NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FALL/WINTER 2021 VOLUME 15 NUMBER 1&2



A Map of the

SECOND SECTION
SECTION

GEORGIA

GEORGIA

Cherolic Territory

COLD DISTRICTS

Und taken from Collat Survey



Georgia Power is committed to **making communities thrive** for generations to come.

We are proud to call this state home and to be 'Citizens Wherever We Serve.'



GEORGIA BENEFIT ORY



ON THE COVER

Green, Orange, and Daggett & Co Cowles. A map of the second section of that part of Georgia now known as the Cherokee Territory. Library of Congress [U.S.: Cowles, Daggett & Co., 1830] Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/82690523/.

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Congratulations to the 2022 Georgia Trustees

We're proud to support the Georgia Historical Society and celebrate Dan T. Cathy and Shirley Franklin for their selfless leadership and transformative impact on the state of Georgia





2021-2022 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. 26), to stories based on the Festival's theme (pg. 26), to messages from our friends and supporters (pg. 30), 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 2021-2022 Georgia History Festival Theme

Each year, GHS selects a person or topic that made a great impact on Georgia's history as the focus of our educational programs and resources. The 2021-2022 focus of study will be, "From Marshes to Mountains, Georgia's Changing Landscape: Geography, History, and Community." GHS will explore how land and our relationship to it have been crucial factors in creating social, cultural, economic, and political systems over time.

2021-2022 Georgia History Festival Committee

Atlanta Chairman - Mr. David P. Abney | Atlanta Chairman - Mrs. Juanita Baranco SAVANNAH CHAIRMAN – MR. ROBERT FAIRCLOTH | SAVANNAH CHAIRMAN – MR. ROBERT S. JEPSON, JR.

Committee

Ellen Bolch, Mark Burns, Tim Coy, Jeff Kole, Kathy Levitt, Linda Moore, Ted Moore, John Morgan, Pat O'Connor, Austin Sullivan



























The Making of a Georgia Trustee

by W. Todd Groce, PhD

"How do you become a Georgia Trustee?"

This is a question I am frequently asked. People often want to know the qualities we look for when selecting the Trustees. The short answer: We look for James Edward Oglethorpe. Not literally, of course. But the folks who are inducted into this elite organization and receive the state's highest honor must share the vision of the founder of Georgia and the group of Trustees he represented.

We all know the story. On February 12, 1733, Oglethorpe and the first Georgia colonists landed at a site on a river bluff where sits today the city of Savannah. Oglethorpe arrived with a dream. Motivated by the motto of *Non Sibi, sed Aliis*—"Not for Self, but for Others"—he wanted to create a colony free from the ills of modern society. Georgia would be a place where the less fortunate of England would be able to find a fresh start without the old impediments to economic opportunity: large landholdings, slavery, religious rancor, drunkenness, and legal disputes. It was an experiment in reform, and Georgia would be his laboratory.

The experiment only partially succeeded. After a few decades, the colony didn't look quite like the place he had originally envisioned. Despite Oglethorpe's best efforts, human nature asserted itself, and Georgia soon resembled the rest of British North America. But this in no way detracts from the nobleness of the effort and the honor of the founder and his vision. And of all the things he planted here, the motto which guided his actions, "Not for Self, but for Others," proved the strongest and most enduring.

Whereas other colonies were founded for religious purposes or profit, Georgia alone was formed primarily for philanthropic reasons. Oglethorpe insisted on this philanthropic mission and did his best to carry it out. He not only got the young colony on its feet, but he also engrafted a vision that persists to this day in the life and work of those who are selected for this special honor.

Since the re-establishment of the Georgia Trustees by Governor Sonny Perdue's executive order nearly fifteen years ago, the men and women who have been given the title Georgia Trustee have, in their own way, reflected in their lives, their contributions, and in their vision for a better world, the life and legacy of James Edward Oglethorpe. In many ways, he is the quintessential Georgia Trustee, the standard by which all others are measured. Each time we induct a new Trustee, we honor him and recommit ourselves and our state to the noble



W. TODD GROCE, PH.D.

President & CEO of the Georgia

Historical Society

wtgroce@georgiahstory.com

CONNECTING TODAY'S BRIGHT MINDS TOMORROW Proud to support the Georgia Historical Society. KEEP CLIMBING

DELTA

NATIVE AMERICAN DISPOSSESSION

and

Georgia's Changing Landscape

BY ANDREW DENSON



TRAIL OF TEARS

The New Echota Treaty of 1835 relinquished Cherokee Indian claims to lands east of the Mississippi River. The majority of the Cherokee people considered the treaty fraudulent and refused to leave their homelands in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee. 7,000 Federal and State troops were ordered into the Cherokee Nation to forcibly evict the Indians. On May 26, 1838, the roundup began. Over 15,000 Cherokees were forced from their homes at gunpoint and imprisoned in stockades until removal to the west could take place. 2,700 left by boat in June 1838, but, due to many deaths and sickness, removal was suspended until cooler weather. Most of the remaining 13,000 Cherokees left by wagon, horseback, or on foot during October and November, 1838, on an 800 mile route through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. They arrived in what is now eastern Oklahoma during January, February, and March, 1839. Disease, exposure, and starvation may have claimed as many as 4,000 Cherokee lives during the course of capture, imprisonment, and removal. The ordeal has become known as the Trail of Tears.

064-33

GEORGIA HISTORIC MARKER

1989

N THE ANTEBELLUM ERA,
GEORGIA EXPERIENCED A
PROFOUND TRANSFORMATION
OF ITS HUMAN AND POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY, WHEN THE FEDERAL

GEOGRAPHY, WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPORTED NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES FROM EXTENSIVE TERRITORY CLAIMED BY THE STATE.

This geographical revolution established the essential context for many of the developments explored in this year's *Georgia History Festival*, which focuses on the state's changing landscape in the 19th century. Native American dispossession allowed the state to complete its physical territory. It created the Georgia we recognize on maps today. Equally important, it allowed for the rapid expansion of an economy rooted in African-American slavery.

At the end of the American Revolution, most of what is now Georgia belonged to the Creek and Cherokee Nations. Creek territory extended through much of the central and southern portion of the present-day state, while the Cherokee Nation owned Georgia's northern region. Georgia's borders encompassed these lands, but they were not parts of the state in any real sense. They were indigenous homelands, recognized in treaties with the new American republic. One of Georgia's most important early political goals, then, was to turn the state's claims to Native American land into a reality.

The Creeks provided the first target. Pressured by White settlers and the federal government, Creek leaders sold substantial territory in central Georgia in treaties negotiated between 1790 and 1805. Around the same time, the United States launched the "civilization policy," a program aimed at compelling Native people to adopt Euro-American economic practices and cultural ways. This combination of territorial and cultural pressure resulted in civil war among the Creeks. In 1813, dissidents opposed to accommodating the United States rose against the Creek National Council. Militia from several states joined in the conflict and helped to defeat the dissidents, in a campaign that first brought Andrew Jackson to national prominence. Led by Jackson, U.S. treaty



M' INTOSEL.

A CREEK CHIEF

commissioners then forced the Creek Nation to cede more than 20 million acres as payment for the war, including much of present-day southern Georgia.

In the 1820s, the United States secured the Creeks' remaining Georgia land. In the Treaty of Indian Springs (1825), commissioners bribed Creek leader William McIntosh and several others to cede millions of acres in western Georgia, an act for which the Creek Nation later put McIntosh to death. While both the Creek National Council and U.S. President John Quincy Adams rejected the treaty as fraudulent, the state of Georgia insisted that the land cession was valid. Rather than challenge the state, federal officials convinced Creek leaders to replace the Treaty of Indian Springs with a new agreement. With this act, the Creek Nation relinquished the last of its territory in Georgia.

