committe) & that will never the the colling a state Convention of the Republion fasty, but if it is not done I men if me donot get a new Central Comonth: nothing can be done to advantage by Republicans in gro lor cal Lossow wire do nothing, 4 Bryout, will do everything he could but up in the borang as he always has done. I will be in Savannah for a few days, stease let me hear your views. desert to Me (mar cover) To Man Sarah Taylor. Gordon Strut Love. Netween Bull, Whitather, Streets, Savonnah: as Iwish very to get your Tiens) for it is very newsay for us to Tuling to assauge the Basty. It the Battle of (1896) no mon appealet, except my Progen for the health & happy neps of yours. O. Hampbell

"I am going north in a few weeks, to try & make money to fight the Combination now against me – Bryant, & the Democrats, have joined forces to kill me, or compel me to Leave Georgia..."

So wrote Tunis Campbell in 1876 to former Georgia Governor Benjamin Conley in a letter owned by the Georgia Historical Society. At the time, Campbell truly was in a fight for his life. As the highest-ranking African-American politician in Georgia during the Reconstruction era, Campbell had a target on his back. When Campbell wrote that the Democrats were going to "kill" him or "compel" him to leave Georgia, he meant both quite literally.

Campbell, however, was no stranger to perseverance in the face of violence. Born into a free Black family in Middlebrook, New Jersey, in 1812, Campbell graduated from an Episcopalian boarding school when he was 18 years old. He then founded an anticolonization society in 1832, pledging "never to leave this country until every slave was free on American soil." His abolitionist and anticolonization views made him the target of mob violence, and once he was nearly killed in a mob attack.

With the Civil War in full swing in 1863, US Secretary of War Edwin Stanton commissioned Campbell to work in Port Royal, South Carolina, overseeing administrative work for formerly enslaved people who were gathering there under the protection of the United States Army. Following the success of Sherman's March to the Sea, Campbell was appointed to supervise land claims and Black resettlement on the sea islands Ossabaw, Colonels, St Catherines, and Sapelo.

After the Civil War, Georgia planters, armed with pardons from President Andrew Johnson, quickly regained control of the sea islands. In response, Campbell purchased 1,250 acres at Belle Ville in McIntosh County, establishing an association of freedmen to allow for Black ownership of parcels of the estate.

Campbell also became involved in Georgia Reconstruction politics, serving as vice president of the Republican Party, justice of the peace, delegate to the state constitutional convention, and state senator from the Second District (comprising Liberty, McIntosh, and Tattnall counties).

His activities effectively created a unique Black power structure in McIntosh County, but also drew near constant harassment from the Ku Klux Klan. Campbell traveled everywhere protected by a 300-man militia unit to keep him safe, but even so his house was burned, and he barely survived a poisoning attempt.

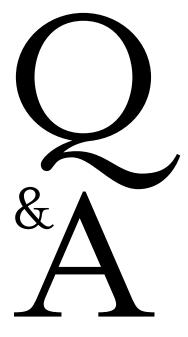
When Democrats resumed their control of Georgia state politics in 1871, they went to extraordinary lengths to overthrow Reconstructionera reforms. Campbell continued to fight for rights for Black people for five more years, until the time of the letter owned by the Georgia Historical Society. Outmaneuvered, outflanked, and outgunned, in 1876 Campbell was finally tried, convicted, and jailed under false charges, stripped of his political appointments, and forced into hard labor. After his release in 1877, Campbell immediately left Georgia, heading north for the rest of his life.

He wrote an aptly titled book, *Sufferings of the Reverend T. G. Campbell and His Family in Georgia*, published in 1877. Campbell died in Boston on December 4, 1891.

The Tunis Campbell letter quoted above is one of two Campbell letters in the Benjamin Conley papers (GHS 2688) at the Georgia Historical Society. The collection includes correspondence, and legal and financial documents regarding Benjamin Conley, the 47th governor of Georgia, and Reconstruction in Georgia and the South. The Benjamin Conley papers were a gift of Amanda Pace in 2018.

Letters from Tunis G. Campbell sent while in Savannah, 1875. From the Benjamin F. Conley papers at the Georgia Historical Society, GHS 2688.

Nate Pedersen is GHS Manager of the Archival and Reference Team. He can be reached at npedersen@georgiahistory.com.





By Stan Deaton, PhD



Shan Cooper was elected to serve as the Chair of the GHS Board of Curators at its Annual Meeting in June 2022 and began her term on July 1.

# WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU TO CHAIR THE GHS BOARD OF CURATORS?

This is so special to me on two levels. First, I am standing in the role that our dear friend Pete Correll would be standing in, and it's an honor to fill that chair. [A.D. "Pete" Correll was serving as GHS Vice Chair and slated to succeed GHS Board Chair Tommy Holder when he died on May 25, 2021]. It's also an honor that the board would entrust this work to me. It's a very important job.

# WHAT EXCITES YOU ABOUT GHS AND WHAT ROLE DO YOU SEE THE INSTITUTION PLAYING IN OUR STATE?

The impact that we have on our students and our teachers across the state is what excites me about GHS. We play a critical role in how our students understand history. That's exciting. We also support and impact our teachers, providing tools and resources to help them find creative ways to educate our students by bringing history to life. Finally, I love that

GHS is seen as the honest broker as relates to the history of our state. As such, we feel a great sense of responsibility and accountability to ensure we do our homework.

# DESCRIBE YOUR PHILOSOPHY OF LEADERSHIP OF A NON-PROFIT BOARD CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE.

Both for-profit and non-profit boards have a governance function. So, my philosophy of leadership is the same for both. In both entities, leadership is charged with ensuring the mission and vision of the organization is achieved. One of my guiding principles is Mission First, People Always. In essence, the mission does not happen without the people. People deliver the mission. This is more easily achieved when there is a shared sense of purpose and lived values amongst the internal team, as well as external supporters and stakeholders. So, the leader's role is simple: deliver the desired impact, be a good listener, simplify the complex for others, remove barriers, and provide resources. Most importantly, always remember it is about the people.

#### WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU SEE AHEAD FOR GHS?

There are two: sustainability and succession. In terms of sustainability, my desire is to ensure that the organization continues to thrive and remain relevant for generations to come. In order to do so, it's imperative that the world fully understands our role in telling American and Georgia history, as well as how our past history can help us chart a stronger future together. Our second challenge is succession. We have a tremendously talented and dedicated team at GHS. I cannot imagine having to find successors for our leadership team! This team's skills are so unique that I know their level of competence and know-how will not be easy to find in the marketplace. I do not look forward to the moment, but I recognize that for the good of the organization we must be mindful of this potential change. So, my hope is to start planning now.