With Creek dispossession accomplished, the state soon moved against the Cherokees. Like the Creeks, the Cherokee Nation had ceded land in Georgia in treaties negotiated earlier in the century. By the 1820s, however, Cherokee leaders insisted that their people would sell no further territory. During this period, Cherokee leaders organized a national government,

drafting a constitution in 1827 and establishing a capital at New Echota, near present-day Calhoun. The primary goal of this new government was to defend the Cherokee homeland.

This resistance placed the Cherokee Nation on a collision course with both the state of Georgia and the federal government. By the late 1820s, federal policy makers increasingly favored the deportation of eastern tribes to lands west of the Mississippi River and outside of state boundaries, a policy known as Indian removal. In 1828, Andrew Jackson was elected president, and he made Indian removal one of the most important goals of his first term. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, authorizing the president to negotiate removal treaties. Under this policy, the United States would expel some 80,000 Native Americans from the East over the next decade, opening vast new territory for land speculation and settlement. In the South, removal allowed for the rapid expansion of plantation agriculture and slavery. White southerners built the Cotton Kingdom on the lands of deported nations.

Starting in the late 1820s, the Georgia legislature passed a series of laws designed to erode Cherokee resistance and force tribal leaders to accept removal. Georgia extended its jurisdiction over Cherokee territory, abolished the Cherokee government, and made plans to distribute Cherokee land



by lottery. Led by Principal Chief John Ross, the Cherokee Nation fought these measures, which violated its treaties with the United States. Cherokees lobbied Congress, worked to rally American public opinion against removal, and asked the U.S. Supreme Court to intervene to protect them from Georgia. This last effort resulted in two precedent-setting cases, *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) and *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832). In the second of these cases, the Court ruled against the state, declaring that Georgia had violated Cherokee sovereignty and broken U.S. treaties with the Cherokee Nation. President Jackson, however, refused to enforce the ruling and continued to urge the Cherokees to accept deportation.

After victory in the Supreme Court failed to bring redress of their grievances, some Cherokees began to advocate leaving the southeast, reasoning that expulsion was now inevitable. In 1835, members of this "Treaty Party" negotiated a removal agreement, the Treaty of New Echota. In doing so, they acted without the authority of the Cherokee national government, which remained opposed to removal. The treaty exchanged all Cherokee territory in the southeast for \$5 million and new lands in present-day eastern Oklahoma. The federal government promised to pay the costs of migration and insisted that it would help the Cherokee Nation protect its sovereignty and new territory in the future. While the Cherokee government rejected this treaty, the U.S. Senate ratified it in early 1836.

The Cherokee government continued to resist, condemning the Treaty of New Echota as illegal. Finally, in 1838, the United States ordered troops into the Cherokee Nation to implement the treaty by force. Soldiers gathered Cherokees into temporary stockades, before marching them to emigration depots in Tennessee and Alabama. From there, Cherokees departed for the West. Several thousand Cherokee people died in the course of this deportation, which came to be remembered as the "Trail of Tears." With the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation, Georgia completed its incorporation of Native American lands.

Today, we can recapture some of this history by visiting significant places in the former Creek and Cherokee territories. A century after removal, white communities in Georgia began to commemorate Native American history,

and the monuments and historic sites they created remind us of the political struggles that remade the state's geography. In the 1910s and 1920s, for instance, Georgia chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) erected monuments to many removal-era events and individuals. The DAR memorialized the Creek leader William MacIntosh and Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross. Later, Congress authorized a large stone marker at New Echota, the former Cherokee capital. In the 1950s and 1960s, Georgia established historic sites at New Echota and at the Chief Vann House, a restored Cherokee plantation home near Chatsworth.

These commemorations served the needs of White communities as much as they honored the Native American past. Remembering a dramatic local history helped community members root themselves in these former indigenous homelands, while the mid-twentieth century historic sites were designed to attract tourists. Today, this commemorative landscape invites us to engage with Georgia's antebellum history. It reminds us that the state's present-day geography was made through Native American dispossession.

Andrew Denson teaches history at Western Carolina University (Cullowhee, NC) and is the author of Monuments to Absence: Cherokee Removal and the Contest over Southern Memory (University of North Carolina Press, 2017), winner of the GHS 2018 Malcolm Bell, Jr., and Muriel Barrow Bell Award for the Best Book in Georgia History. His article, "Cherokee Ambassador: Gertrude McDaris Ruskin and the Personal Politics of Southern Commemoration," won the GHS John Inscoe Award for the best article published in the Georgia Historical Quarterly in 2020. He can be reached as denson@wcu.edu.

Image captions in order of appearance: Black and white portrait of Chief William McIntosh. Scanned from A History and Genealogy of Chief William McIntosh, Jr. and His Known Descendents by Harriet Turner (Porter) Corbin. From the Georgia Historical Society Main Collection, CS71.M152 1967.

Bowen, John T., Lithographer, Thomas Loraine McKenney, and James Hall. John Ross, a Cherokee chief, ca. 1843. Philada.:





Daniel Rice & James G. Clark. Photograph. https://www.loc.gov/item/94513504/.

New Echota Courthouse at the New Echota Historic State Site, Calhoun, Georgia. Photo by Sophia Sineath

DAR monument to Creek leader William McIntosh, Newnan, Georgia. Image Courtesy of Dr. Andrew Denson

The Chroker Forgue compile AZ Georgia by Jacob R. Brook of De Kal mand Cour GEMS thousand of glynn County grow ion sko. always asks agn The Georgia Ro. Do it the Buth! AND THE estic CHEROKEE . To he Honest! ooto Sheila Boone Anne, too, tailet, Sound the food bona, but, mout, hee I gut, Koo, yees, Kee, ha Blepen name of Christ Do, cu, e, u, hee, the President of the MS. Ske, a, gul, steh, A Chief or Head Man --Nek, Ki, a, leh, the old man - - -How, e, me. A going Mornan. Mh, ski, uh, of Massion ---MK, Ka, phich, A Moman - - -I, an, leh, Achila - - - -Atoo, too, grand Father - - - -A, bee, seh, grand mother - - -A, tok, tuk, father ---Ateo, et, or A, Reets, ele, mother - - - -Kee, see, let, Brother - - gen, Ke, tau, 10to-----GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 501 Whitaker Street SAVANNAH, GA.

he Georgia Historical Society holds a host of materials offering insight into the experiences of the Cherokee that contribute to telling a more complete history of Georgia. Two such materials in the GHS collection are a Cherokee language lexicon and Cherokee Record of Spoliations. With few written Cherokee records available, these documents are valuable to understanding the world in which the Nation lived. These materials also help illustrate the encounters the Cherokee had with White settlers and the US government during the period of westward expansion in Georgia in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The history of the Cherokee people long predates the arrival of Europeans in North America. They occupied territory in the southern Appalachian Mountains, including in what is today the northern portion of Georgia in the Blue Ridge Mountains. In the 19th century, the United States government and the State of Georgia began pressuring the Cherokee to move westward, with the goal of making more land in Georgia available for White settlement. Land lotteries—systems of land redistribution utilized by the State of Georgia—in 1820, 1832, and 1833 granted land to White farmers that was owned and occupied by the Cherokee.

The Cherokee language lexicon housed at GHS offers researchers the opportunity to learn and understand the complexities of the Cherokee language. Jacob R. Brooks of DeKalb County, Georgia, compiled the lexicon of the Cherokee language and presented it to Colonel W. W. Hazzard of Glynn County, Georgia. Brooks, a US Army officer, became an Indian agent for Cobb County in 1833. His lexicon, including nouns, numerals, and miscellaneous terms, would likely have assisted others endeavoring to interact with the Cherokee in North Georgia. The lexicon lists the names of the members of the 1830 Georgia Legislature in the Cherokee language, as well as a history of the Cherokee tribe. While compiled by a White military officer for use by White officers, the lexicon contributes to the story of the Cherokee. The Cherokee language syllabary was developed by Sequoyah to unite various groups of Cherokee across territory throughout the southeast. Written language also provided a way to save the stories previously only shared as part of the Cherokee oral tradition.

The Cherokee officially adopted the written form of their language in 1825 as part of coercive cultural assimilation into the United States. However, this and other efforts to assimilate—the establishment of a modern capital city at New Echota, a new written constitution, and the first Native American newspaper—did not end the pressure on the Cherokee to move west.



GHS also holds Volume 1 of the Cherokee Record of Spoliations (1836-1838) containing 423 claims made by the Cherokee people regarding property taken from them after the US Congress passed the 1830 Indian Removal Act. This act ultimately resulted in the Trail of Tears, in which the Cherokee were forcibly removed from Georgia, one of the most infamous events in American history. The Record of Spoliations is a tangible link to that dark time and a record of the human suffering that resulted from the insatiable desire for land that created economic opportunities for Whites through gold mining and cotton, and the devastation that followed.

The Cherokee lexicon and Record of Spoliation at the Georgia Historical Society provide insight into the experiences of groups who lived in one of the most controversial periods in Georgia and American history. The ways in which the Cherokee and White settlers interacted during this time fundamentally re-shaped the geographical contours of our state, with reverberations that continue to this day.

Sheila Boone is the GHS Membership and Outreach Coordinator and can be reached at sboone@georgiahistory.com.

Image left caption: Lexicon of the Cherokee Tongue compiled for and presented by Jacob R. Brooks of DeKalb County to Col. W.W. Hazzard of Glynn County Georgia, ca. 1840-1848. From the Georgia Historical Society, Jacob R. Brooks Cherokee Language Lexicon Collection, MS 93.

Image top caption: Record of Spoliations, Volume 1, 1836-1838. From the Georgia Historical Society, Cherokee Indians Relocation Papers, MS 927.





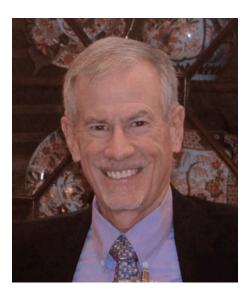
SUPPORTING OUR HOMETOWN SINCE 1979

The Home Depot Foundation is proud to support the Georgia Historical Society and their mission to examine and teach Georgia and American history through education and research.

JOHN McPherson Berrien Award Recipient:

Charles Crawford

By Elyse Butler



United States Air Force retired Colonel Charles "Charlie" Crawford is the recipient of the 2021 John Macpherson Berrien Award, given for a lifetime of achievement in and service to Georgia history. The award was established in 2000 and named

in honor of John Macpherson Berrien, one of the founders of GHS and its first president. Berrien also served in the US Senate from 1825–1829, and 1841–1852, and as US Attorney General from 1829 to 1831 under President Andrew Jackson.

Growing up outside of Philadelphia in Drexel Hill, Charlie's interest in history began early. As a child, he visited the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Valley Forge, and Gettysburg. Even as a young boy, Charlie knew these places mattered, even if he did not fully comprehend why. Though passionate about history, Charlie's career took him along a different path. He earned a BS in Applied Mathematics from Georgia Tech and served in the United States Air Force for 24 years, including a tour of duty in Vietnam.

Charlie formally became involved in history and historic preservation efforts during his service at the Pentagon. While living in the Washington DC area in the 1980s, he followed the threat to Manassas National Battlefield Park, and when the American Battlefield Trust contacted him (named at that time the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites), Charlie joined to help support their preservation efforts. Charlie's early membership with the Trust gives him the bragging rights of a double-digit member number. Retiring from the Air Force in 1995, Charlie and his wife, Dr. Carol Gotway Crawford, relocated to Atlanta. In 1996, he began

working for an information technology and consultant company until his retirement in 2019.

In his new hometown of Atlanta, Charlie joined the Georgia Battlefields Association, serving as the organization's president for nearly 20 years and is currently its longest-serving trustee. Charlie's friendship with the Georgia Historical Society began through the Georgia Battlefield Association. A key player in the Civil War 150 Initiative, Charlie and the Association helped fund ten historical markers and advised on the overall project.

Since the end of the Civil War sesquicentennial, the friendship between GHS and Charlie has grown. Charlie's interest in preserving Georgia's Civil War battlefields to educate the public naturally lends itself to the Georgia Historical Marker Program. The marker program provides an opportunity for place-based learning, and often, as Charlie says, "tells the stories to the uninitiated. Sometimes a marker tells me things I didn't think about, realize, or even know. For example, at Peachtree Creek, you wouldn't know you were at a battlefield at all without the markers."

Charlie's dedication to the program makes him a friendly face in the crowd at many metro Atlanta historical marker dedications (even assisting GHS staff with portable banners when the wind gets a bit too strong) and has helped lead a robust marker volunteer network in the area. His service towards what is now known as the Civil War Historical Marker Initiative and the marker program earned Charlie the Sarah Nichols Pinckney Volunteer of the Year Award in 2018. As Charlie sees it, he's now more attuned to the state's markers since working with GHS, and when a marker is damaged or lost, so is an opportunity to learn.

Non sibi sed aliis.

Elyse Butler is the GHS Marker Manager and can be reached at ebutler@georgiahistory.com.

Teaching Georgia's People and Places

By Lisa Landers

The 2021-2022 Georgia History Festival is already upon us! It's hard to believe we find ourselves at the end of a year that began with enormous optimism, yet we continue to face challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2021 also marks the official start of the Georgia Historical Society's countdown to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the United States!

Each year, GHS selects a topic significant in Georgia's history as the focus of Festival educational programs. Over the coming years, Festival themes will represent an exploration of Georgia's history detailing a complex past within the larger narrative of American history. Inspired by the Educating for American Democracy framework developed by a nationwide collaboration of educators, historians, political scientists, students, and civics organizations, much of the GHS educational programming will explore concepts that define our shared past and civic participation as we approach the 250th anniversary in 2026.

This year the *Festival* theme explores a particular concept: land. Specifically, we examine how land and our relationships to it are crucial factors in creating social, cultural, economic, and political change over time.

This year's theme, "From Marshes to Mountains, Georgia's Changing Landscape: Geography, History, and Community," provides opportunities to study Georgia's geography and history, to better understand how land has been connected to citizenship and civic participation. This theme examines the forces that determine land use and ownership, why people move from place to place, and what it means to create a community. Focusing on Georgia's westward expansion in the 1830s, Festival materials explore many of Georgia's diverse populations, from Native Americans and White settlers, to enslaved and emancipated African Americans, and their changing and often contentious relationship to land.

Through the 2021-2022 theme, GHS explores how Georgia's physical and political space became the state we know today and to understand the experiences of those who have shaped its geographic, political, economic, and local community boundaries. Many of these same themes—geographic expansion, growth of democracy, and creation of community—will shape the national discussion of our shared past as part of the US 250th commemoration.

The new "Georgia's Westward Expansion" inquiry kit explores Georgia during the period 1789–1840. Through historical investigation, students utilize primary sources and roadside historical markers to analyze significant factors that affected westward expansion in Georgia such as population shifts between White settlers and Native Americans resulting in Indian removal, new technologies increasing the cotton trade and reliance on enslaved labor, and Georgia's political growth as illustrated through the changing state capitals.