# ONE OF YOUR STRATEGIES FOR PERSONAL GROWTH IS PUTTING TOGETHER A "PERSONAL BOARD"—WHERE DID YOU GET THIS IDEA AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

I got the idea early in my career. I recognized that I had no role models to help me transition to or even understand how corporate America worked. My mother retired from Walmart and my dad from Ace Hardware. Neither of them worked at the corporate level of these organizations. How was I to be successful in corporate America? Fortunately for me, I met an incredible woman by the name of Connie

Fisher who served as my first mentor. Connie taught me how to navigate and be successful in a corporate environment. I quickly recognized that there was more guidance I would need as my career grew. There are so many blind spots that we have as individuals that it's important to have others looking out for us. So, with each new role, I looked around and identified leaders with great reputations who could help me. Fortunately, Robert Brown agreed to be on my personal board. I had read about him, and I picked up the phone and asked for a meeting. He said yes. I had just come into town and had agreed to work in a leadership position at Lockheed Martin. I told him, "As you watch me in the community, if there's something I'm not doing well, I need your feedback and your coaching, as well as the ability to call on you with questions or just to share ideas." He said yes.

# HOW DID YOU FIRST HEAR ABOUT THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY?

Robert Brown. As we got to know each other, he shared information about his work at GHS and what he was doing. It was his favorite board, he said, and he loved the board and staff. He was always smiling and giddy about what the team was working on. He loved it. He captured my imagination when he told me what he was learning. I wanted to be part of this work. And I truly feel that I'm receiving more than I'm giving.

# WHAT CHALLENGES DID YOU FACE WHEN YOU WERE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER AT LOCKHEED MARTIN AERONAUTICS?

Lockheed Martin is an amazing company that allowed me to experience many things that I would not have otherwise. I transitioned from a functional role to running a multibillion-dollar operation, which is not too common. The company allowed me to grow and invested in me. Being the first woman in that position, there were things that people didn't expect me to achieve transitioning into such a complex role. Some people certainly did not expect to see a woman of color in that role. Others I'm sure questioned whether I could even lead the team. But the mission of the organization and its importance to our allies around the world gave me the added motivation that I needed to ensure I did all I could do to master the assignment. For example, we had customers visit us from all over the world and I wanted to represent my team and the company with excellence. So, I appointed a protocol officer whose role was to ensure that I understood the cultural expectations as they related to being a woman in that position. In her role she would advise me on, for instance, what colors I could or could not wear or should I initiate a handshake or not based on our visitor's





country's cultural norms. She helped me to be prepared. I did this to make our customers feel welcomed and show respect. And to my pleasant surprise, they reciprocated.

# WHAT GENRES DO YOU LIKE TO READ, AND WHAT ARE YOU CURRENTLY READING?

I like reading books that take me someplace else. For fun, I love reading anything by David Baldacci. I also read a lot of leadership books. Right now, I'm reading *The Politics Industry: How Political Innovation Can Break Partisan Gridlock and Save Our Democracy* (Harvard Business Review Press, 2020) by Katherine Gehl and Michael Porter. It's a book given to me by my dear friend Sonny Deriso. I have this passion and

focus on what I can personally do to create greater unity in our community at the local, state, or even national level. We've gotten disconnected from each other. So, I proactively seek opportunities where I can work to ensure that, regardless of our diverse views or backgrounds, I foster an environment where we can all come together, contribute, and thrive. We're all members of the human race and stronger together. In many ways, we've lost this perspective but it's critical that we never forget. It's too important.

# WHAT HISTORICAL FIGURE (DEAD OR LIVING) WOULD YOU MOST LIKE TO HAVE DINNER WITH?

Colin Powell. He was one of my idols. I learned many leadership tips from him by reading his books or just observing him in public service. For instance, he said that you'll never have 100 percent of the information you need to make a decision, so be comfortable with just having 70 percent of the information. I used that throughout my career. I watched as he appeared to always focus on what was important and to not be overly emotional. He was very rational and thoughtful. I tried to emulate much of his leadership style in my own career.

# WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE YOUR LEGACY AS GHS BOARD CHAIR?

That I served well, that we delivered with excellence on all aspects of our mission, and that I made a difference in the lives of our team, our donor community and key stakeholders, and our teachers and students.

Stan Deaton, PhD, is the Dr. Elaine B. Andrews Distinguished Historian at the Georgia Historical Society. He can be reached at sdeaton@georgiahistory.com.

Mason Public Leadership Lecture, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, October 2022 — Photo by W. Todd Groce

Eddie and Shan Cooper with Governor and Mrs. Kemp at the 2022 GHS Trustees Gala — Photo by Russ Bryant

# Powering a stronger community.

Community is at the heart of what makes Georgia such a desirable place to live, learn, and do business.

We believe in strengthening our community, which is why the company, our employees, and our retirees have supported various local organizations over the past decade with both our time and resources.



# Teaching Challenging Histories in Georgia

By Lisa Landers and Anastacia Scott, PhD

The Georgia Historical Society's (GHS) new program, Recognizing an Imperfect Past: A History and Race Initiative (HRI), provides opportunities to have the difficult but necessary conversations about the histories of race and racial violence in our nation. Through HRI, GHS uses the story of the past to support Americans gaining a better understanding about the role race has played in shaping Georgia and the United States.

In 2020, GHS education staff developed an instructional guide for teaching challenging histories, a resource for K-12 educators that highlights archival materials and relevant classroom strategies related to teaching complex historical topics.

In Spring 2022, with an interest in creating new professional learning opportunities for educators, GHS hosted a virtual focus group to conduct research on immediate needs when teaching challenging histories.

Educators from across Georgia participated in the focus group, providing vital feedback illuminating their instructional needs. The data highlighted areas where GHS can best support educators: giving guidance on how to teach educational standards related to challenging histories; providing relevant archival resources connected to educational standards; and hosting professional training opportunities for teaching complex narratives.

Armed with this research, in July 2022, GHS welcomed twenty educators from across Georgia to the newly renovated GHS Research Center for a unique in-person professional development opportunity. The Teaching Challenging Histories in Georgia seminar hosted elementary through high school educators who teach courses in social studies and English language arts, including US and World histories, geography, civics, reading, and writing.