Georgia Day, observed each year in February, marks the arrival of James Oglethorpe and the first English settlers at Savannah. This year's Georgia Day festivities—in addition to the annual Georgia Day Parade and Classroom Banner Competition—will include a new statewide Georgia Day Student Art Contest and related teacher and classroom resources. Teachers can utilize the new "Georgia's People and Places" teaching guide and accompanying classroom resource to support student participation!

Throughout the Festival, GHS presents free webinars for K-12 educators, including collaborations with partners across the state. Sharing how historical institutions bring local history to life for a variety of audiences, GHS and the Coastal Georgia Historical Society present "Hometown Stories on the National Stage: Using Local Resources to Teach US History," while a joint program with the High Museum of Art explores how artists acknowledge and interpret history through visual representations.

Finally, a new edition of Newspapers in Education focuses on mapping and spatial literacy skills. Using historical maps, students learn to read and interpret geographical data illustrating changes throughout Georgia's history.

Kicking off the US 250th countdown, the 2021-2022 Georgia History Festival offers opportunities to reflect on our shared past and consider the powerful impact of geography and land use in shaping Georgia's political, cultural, social, and economic boundaries over time. Throughout the Festival, students will practice valuable skills, such as reading maps, conducting historical research, asking and answering their own historical questions, and using visual literacy to evaluate the limits and opportunities of depicting the past through art.

For more information on *Georgia History Festival* events or educational programming, please visit georgiahistoryfestival.org/educators.

Lisa Landers is the GHS Education Manager and can be reached at llanders@georgiahistory.com. To learn more about the Educating for American Democracy initiative, visit educating for americandemocracy.org.

MILESTONES

New Board Members



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 logistics, sustainability, engineering, and all facets of UPS's global transportation network. He began his UPS career in 1974 as a part-time UPS package loader while attending Delta State University.

Mr. Abney serves as a Trustee of the UPS Foundation and the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is a member of the World Affairs Council of Atlanta as well as the Business Roundtable. In 2019, he received the prestigious Horatio Alger Award for perseverance, integrity, and a commitment to excellence. He also served as Chairman of the Metro Atlanta Chamber, as well as on the boards of Macy's, Inc., Northrop Grumman Corporation, and Catalyst, an organization working to accelerate and advance women into senior leadership and board positions. Mr. Abney was also inducted as a Georgia Trustee in 2021.

A native of Greenwood, Mississippi, Mr. Abney earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Delta State University, where he and his wife Sherry sponsor the school's annual symposium on international business.



MARK BURNS

Mark Burns was named president of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. in July 2015, after spending more than seven years as the leader of the company's Customer Support organization. Since February 2014, he has also served as a vice president of

Gulfstream parent company General Dynamics.

Mr. Burns has spent more than 35 years with Gulfstream, joining the organization in 1983 as a computer-aided design (CAD) operator. He then became involved in engineering for the GIV flight test program. Before being named Customer Support president in June 2008, he was the vice president of Customer Support for six years, vice president of the Savannah service center for four years and vice president of completions engineering for two years.

A native of Savannah, Mr. Burns earned a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Georgia Southern University. He serves on the Board of Directors for the General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA), Georgia Power, and the Corporate Angel Network. He is Chairman for the World Economic Forum Aerospace Governors and a part of the associate member advisory council of the National Business Aviation Association (NBAA), a board member of the National Air and Space Museum, and a member of the Kennedy National Committee for the Performing Arts.

MILESTONES

New Vice Chairman



SHAN COOPER

Shan Cooper, the retiring Executive Director of the Atlanta Committee for Progress, has been elected to serve as the new Vice Chairman of the GHS Board of Curators. The election took place on September 9, during the Board's Fall meeting under

the leadership of Board Chairman Thomas M. Holder.

Shan Cooper is the former Chief Transformation Officer of WestRock and was responsible for the Recycling and Waste Services Division, Procurement, Enterprise Logistics, and Information Technology. Before joining WestRock, Ms. Cooper served as Vice President and General Manager of Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company.

Ms. Cooper was named Georgia Trend magazine's 2015 Most Respected Business Leader; one of the 2015 Women of the Year by the American Association of University Women; and one of Georgia Trend's Most Influential Georgians every year from 2012 to 2016. She was also named one of Black Enterprise magazine's Most Powerful Executives in Corporate America in 2017.

In addition to the GHS Board of Curators, 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.

Her election fills the vacancy created by the death of A.D. "Pete" Correll earlier this year.

Newly Erected Historical Markers

SPRINGFIELD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Effingham County, April 9, 2021

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IN DECATUR

DeKalb County, April 25, 2021

HISTORIC SILVERTOWN MILL VILLAGE

Upson County, April 30, 2021

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOY

Berrien County, May I, 2021

BYNES-ROYALL FUNERAL HOME

Chatham County, May 8, 2021

AMANDA AMERICA DICKSON TOOMER

Richmond County, May 21, 2021

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JO ANN GIBSON ROBINSON

Monroe County, June 16, 2021

THE JODY TOWN "PLANTVIEW" COMMUNITY

Houston County, June 26, 2021

COLONIAL GROUP

Chatham County, July 21, 2021

SYNOVUS

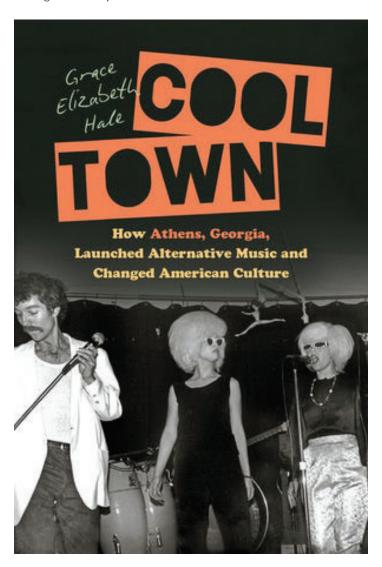
Columbus-Muscogee County, November 15, 2021

GHS 2021 Award Winners

MALCOLM BELL, JR. AND MURIEL BARROW BELL AWARD

Grace Elizabeth Hale

The winner of the 2021 Malcolm Bell, Jr. and Muriel Barrow Bell Award for the best book on Georgia history published in 2020 is Grace Elizabeth Hale of the University of Virginia for her book, Cool Town: How Athens, Georgia, Launched Alternative Music and Changed American Culture, published by the University of North Carolina 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

Andrew Denson

The winner of the 2021 John Inscoe Award for the best article published in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* in 2020 is Andrew Denson of Western Carolina University for his article, "Cherokee Ambassador: Gertrude McDaris Ruskin and the Personal Politics of Southern Commemoration." 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.

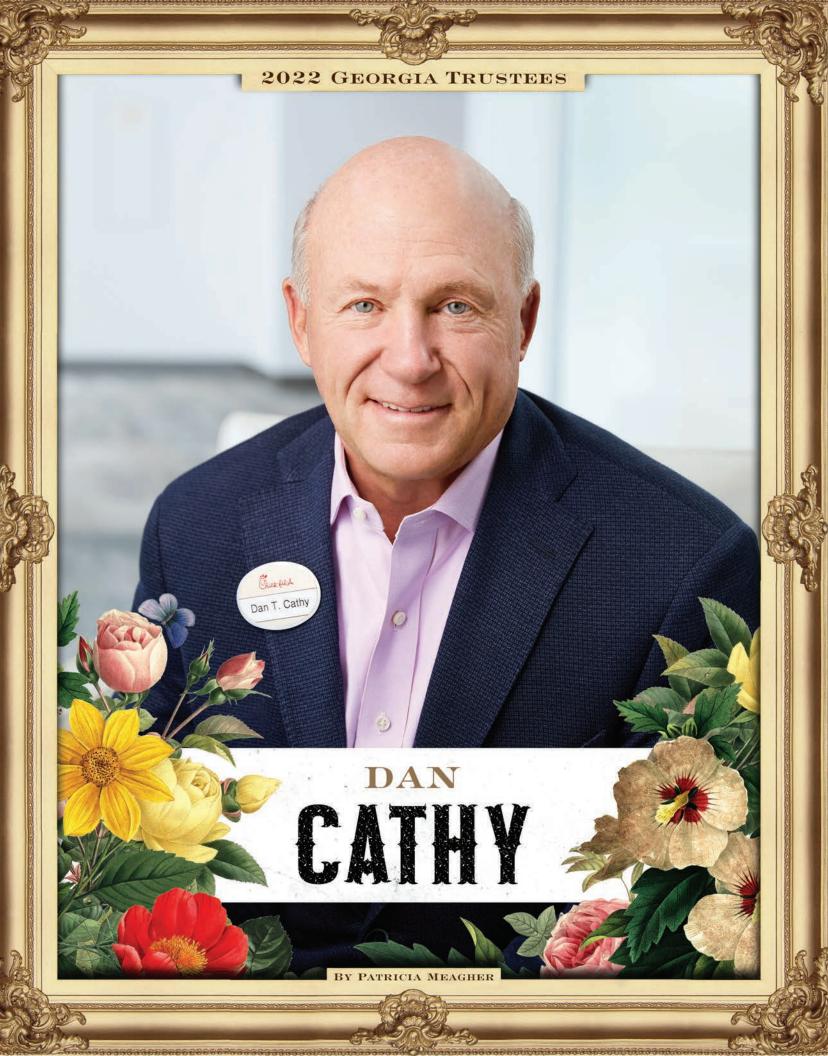
VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

AT&T Pioneers - NW Metro Council

The AT&T Pioneers — NW Metro Council was presented with the Sarah Nichols Pinckney Volunteer Award in recognition of outstanding voluntary service toward the fulfillment of the mission of the Georgia Historical Society. The Council goes above and beyond in surveying and cleaning historical markers across the Northwest Metro Atlanta-area. To date, they have cleaned over 90 historical markers.



From left: Glenda Stephens, NW Metro Council President; Elyse Butler, GHS Marker Manager; Eddie Hindman, GA Chapter President; Ray Demkowski, Pioneer Partner



an Cathy is not a stranger to the honor of Georgia Trustee. He attended his first Trustees Gala in 2013 when his father, Truett Cathy, was inducted along with Herman Russell, little realizing that nine years later he too would be joining this noble group of Georgians whose lives and accomplishments reflect the motto of the founding Trustees, *Non Sibi Sed Aliis*, Not for Self, But for Others.

Dan and his late father represent the first father and son inductees. It is only fitting, as both men spent their lives in service to others while elevating Chick-fil-A to the prominent spot it enjoys among American restaurant chains. But what sets the Cathys apart is the commitment to service above self, always putting customers first and leading by Chick-fil-A's corporate purpose—*To glorify God by being a faithful steward of all that is entrusted to us. To have a positive influence on all who come in contact with Chick-fil-A.*

Not surprisingly, Dan says his father was his first and most formidable mentor. "He had a huge influence," says Dan. "My father taught me that the three most important decisions start with the letter 'M': who the master of our life is going to be, what our mission in life is going to be, and who our mate in life is going to be." "I listened to him and started by asking Jesus to forgive me and to be my Lord and Savior when I was 11 years old."

His mission was a bit more complicated. Dan is an accomplished trumpet player, and as a seventeen-year-old believed that God was calling him to be a professional musician. It was a pivotal moment for him, but he ultimately chose to work with his father and never looked back.

The third "M" in the life model is Dan's wife and life mate, Rhonda, who he first met at age six. "She had cooties back then," he chuckles. But the two became high school sweethearts and eventually married. They have two sons, Andrew and Ross, and six grandchildren.

Other great influencers in his life include Atlanta business leaders who used their business platform to influence society and culture, like Georgia Trustee (2012) Tom Cousins, who Dan describes as an outstanding athlete, a wonderful and faithful husband, a great father to his children, and an impactful civic leader in Atlanta. "Tom was moved to make a difference," he says. "He was able to spark a renaissance through the East Lake Community and East Lake Country Club by using golf as a catalyst to transform the lives of the youth in that community."

Dan says he never goes a week without eating at least one Chick-fil-A sandwich. He loves to stop into stores and see the people, the team members, and the cars moving through the drive-through. It gives him a chance to see what's happening and help enhance the customer experience. "I learned that the business is a reflection of the leadership," he says. "While I can't control everyone else, I can sure control me, and I have to make sure that my walk lines up with

my talk. When I can do that, it makes the business better. So when I visit a restaurant, I see things that they can do better, but I see then more things that they are doing well. The more I brag on them, applaud, and encourage them to reinforce the things that they do well, they quickly figure out the things they need to improve on."

To Dan, Chick-fil-A is a leadership organization disguised as a restaurant. While the front of the house is selling delicious food to their customers, the back of the house is all about developing leaders, and in his words, "Great leaders follow the acronym SERVE: Shape the future, Engage and develop others, Reinvent continuously, Value results and relationships, and Embody the values you preach and live them out."

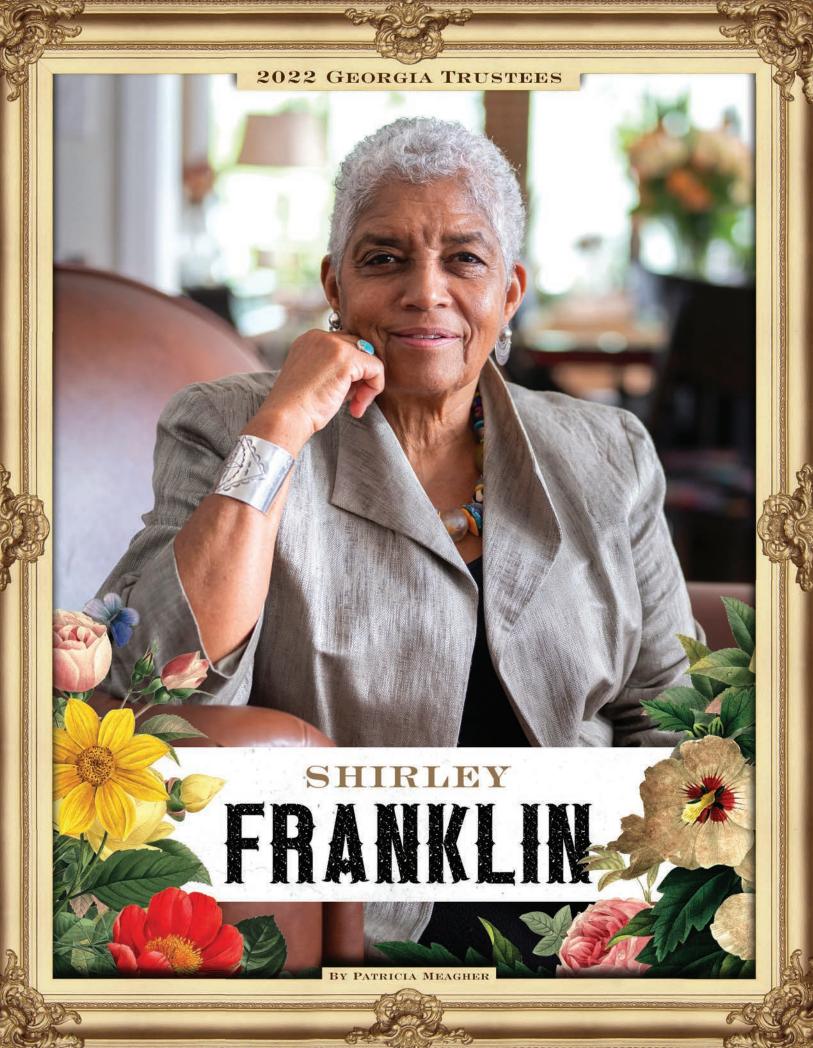
Dan is all-in for his home city of Atlanta and looks to the business community to bring about a renaissance through a shared sense of heart-felt compassion and passion that moves people to action to rebuild communities. Business people are born problem solvers and can rally together to meet the challenges facing every community. "We've got to have a more compassionate heart for those who didn't benefit from the rising tide of economic prosperity," he affirms, "because lives are at stake if we don't."