During the seminar, GHS presented instructional support and classroom strategies for better understanding and discussing complex and nuanced historical topics featured in the Georgia Standards of Excellence (GSE) such as slavery, Jim Crow, events of racial violence, and major historical periods such as Reconstruction and the Civil Rights Movement.

Helping students think critically about the past is not new for GHS, but in the face of recent legislation in Georgia regarding teaching "divisive concepts" this training presented a tangible and practical opportunity for educators. The seminar addressed three key areas of need: classroom strategies for having constructive conversations, deeper understanding of historical content, and hands-on, classroom-ready activities featuring archival collection materials—or primary sources.

Primary sources offer first-hand looks at the many varied perspectives and experiences associated with historical people, places, and events. Utilizing primary sources helps present challenging subjects and difficult histories as topics meant to be explored rather than single-narrative stories meant to be memorized.

Participants in the seminar viewed GHS collection materials, such as newspaper clippings, photographs, and personal correspondence from the 19th and 20th centuries. With the evidence in front of them, they demonstrated reflective teaching practices by asking thoughtful questions and having candid conversations about the history of race and its influence on our shared past.

The overwhelming response to the professional learning seminar was positive, with educators feeling challenged and engaged and leaving with concrete ideas about how to implement what they learned with their students.



As a key facet of the training, GHS provided participants with a copy of the instructional teacher guide and high-resolution scans of collection materials aligned to the GSE for use in their classrooms.

Through programs like the History and Race Initiative, GHS supports strengthening understanding of Georgia's rich but complicated history. The Teaching Challenging Histories in Georgia seminar provided Georgia educators with an engaging and unique opportunity to deepen their understanding of the past, address the challenging questions that arise when studying history, and utilize effective strategies for teaching Georgia and American history.

The Georgia Historical Society is grateful to The Coca–Cola Foundation, Gulfstream Aerospace, and Mercedes–Benz USA for their generous support of Recognizing an Imperfect Past: A History and Race Initiative.

Photos by Kristin Singleton and Keith Strigaro.

Lisa Landers is the Education Manager at the Georgia Historical Society and can be reached at llanders@georgiahistory.com.

Anastacia Scott, PhD, is the Director of Community Partnerships and Special Projects at the Georgia Historical Society and can reached at ascott@georgiahistory.com.



veryone knows the iconic Aflac duck. It is one of the most recognizable brands in the world. The man behind the duck, the visionary who greenlighted the advertising campaign that would transform a successful supplemental insurance company into a Fortune 200 corporation, is Daniel P. Amos, Chairman and CEO of Aflac Incorporated.

As a child, Dan Amos always knew he would end up in the insurance business. American Family Life Insurance, the company that would one day become Aflac Incorporated, was founded in Columbus, Georgia, in 1955 by John Amos and his two brothers, Paul and Bill. John Amos was the entrepreneur, Bill worked in operations, and Paul, Dan's father, was the salesman.

"I thought I might be in the business with them one day," Amos said. "But I never thought I'd be CEO."

He started working in the family business when he was sixteen years old. During his summers, he took any job they would give him, including working in the printing press. After college, he went into sales.

Amos chose sales to prove to people that he belonged. "I went into sales because its objective, not subjective," he says. "I knew there would be a certain amount of people that would say, 'well, he got to come into the company because of his family'—which was the truth—but you don't keep the job with that. You might get the opportunity, but you don't keep it. So, I said if I go into sales and I do well, numbers speak for themselves." Amos achieved \$600,000 in sales his first year. Nine years later, in charge of sales for Alabama and Northwest Florida, he achieved \$11 million in sales.

Still, Amos never expected to become CEO. "I always enjoyed the sales element. I thought that I would like that and do that and then I got this opportunity. My Uncle John passed away at 65 and I wound up taking over when I was 39 years old."

He has now been CEO of Aflac Incorporated for 32 years, one of the longest-serving CEOs in the country. His innovative leadership style has led to astounding annual revenue growth from \$2.7 billion in 1990 to \$22.1 billion in 2021. Aflac also insures one in four households in Japan.

The secret to his success? He learned to manage risk. At the University of Georgia, he majored in risk management and insurance, where he learned three principles for approaching risk that he and his management team still use today: don't risk a lot for a little, don't risk more than you can afford to lose, and always consider the odds.

Amos also cares deeply about the people who work for him and empowers them to be successful. "I try to put smart people in important places and let them run it and then kind of act like a fireman and put out fires when they need me." He regularly shows his appreciation for their hard work, dedication, and enthusiasm, and he never asks anybody to do anything he wouldn't do himself.

His basic philosophy on leadership includes acting with integrity ("If they can't trust you, nothing else matters"), transparency ("I work very hard so that my staff can say they know what I'm thinking"), and keeping people informed ("Bad news does not improve with age").

Diversity is another priority of Amos's leadership. He has been intentional about appointing women and people of color into positions of power and influence within the company. Almost half of his board is made up of women, and in 2015, Aflac named Teresa White as President of Aflac U.S. and Audrey Boone Tillman as General Counsel, making them the first African Americans and the first women to hold their respective top leadership positions.

Amos is proud of his accomplishments as CEO, but what he loves most has been helping others with the policies that Aflac sells and covering them in their time of need. He also admires Aflac's ability as a corporation to give back to the community, the U.S., and the world.

In addition to his work at Aflac, Amos is a past member of the board of trustees of Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, and currently serves on the board of the House of Mercy of Columbus. He is former chairman of the board of the Japan-America Society of Georgia and the University of Georgia Foundation.

Helping others is the driving force behind Amos's leadership and the way Aflac conducts its business. "We've changed the way we run the company," he says. "We've changed the dynamics to become not just profit-driven but to give back to the community, with Children's Healthcare of Atlanta being the most important one. The Aflac Cancer Center has been an integral part of fundraising for me. It's one of the things I enjoy most about my job."

Amos has dedicated his life and career to helping others, reflecting the ideals of the original Georgia Trustees — "Not for Self, but for Others." Being appointed a Trustee, he says, is "certainly one of the highlights of my life."



or over 30 years, Donna W. Hyland has been a tireless advocate for children's healthcare in Georgia. First as chief financial officer, then as chief operating officer, and now as president and chief executive officer, she has overseen the tremendous growth of Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, one of the nation's top pediatric hospital systems.

Far from the high rises of Atlanta, Hyland grew up in a family of farmers near Bowling Green, Kentucky, where her parents and grandparents taught her to put her shoulder to the wheel, work hard, and keep going. "They were all of that ilk in terms of, you just do what you need to do, you get things done, and you get the work done," Hyland says. "They were all very committed to their community, which is probably another reason why I'm doing what I'm doing. They raised us with the idea that you do for others, you help other people, you lift other people up, and you leave this world a lot better than you found it."

Yet, while growing up on those green pastures of southern Kentucky, Hyland had no interest in a medical career. She wanted to be a lawyer. After working for a law firm while in college she quickly realized she didn't want to be a lawyer. She earned her accounting degree from Western Kentucky University and became a CPA.

Her first jobs were in finance, including The Home Depot. The company was smaller then and it's where she got to know Bernard Marcus, a 2009 Georgia Trustee, and Arthur Blank, a 2014 Georgia Trustee. She eventually ended up at Scottish Rite Children's Medical Center as a comptroller and worked her way up to chief financial officer when she was just 29.

At Scottish Rite, her career passion changed from accounting to healthcare. "Once I got over there," she said, "I got hooked on it, when I saw the work being done by the doctors and nurses and the people there, and then we just kept growing it and merged it with Egleston [Children's Health Care System] to form Children's."

Among Hyland's mentors she counts as highly influential Dr. James Tally, the former CEO of Scottish Rite. He pushed her constantly to do more and be more. One day, he asked her if she ever wanted to be chief executive officer. If so, she would need to learn how to run operations. "That was a big move to go from chief financial officer to chief operating officer," she says. "Those are really different jobs. Operations is like sweeping sand, but it's what qualified me to be the CEO."

To be a successful CEO, Hyland believes that you have to really care about and respect the people who work for you. "You have to listen with the intent to understand and create that environment that helps them flourish," she says. "You also have to be a problem solver," she adds, "because something is always coming at you. You have to figure out how to work through problems in order to reach your ultimate goal."

As for her legacy at Children's, she wants to be known as someone who made a positive difference. "I'm a mom and I want other kids to have what I always wanted for my kids," she says. "If you can help kids get off to a healthy childhood, you set them up for life. That's what really drives me. Kids are vulnerable and they need help. They're also the most resilient people you'll meet. I feel so lucky to be in this job and to be a small part of being able to help them get off to a better start. It's so motivational to know that you were part of a place that cured a kid from cancer."

Hyland also takes great satisfaction in supporting the incredible people who work at Children's, the world-class doctors and nurses who take care of the kids. Providing frontline healthcare providers with the resources they need to save someone's life is "what really motivates and inspires me," she says.

Her dedication to helping others is also reflected in her community service through several groups that make Atlanta a better place to live and work. She serves on the boards of Atlanta Committee for Progress, Cousins Properties, Inc., Genuine Parts Company, Metro Atlanta Chamber, Truist Atlanta Advisory Board, Stone Mountain Industrial Park, and the Ryan Seacrest Foundation.

Hyland's remarkable leadership is felt daily throughout Georgia and her accomplishments reflect the motto of the original Georgia Trustees, *Non-Sibi Sed Aliis*, "Not for Self, but for Others." Seeing the names of the men and women who have come before her, she says, makes her "very honored and incredibly humbled to be a Georgia Trustee."

She will be inducted with Dan Amos by the Governor at the annual Trustees Gala on April 22, 2023.

Keith Strigaro is Director of Communications at the Georgia Historical Society. He can be reached at kstrigaro@georgiahistory.com.

# New Officers and Board Members

#### Chair



#### **SHAN COOPER**

Shan Cooper is the former Executive Director for the Atlanta Committee for Progress, former chief transformation officer of West Rock, and Vice President and General Manager of Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company.

Ms. Cooper serves on the Board of Directors for the

Atlantic Capital Bancshares, Inc., the parent company of Atlantic Capital Bank, N.A, the Georgia Power Company, Intercontinental Exchange Inc., and Veritiv Corporation; the Board of Directors for Grady Health System and the Board of Trustees of Emory University. Ms. Cooper is also on the Board of Georgia Tech Research Institute, Zoo Atlanta, a member of the Atlanta Rotary Club and a Life Member of the Board of Councilors for The Carter Center.

# Vice-Chair



# DAVID P. ABNEY

David Abney is the former Executive Chairman of the UPS Board of Directors. He served as CEO of UPS from 2014 to May 2020 and was appointed Chairman of the Board in 2016. Prior to his role as Chairman and CEO, Mr. Abney served as the company's Chief Operating Officer, overseeing

planning, sustainability, engineering, and all facets of UPS's global transportation network. GHS and the Office of the Governor appointed Mr. Abney as a Georgia Trustee in 2021.

#### **Board Members**



# DAN T. CATHY

Dan T. Cathy has been Chairman of Chick-fil-A, Inc., one of America's largest family-owned businesses, since 2013. He is the son of Chick-fil-A founder S. Truett Cathy. Under his leadership, Chick-fil-A was named the top fast-food restaurant for customer service by Newsweek in 2019

and received multiple honors in QSR's 2019 Reader's Choice Awards, including "The Most Respected Quick-Service Brand" and "Best Brand for Overall Experience." In 2020, Glassdoor named Chick-fil-A one of the 100 best places to work. Mr. Cathy was appointed as a Georgia Trustee in 2022. Active in the Atlanta community, Mr. Cathy serves on the boards of the Georgia Aquarium, the Metro Atlanta Chamber, the Atlanta Committee for Progress, Eagle Ranch, and Heritage Preparatory School. He is a past chair of The Carter Center's Board of Councilors.



# **VENESSA HARRISON**

As President of AT&T
Coastal States, Venessa
Harrison is responsible for
the overall strategic direction
of AT&T's public policy,
economic development,
and community engagement
activities across the states of
Georgia, South Carolina,
and North Carolina. Ms.
Harrison works closely with

state and local policymakers and business and community leaders to foster an environment that welcomes investment and innovation, focuses on bringing new technologies that drive innovation and create jobs and provides educational and economic opportunities that empower to improve the quality of life for all. Ms. Harrison also serves as member of North Carolina A&T State University Board of Trustees,

the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Executive Board of Directors, Georgia Research Alliance Board of Directors, the Georgia Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, the Atlanta Committee for Progress Board of Directors, the Atlanta Police Foundation Board of Directors, the Agnes Scott College Advisory Board of Visitors and the Rotary Club of Atlanta.