This year Chick-fil-A marked the 75th anniversary of Truett Cathy's first restaurant, the Dwarf House, and on November 1, Andrew Cathy, Dan's son, became the third Cathy to lead this 75-year-old family business. Being able to raise the next generation of leadership is quite remarkable and one of tremendous continuity. But Dan emphasizes that it starts with the family. "Businesses cannot make strong families, but strong families do make strong businesses. It begins with the relationship that I have with my wife and my sons," he adds.

As for his future, Dan will continue as Chairman of Chick-fil-A and be an ambassador for the brand. He wants to continue in a role of leadership development and leverage that influence to better society. Dan is passionate about the Historic West Side and partnering with organizations like the West Side Future Fund. He's also excited about the Mid-Town Connector project and the park that will be built over the Connector from North Avenue to 5th Street. "It's a place where Atlanta can come together to celebrate the soul of our city and the things that we have in common," he says.

When asked how he hopes to be remembered, he quotes Proverbs 22:1, the verse inscribed on his father's tombstone: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Dan says that if he can be a faithful steward of what God has entrusted to him, optimize his influence to be an agent of reconciliation, and acknowledge God in all things, then he will have lived the life that he aspired to live. It is for that selfless posture of servanthood that Dan Cathy was chosen to be a 2022 Georgia Trustee.

Patricia Meagher is Director of Communications at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at pmeagher@georgiahistory.com.



hirley Franklin is not a native Georgian, but for more than five decades, Georgia has been her home and the place where she has devoted herself personally and professionally. The first African-American woman to be elected mayor of a major southern city, she served under Maynard Jackson and Ambassador Andrew Young

she served under Maynard Jackson and Ambassador Andrew Young before being elected and assuming the role as Atlanta's chief executive in 2002.

Franklin is a consensus builder known for reaching across the political spectrum to find common ground and identify shared goals, lessons she learned from a variety of people spanning the whole of her life. "I try to listen to everyone because you always learn something," she says. "I can learn something standing in line at the grocery store. The key is to have an open mind and an open heart."

It all started growing up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Shirley attended Philadelphia High School for Girls, an all-female public high school. Founded in 1848, "Girls' High," as it is known, was one of the first municipally supported high schools for girls. "All of my teachers were women, all were Ph.Ds., and all had been locked out of other careers because they were women," she says.

She describes a classical education at Girls High, including four years of Latin, two years of French, two years of Greek. But it was her English teacher, Dr. Faust, who would have the most significant impact on Shirley's young, burgeoning political mind. In addition to teaching English, Foust was also the political director for the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. Shirley happened to see her on television one evening discussing politics, something she never did in the classroom. "She was talking about a march in Washington to protest against the nuclear arms race planned for the weekend. So, unbeknownst to my family or anyone else, I went downtown on Saturday and got on a bus," she says. "I was only fifteen or sixteen at the time, and it was my first march."

Her family attended the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas in Philadelphia. The church had been founded in 1792 by prominent abolitionist and clergyman Reverend Absalom Jones. When Shirley worshiped there, the Rector, Reverend Jesse F. Anderson, Sr., frequently talked about the Civil Rights Movement and the importance of social action as Christians. "He taught me that it wasn't just my obligation to be educated, but to act on behalf of my principles," adds Shirley. "It was my favorite part of the service, and it spurred a lot of conversations."

The qualities of a good leader, she says, are humility, intellectual curiosity, loving the people they serve, and appreciating the values in the culture where they live. Many of these qualities were learned from the people she credits as mentors and friends, like Maynard Jackson, who taught her the value of taking advice from people from all walks of life. "He became one of my mentors," she says, "and it was an honor to be a part of his inner circle."

Another influence in her life is Georgia Trustee (2012) Ambassador Andrew Young. "Andy is and was a key mentor," she says. "His world view is based on his wealth of experience on the international scene, the Civil Rights Movement, and his time in Congress. It is shaped by what's happening now and what happened historically because he sees the whole picture and the good in everyone. Most importantly, he softens my hard side. The best thing I learned from him is to laugh at myself and to tell my own story."

She calls two other people to mind: Georgia Trustees Pete Correll (2017) and Tom Cousins (2012). "Maynard Jackson asked Pete to meet with me, so he did," she says. "I'm an African-American woman, left-leaning in terms of my politics, and he opened up the conversation by saying that Maynard told him that if we talked, I wouldn't see him as a rich, old, White man and that I would listen to what he had to say. That was my introduction to Pete Correll." The two remained friends because of the common bonds that transcended politics to get things done.

Shirley met Governor Roy Barnes through her former husband, David Franklin. "Roy is down to earth, he knows who he is, and he's not afraid of his history. He's also not afraid to admit that the history we all share is not always beautiful, fair, or just," she says. "Roy and I have a great relationship where we speak straight with each other. I appreciate that from him and from all of these men. Many people back then didn't think that women were ready for top leadership positions, and they didn't expect to face a woman with my political bent. But they were all open to it, and I appreciate that."

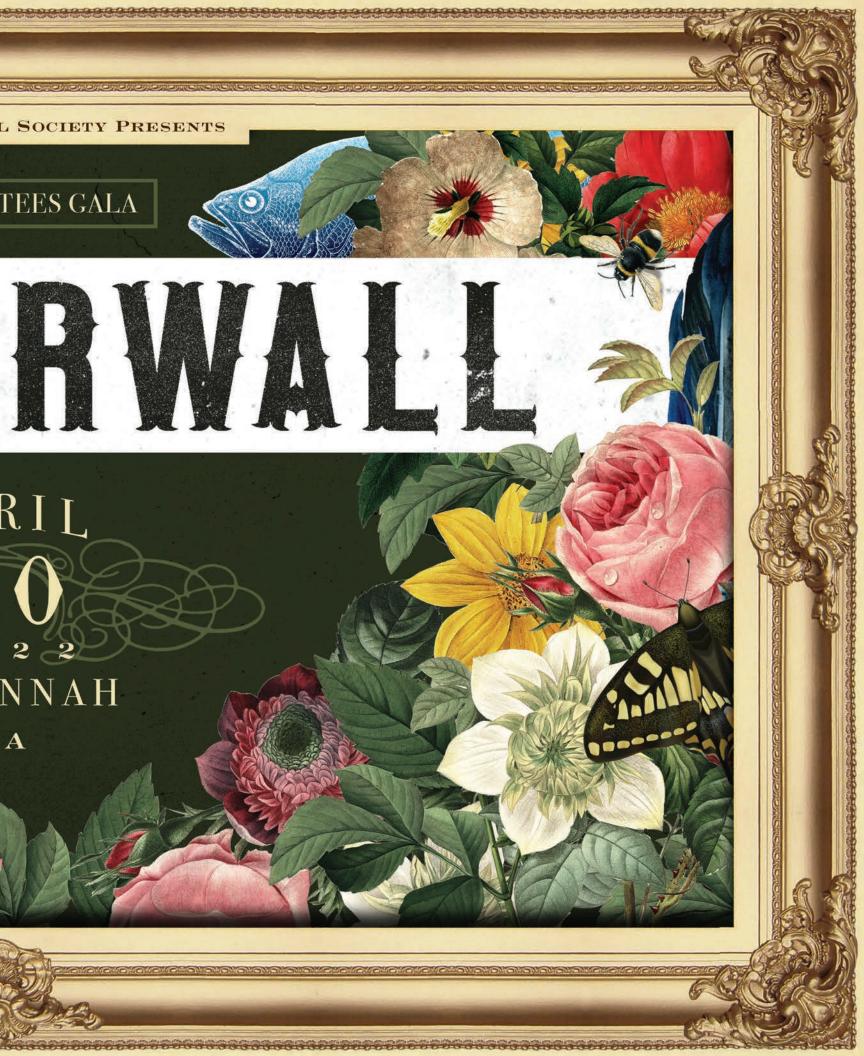
Shirley quotes Wellington Webb, the former Mayor of Denver, who said, "the demands of the day are so great that it's easy not to think about the long term." Shirley sees all of the infrastructure investments that began on her watch, things like the sewers, the Atlanta BeltLine, and the International Terminal at Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, as long-term projects and investments in the economic future of Atlanta and Georgia. She hopes to see more investment in people and adds that "we are all challenged to build a world that is sustainable and healthy, 50 to 100 years from now."