# **JEFF KOLE**

Jeff Kole is the President of Kole Investment Company, a Savannah-based real estate investment and management company. A Savannah native, Mr. Kole is the current Board Chairman of East Savannah United, a nonprofit focused on the holistic revitalization of several east

Savannah neighborhoods, and he is a board member of the Savannah Music Festival and Parent University. He is a past Board Chairman of United Way of the Coastal Empire, Senior Citizens Inc., the Jewish Educational Alliance (JEA), Savannah Apartment Association, and Georgia Apartment Association.



#### **BEATRIZ PEREZ**

Beatriz "Bea" Perez is
Senior Vice President and
Chief Communications,
Sustainability, and Strategic
Partnerships Officer for
The Coca-Cola Company.
Ms. Perez oversees a diverse
portfolio and manages
networked teams that lead
and support the company's
business objectives. This

includes commitments to global leadership in the areas of environmental, social, and governance (ESG). Ms. Perez leads global external and internal communications,

including digital media strategy for company-owned channels, global brand public relations, financial communications, and leadership communications. She also leads the strategic direction and business performance for the company's retail, licensing, and attractions portfolio of assets. Ms. Perez serves on various boards, including Chair of The Coca-Cola Foundation, the company's global philanthropic arm, the Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, and the Hispanic Scholarship Fund. She is a public director for Primerica and W.W. Grainger, Inc.



# CHRISTOPHER WOMACK

Chris Womack was named Chairman, President, and CEO of Georgia Power in 2021. He leads Georgia Power in serving its 2.6 million customers across the state. He previously served as executive vice president and president of external affairs for Southern Company,

where he led overall external positioning and branding efforts including the company's public policy strategies and oversaw the company's governmental and regulatory affairs, corporate communication initiatives and other external and strategic business engagements. Prior to joining Southern Company, Mr. Womack worked on Capitol Hill for the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington DC. Mr. Womack is a member of the board of directors of Essential Utilities, Inc. and Invesco Ltd. He currently chairs the board of the East Lake Foundation and serves on the Georgia Ports Authority board,

# Newly Erected Historical Markers

## SAVANNAH BEACH WADE-INS

Chatham County, August 17, 2022



During the era of segregation, African Americans were denied access to Savannah's Beach, Tybee Island, and were forced to travel outside the city for public beach access. On August 17, 1960, eleven African-American students were arrested on Tybee Island at Georgia's first wade-in protesting the Whites-only public beaches.

The dedication took place at the Walter Park Pier and Pavilion on Tybee Island. In attendance were Dr. Todd Groce, President and CEO of the Georgia Historical Society; Julia Pearce, Tybee MLK Human Rights Organization; the Honorable Shirley Sessions, Mayor of the City of Tybee Island; Allen Lewis, Vice President of the Tybee Island Historical Society and Co-Chair of the Dedication Committee; Charick Mance, Founder of the Mance Law Firm and President of the Savannah Chapter of the NAACP; Dr. Otis Johnson, former Mayor of Savannah; and the Honorable Edna Jackson, Georgia House of Representatives District 165 and former Mayor of Savannah.

Representative Jackson gave the keynote address. She participated in the original wade-ins.

## **TECHWOOD HOMES**

Fulton County, October II, 2022



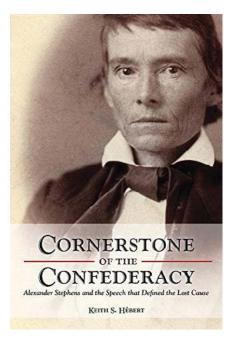
# **UNIVERSITY HOMES**

Fulton County, October 11,2022



# GHS Publication Awards

# Malcom Bell, Jr. and Muriel Barrow Bell Award KEITH S. HÉBERT



The winner of the 2022 Malcolm Bell, Jr. and Muriel Barrow Bell Award for the best book on Georgia history published in 2021 is Keith S. Hébert of Auburn University for his book, The Cornerstone of the Confederacy: Alexander H. Stephens and the Speech that Defined the Lost Cause, published by the University of Tennessee Press. The Bell Award,

established in 1992, is named in honor of Malcolm Bell, Jr. and Muriel Barrow Bell in recognition of their contributions to the recording of Georgia's history.

# John Inscoe Award

# KEVIN KOKOMOOR

The winner of the 2022 John Inscoe Award for the best article published in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* in 2021 is Kevin Kokomoor of Coastal Carolina University for his article, "The Oconee War's Importance in the Early Republic." The Inscoe Award was established in 2018 to honor John Inscoe, the Albert B. Saye Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Georgia and editor of the GHQ from 1989 to 2000.

# Constitution Day 2022

On September 16, 2022, the Georgia Historical Society hosted over 400 guests in its newly renovated Research Center. For the first time since 2018, GHS pulled some of the rarest items from its archives and put them on public display for Constitution Day. A Revolutionary War drum, a carved powderhorn, and a draft copy of the U.S. Constitution with handwritten annotations from Georgia delegate Abraham Baldwin all highlighted Georgia's involvement in America's constitutional history.





Photos by Russ Bryant





# 2022-2023 GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

# **HOST COMMITTEE**

(In Progress)

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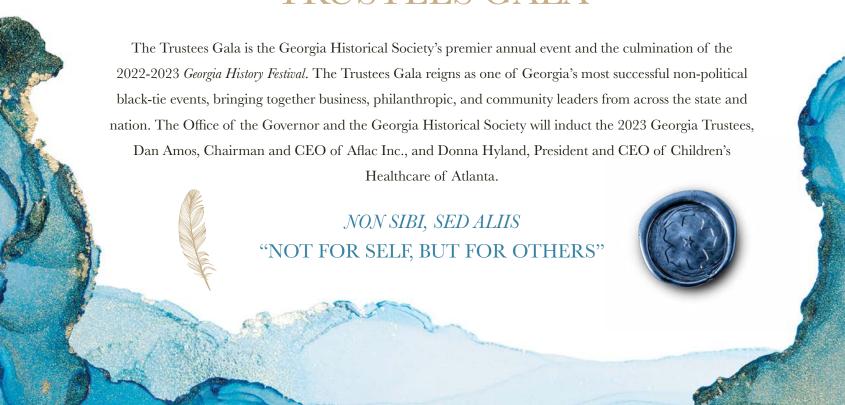
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The Honorable Jon G. Burns

The Honorable Gloria Butler The Honorable Chris Carr The Honorable Buddy Carter The Honorable Bill Cowsert The Honorable Katie Dempsey The Honorable Mike Dugan The Honorable Drew Ferguson The Honorable Joseph Gullett The Honorable Chuck Hufstetler The Honorable Edna Jackson The Honorable Hank Johnson The Honorable Jan Jones The Honorable Derek Mallow The Honorable Lucy McBath The Honorable Chuck Payne The Honorable Jesse Petrea The Honorable Austin Scott The Honorable Calvin Smyre The Honorable Blake Tillery The Honorable Ben Watson

# 2023 TRUSTEES GALA



# GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

The Georgia History Festival is the signature K-12 educational program of the Georgia Historical Society (GHS), reaching hundreds of thousands of students statewide. Beginning with the new school year in September, a variety of public programs, exhibits, events, and educational resources bring history to life for students of all ages and encourage Georgians to explore the richness and diversity of our state's past. In addition to new online and in-person programming, the Festival includes popular annual events, such as: the Colonial Faire and Muster living-history program held at Wormsloe State Historic Site; Savannah's Georgia Day Parade, and the Governor's induction of two modern-day Georgia Trustees at the elegant Trustees Gala.

# 2022-2023 FESTIVAL FOCUS OF STUDY

The Promise of a More Perfect Union: Reconstruction and the Gilded Age

Each year, GHS selects a person or significant topic in Georgia's history as the focus of the Festival's educational programs and resources. The 2022-2023 focus of study will be, *The Promise of a More Perfect Union: Reconstruction and the Gilded Age*.

From online and in-person programs and events for the public, to new classroom resources and training opportunities for teachers, the *Georgia History Festival* will explore the history and legacy of this fascinating era that challenged America to live up to its creed that promised freedom, liberty, equality, and justice for all. This focus of study is aligned with the Georgia Standards of Excellence and will support students' understanding of the economic, political, and social changes that Georgians faced in the tumultuous period of the half century following the Civil War.

# **EVENTS**

(in progress)

# CONSTITUTION DAY

September 16, 2022 | Georgia Historical Society Research Center, Savannah

Presented by Victor L. Andrews, PhD

Visitors to the Georgia Historical Society Research Center kicked off the 2022-2023 *Georgia History Festival* with an event featuring Abraham Baldwin's original draft copy of the US Constitution. This treasure of the GHS collection, along with a recently conserved Revolutionary War-era drum and other unique objects and documents highlighting Georgia's role in the development and evolution of our national story were on display during this free public event.

#### GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL LECTURE

September 22, 2022 | Wesley Monumental United Methodist Church, Savannah

Presented by Victor L. Andrews, PhD and the UVA Club of Savannah

"The Illimitable Freedom of the Human Mind": Thomas Jefferson's Enduring Legacy in Education, Race, and Modern America

The Georgia Historical Society and the UVA Club of Savannah hosted a talk by Dr. Andrew O'Shaughnessy, Vice President of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Saunders Director of the Robert H. Smith International Center for Jefferson Studies at Monticello, and Professor of History at the University of Virginia. One of Thomas Jefferson's greatest achievements—and

one of which he was most proud—was the establishment of the University of Virginia. Based on his latest book, Andrew O'Shaughnessy explores Jefferson's impact on public education, race relations, and his complex legacy in modern America.

#### COLONIAL FAIRE AND MUSTER

February 5-6, 2023 | Wormsloe State Historic Site, Savannah



This popular living-history program explores life in eighteenth-century Georgia through cooking, dancing, craft, and military demonstrations. Visit one of Georgia's premier historical sites for free during this all-ages family event.

# SUPER MUSEUM SUNDAY

February 6, 2023 | Multiple sites statewide

Sponsored by: A DELTA

Explore history, arts, and cultural sites in communities throughout Georgia as more than 130 museums and historic sites across the state open to the public for free during this popular annual event.

# GEORGIA DAY PARADE

February 10, 2023 | Savannah

Teachers, students, parents, historical interpreters, and community leaders participate in this student-focused annual event recognizing the span of Georgia's diverse history during the commemoration of the founding of the Georgia colony at Savannah on February 12, 1733.

# TRUSTEES GALA

April 22, 2023 | Savannah

This elegant and much-anticipated evening draws leaders from across the state nation to honor and pay tribute to the best Georgia has produced. Held each year in conjunction with the Office of the Governor.

# **CLASSROOM EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES**

Sponsored by: Affac.

## **BUSINESS HISTORY INITIATIVE**

**Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company and the Southern Fertilizer Industry**: For over a century, the Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company provided the chemical fertilizers that helped make Georgia one of the top agricultural states in the nation. In keeping with the *Festival* theme, this Business History Initiative resource explores economic, social, and cultural changes via the agriculture industry in Georgia during the New South Era.

#### HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION

Sponsored by: **SYNOVUS** 

**Establishing Citizenship: The Fourteenth Amendment**: The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1868 during the Reconstruction era and establishes the rights of citizenship for all Americans born or naturalized in the country regardless of race. This historical inquiry, based on the Inquiry Design Model (IDM) from C3 Teachers and the Library of Congress, challenges students to investigate the origins and impacts of the Fourteenth Amendment on civil rights in the United States.

## NEWSPAPERS IN EDUCATION

Sponsored by: Gulfstream

Made in Georgia: Representing a period of conflicting values, the Reconstruction era through the Gilded Age illustrates important economic changes in Georgia, while at the same time, establishing major political and social changes for Black Americans. This digital publication helps students understand how perseverance and progress during a time of great change in Georgia helped generate products, industries, and entrepreneurs during this period, and how those innovations continue to impact us today.

## GEORGIA DAY VIDEO

Premiering February 12, 2023 | Online through GHS YouTube Channel

Sponsored by:

In recognition of the anniversary of Georgia's founding, this short online program is a visual exploration of this year's *Festival* theme, highlighting important people and moments associated with the period of Reconstruction and the Gilded Age. This presentation includes classroom resources for guided listening by Georgia students.

# GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL CLASSROOM VIDEO

February 12, 2023 | Online through GHS YouTube Channel

This short video provides more in-depth exploration of specific topics within the *Festival* theme. Topics include Tunis Campbell and the Freedmen's Bureau, Atlanta businessman Alonzo Herndon, and the 1895 Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition. Original source materials illustrate these historical studies and guided listening questions help students of all ages follow the stories.