Far from finished, Shirley Franklin remains very active in the community. When she's not working on one of the many philanthropic projects she supports, she can be found in her garden or spending time with her family.

For her life's work, including the unprecedented growth of the City of Atlanta under her leadership and her tireless drive to better the lives of all Georgians as a civic leader, Shirley Franklin will be inducted by the Governor and the Georgia Historical Society as a 2022 Georgia Trustee.

Patricia Meagher is Director of Communications at the Georgia Historical Society. She can be reached at pmeagher@georgiahistory.com.





2022

GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

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2022 TRUSTEES GALA



2021-2022 GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

BRINGING HISTORY TO LIFE IN THE CLASSROOM AND BEYOND

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL IN-PERSON EVENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION OR CANCELLATION DUE TO COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS. VISIT GEORGIAHISTORYFESTIVAL.ORG FOR UPDATES IN ADVANCE OF SCHEDULED EVENTS.

GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL EVENTS:

MONUMENTS TO ABSENCE: CHEROKEE REMOVAL AND THE CONTEST OVER SOUTHERN MEMORY

A Conversation with Dr. Andrew Denson

Sponsored by: Coca Cola

December 17, 2021, 12:00 P.M. | Online

The 1830s forced removal of Cherokees from their Georgia homeland became the most famous event in the Native history of the American South, and one of the most infamous episodes in Georgia and American history as Georgians expanded westward. In this program, Stan Deaton discusses Cherokee removal and how Georgians have remembered it with Andrew Denson of Western Carolina University, author of Monuments to Absence: Cherokee Removal and the Contest over Southern Memory.

COLONIAL FAIRE AND MUSTER

Sponsored by: Sponsored by: with additional support from Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia

February 5-6, 2022 | Wormsloe State Historic Site, Savannah

Explore Wormsloe State Historic Site during this popular annual event as audiences of all ages enjoy special living-history programs and demonstrations in an historic outdoor setting. Visit georgiahistory festival.org for more information.

SUPER MUSEUM SUNDAY

Sponsored by: \triangle DELTA

February 6, 2022, multiple sites across Georgia | Online at georgiahistoryfestival.org

Explore more than 100 sites in person and online during Super Museum Sunday. Georgians and visitors alike experience our state's rich history and cultural life as historic sites, house museums, art museums, and other points of interest throughout Georgia open their doors for an exceptional opportunity to experience the history in our own backyard. Visit georgiahistoryfestival.org for more information and updates.

GEORGIA DAY PARADE

Sponsored by: 🛕 Georgia Power

February 11, 2022, Savannah

Since the earliest days of the colony's founding, Georgians have commemorated the landing of James Edward Oglethorpe and the first English settlers at Savannah on February 12, 1733. This year we look forward to seeing students march once again through the historic squares of Georgia's First City in the annual Georgia Day Parade.

TRUSTEES GALA

April 30, 2022, Savannah

The Festival culminates in Savannah with the Trustees Gala on April 30, 2022, when Governor Brian Kemp will induct the 2022 Georgia Trustees: Dan Cathy, Chairman and CEO of Chick-fil-A, and Shirley Franklin, former Mayor of Atlanta and civic leader. The Trustees Gala reigns as one of Georgia's most successful non-political black-tie events, bringing together business, philanthropic, and community leaders from across the state and nation as the Governor and the Georgia Historical Society induct the newest Georgia Trustees, the highest honor the State of Georgia can confer.

GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL WEBINAR SERIES:

Throughout the Georgia History Festival, GHS offers webinars for a variety of audiences to support the use of Festival resources in the classroom and provide tools and strategies for GHS Affiliate Chapters to develop new programs and materials for their communities.

USING THE GEORGIA'S WESTWARD EXPANSION INQUIRY KIT IN THE CLASSROOM (FOR K-12 EDUCATORS)

Sponsored by: BRASSELER

October 14, 2021, 3:00 p.m.

GHS hosts a one-hour informational webinar featuring the new "Georgia's Westward Expansion" student inquiry kit.

"HOMETOWN STORIES ON THE NATIONAL STAGE: USING LOCAL RESOURCES TO TEACH U.S. HISTORY" (FOR K-12 EDUCATORS AND AFFILIATE CHAPTER MEMBERS)

Sponsored By: **SYNOVUS**

November 9, 2021, 3:00 p.m.

Partner Organization: Coastal Georgia Historical Society

Join GHS and the Coastal Georgia Historical Society (CGHS) in a one-hour webinar to discover how historical institutions bring local history to life for students, teachers, and the public.

GEORGIA DAY PARADE AND BANNER COMPETITION: THEME, RESOURCES, AND TEACHING STRATEGIES (FOR K-12 EDUCATORS)

January 6, 2022, 3:00 p.m.

GHS hosts a one-hour informational webinar for teachers interested in the annual Georgia Day Parade and Banner Competition.

GEORGIA DAY STATEWIDE ART CONTEST: THEME, RESOURCES, AND TEACHING STRATEGIES (FOR K-12 EDUCATORS)

Sponsored by:

December 7, 2021, 3:00 p.m.

GHS and event partners host a one-hour informational webinar for teachers interested in the Georgia Day Statewide Art Contest.

"SO, WE ARE HAVING AN EVENT...": EVENT PROMOTION FOR HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONS: A LOCAL HISTORY WEBINAR (FOR AFFILIATE CHAPTER MEMBERS)



February 17, 2022, 3:00 p.m.

Focusing on issues facing local history organizations across Georgia, this one-hour webinar features GHS staff in a discussion of resources and strategies for local event promotion both online and via traditional communication methods.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES



The 2021-2022 Georgia History Festival features a variety of new classroom resources aligned to state performance standards. A new historical inquiry kit highlights the most significant events, people, and factors that influenced westward expansion in Georgia during the period 1789-1840. Additional resources and activities explore ways Georgians are impacted by the geographic context of where they live and how they, in turn, impact the physical space and environment around them.

GEORGIA'S WESTWARD EXPANSION INQUIRY KIT FOR EIGHTH GRADE GEORGIA STUDIES:

A new inquiry kit from GHS poses the question "How did Georgia change during its period of westward expansion?" Students use historical markers and primary sources to identify factors that affected Georgia's economic and political growth and westward expansion between 1789-1840.

GEORGIA'S PEOPLE AND PLACES TEACHER GUIDE:

To support teaching the theme for the Georgia Day Parade Classroom Banner Competition and Student Art Contest, a new teaching guide presents relevant GHS online resources, activities, and background information for historical figures featured in the Georgia Standards of Excellence for second grade.