# **EDUCATOR WEBINAR SERIES**

# RESEARCH ROUNDUP: USING ONLINE RESEARCH TOOLS FROM GHS

November 3, 2022, 4:00 p.m. | Online

Sponsored by:

Presenting unique collections of archival materials and other GHS research tools, this webinar for 5th-12th graders introduces students to the work of historical archives focusing on online resources to demystify the process of historical research.

#### FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION EDUCATOR WEBINAR

November 15, 2022, 4:00 p.m.

Online Featuring the **Establishing Citizenship: The Fourteenth Amendment** historical investigation, GHS education staff will host a live webinar for eighth grade Georgia Studies teachers to utilize inquiry-based strategies and primary source materials, aligned to the Georgia Standards of Excellence, to explore the impact of the fourteenth amendment, establishing the rights of citizenship for all Americans regardless of race and passed during the Reconstruction era.

## "MADE IN GEORGIA": GEORGIA DAY THEME WEBINAR

December 1, 2022, 4:00 p.m. | Online

Sponsored by: Gulfstream

Highlighting the Newspapers in Education digital publication, **Made in Georgia**, this live webinar for K-12 teachers will support and encourage student participation in the annual Georgia Day events.

# GEORGIA DAY PARADE INFORMATIONAL WEBINAR

January 12, 2023, 4:00 p.m. | Online

Sponsored by: 🚣 Georgia Power

Informational webinar for educators, parents, chaperones, etc. to learn about the logistics of the Georgia Day Parade including participation in the Banner Competition.

#### BUSINESS HISTORY INITIATIVE EDUCATOR WEBINAR

March 7, 2023, 4:00 p.m. | Online

Utilizing the Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company Profile and Case Study, GHS education staff will host a live webinar for eighth grade Georgia Studies teachers to learn more about Business History Initiative classroom-ready resources aimed at teaching economics and history aligned to the Georgia Standards of Excellence.

# **ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**

# GEORGIA DAY PARADE BANNER COMPETITION AND STATEWIDE ART CONTEST



In keeping with the *Georgia History Festival* theme, "The Promise of a More Perfect Union: Reconstruction and the Gilded Age," this year's Georgia Day Statewide Art Contest and Georgia Day Parade Banner Competition challenge students to explore the topic "Made in Georgia." Through creativity students illustrate how perseverance and progress during a time of great change in Georgia helped generate products, industries, and entrepreneurs during Reconstruction and the late 19th century and how they continue to impact us today.

## FIELD TRIPS TO THE GHS RESEARCH CENTER

During the 2022-2023 Georgia History Festival GHS will host field trips to the newly renovated Research Center. Field trip options will include Research Round-Up a program that teaches K-12 students how to conduct primary and secondary source research and Understanding Reconstruction Amendments, a program that presents primary source materials related to the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments after the Civil War.

# 2022-2023 GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL **SPONSORS**

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# FOUNDATION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

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From school board meetings to state legislative halls around the country, controversies around history education have been everpresent this past year. The Georgia Historical Society (GHS) has remained firm in its position that teaching and studying the full and complete story of America—critically examining our nation's successes and failures—is essential to our ongoing quest to create a more perfect union.

## The essence of what it means to be an American is contained in the full story of our nation's past.

The Founders gifted America with an indelible framework built upon aspirational ideals—freedom, liberty, equality, and opportunity—that have inspired the evolution of a great nation. Our once-fledgling country has experienced great change throughout its history and change will undoubtedly remain a unifying theme of our nation's story into the future.

As our nation continues to evolve in the 21st century, GHS remains committed to fulfilling its educational and research mission and will continue to serve as a reliable source for Georgia and American history and a resource partner to teachers, students, and researchers.

As a person who cares deeply about history education, please consider making a year-end, 100% tax-deductible contribution to the GHS Annual Fund. Every gift matters!

With your support, GHS will continue to teach and share the inspiring story of America and the American people for generations to come.

### Ways to Give to the GHS Annual Fund

- Online visit https://georgiahistory.com/annual-fund
- By Check mail to Georgia Historical Society, 104 W. Gaston Street, Savannah, GA 31401
- By Phone call 912.651.2125, ext. 110
- By Transfer of Stock or Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) – please consult your financial advisor

To notify GHS of a gift made via stock or through QCD, please contact Leanda Rix, director of development and strategic initiatives, at 912.651.2125 ext. 137.



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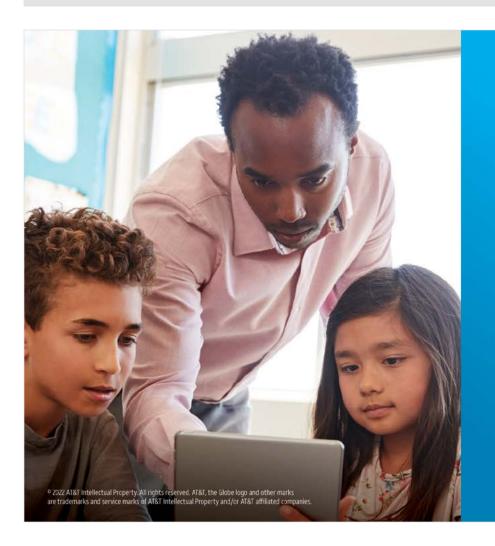




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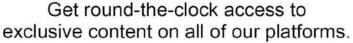








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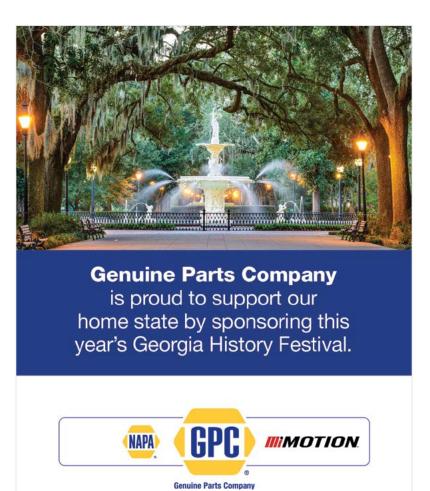


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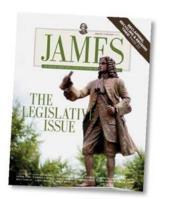
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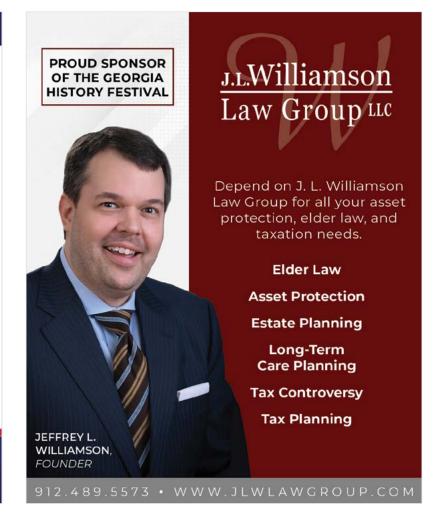
InsiderAdvantage Georgia and JAMES magazine are pleased to support and promote coverage for the Georgia Historical Society and its annual Georgia History Festival.