PEOPLE AND PLACES: STUDYING GEORGIA HISTORY THROUGH ART, A CLASSROOM ACTIVITY GUIDE:

To support the new statewide art contest this set of new classroom activities highlights a variety of Georgia artists exploring how people are shaped by their environment and how they, in turn, impact the world around them.

NEWSPAPERS IN EDUCATION: ANALYZING MAPS AND USING SPATIAL THINKING SKILLS

Sponsored by: Gulfstream™

Shared through a partnership with the Georgia Press Association, this free, activity-based digital resource focuses on developing spatial thinking skills such as map-reading and geographic literacy.

IN-SCHOOL PROGRAMS:

Sponsored by: **CRITZ**

Date: Fall-Winter 2021

Partnering Organization: SCCPS/Massie Heritage Center

Building on the *Festival* theme, GHS partners with the staff of Savannah's Massie Heritage Center to present hands-on activities focused on developing geographic literacy through analyzing maps and practicing spatial thinking and map skills.

GEORGIA DAY STATEWIDE ART CONTEST:



Students of all grade levels can compete by creating original artwork on the Focus of Study. Visit georgiahistoryfestival.org for updates.

GEORGIA DAY PARADE CLASSROOM BANNER COMPETITION:

Elementary and middle schools marching in the Georgia Day Parade are invited to participate in Classroom Banner Competition. Students design banners based on the theme, "Georgia's People and Places," and march behind their banners during the parade. Winners for the elementary and middle school levels will be announced at the conclusion of the parade.

2021-2022 GEORGIA HISTORY FESTIVAL

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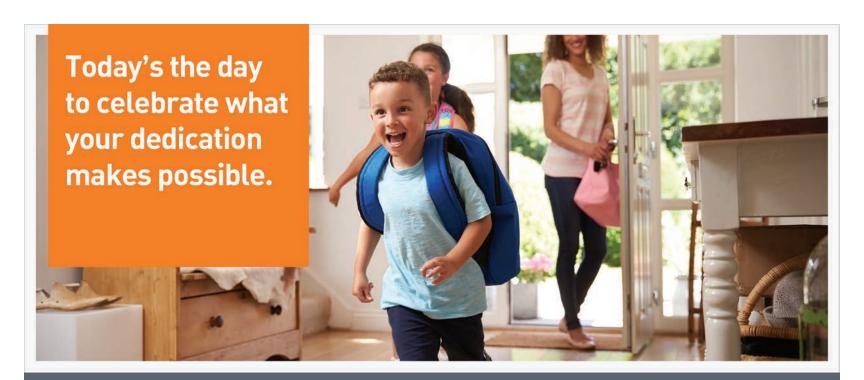








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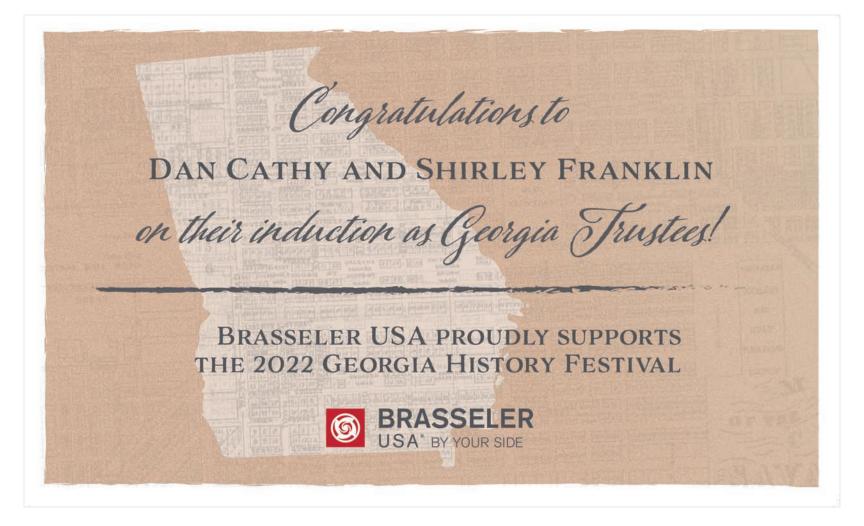


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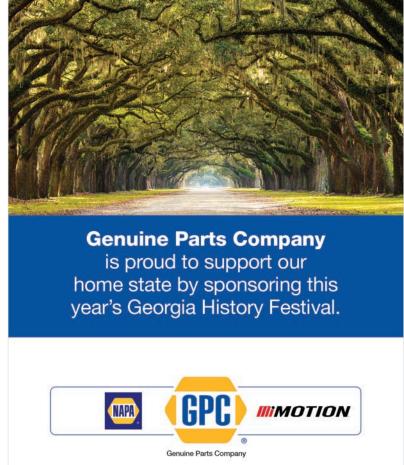
Our customers give their all, and we're honored to work alongside them. Because we know that when our customers are prepared - and their people are safe - we all stay safe.

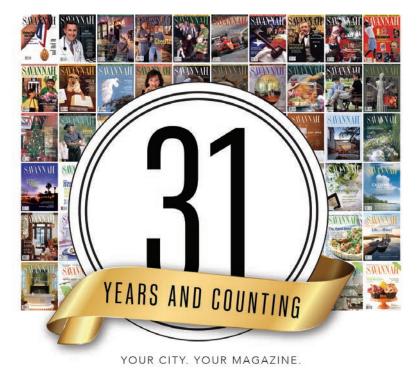
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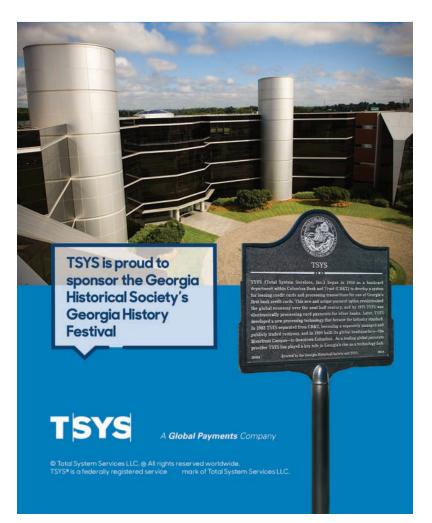


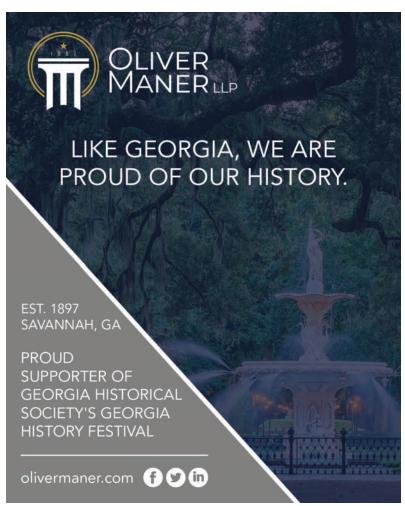


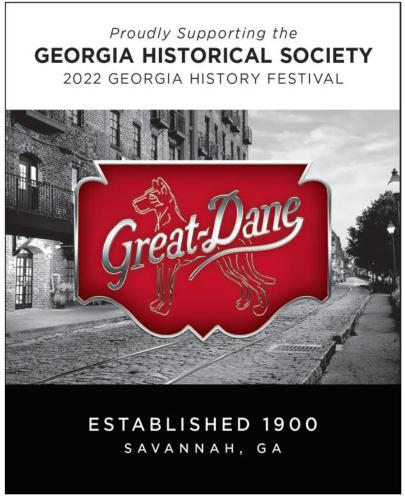


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