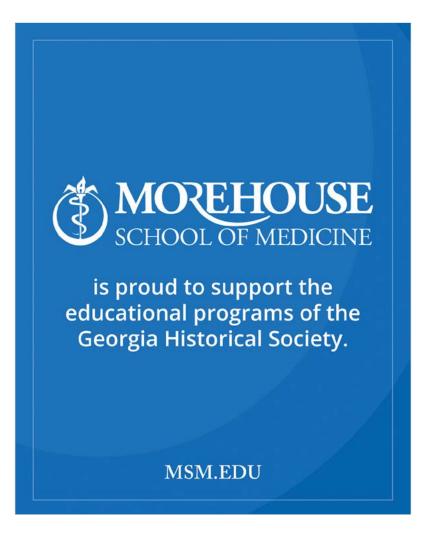
A signature K-12 educational program for Georgia schools!

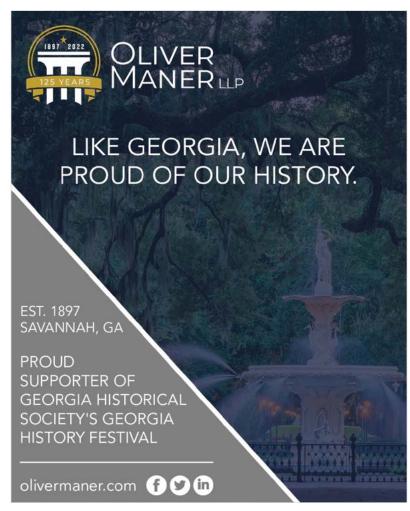
A variety of programs, exhibits, in-school events and educational resources bring the history to life for students and explores the rich chronicle of Georgia since its founding by James Oglethorpe.

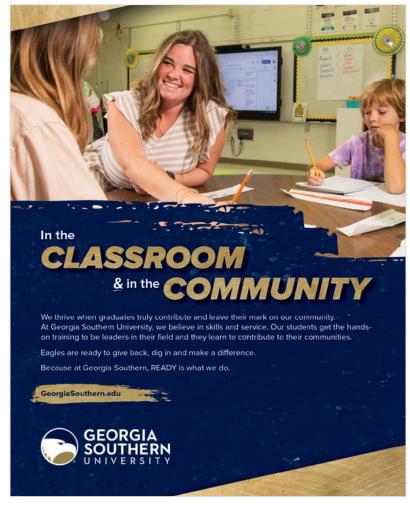


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A charitable bequest made through your will or trust is a selfless gift to the future that also serves as a lasting statement about what matters most to you.

To leave an unrestricted expendable bequest to GHS, simply share this sentence with your attorney or financial planner:

"I hereby give \$\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_% of my estate to the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah, Georgia (EIN: 58-0593403)."

If you wish to leave a bequest for a specific purpose, please contact GHS at 912.651.2125 ext. 137 to make your intentions known.

### SPECIAL THANKS



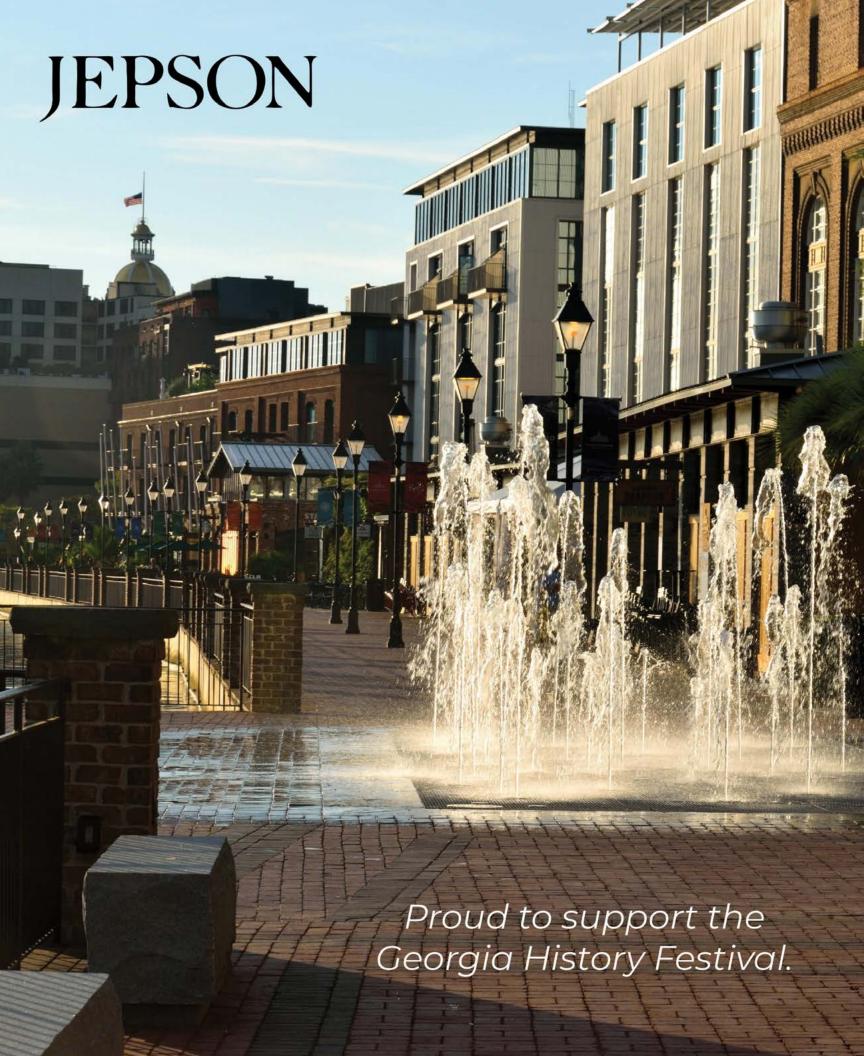




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