

*From the Collections of the*  
**GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

tree St., looking North

ising Day, Atlanta, Ga.

**GEORGIA**  
*at the*  
**US250**

SOUVENIR



# INTRODUCTION

by *W. Todd Groce, Ph.D. President and CEO*

Anyone traversing modern-day Georgia will find a land that both resembles and stands in stark contrast to the image of the state in popular culture. From the towering skyscrapers and traffic jams of Atlanta to the moss-draped oaks and historic squares of Savannah, the state seems a paradox, comfortably straddling both the old and the new. Somehow, in that uniquely Southern way, the past and the present merge into one. Georgians may not live in the past, but the past clearly lives in Georgians.

Understanding how our world was created—how the past and the present merge—is critical to the mission of the Georgia Historical Society (GHS). Founded in 1839 as the independent, statewide educational and research institution responsible for collecting and teaching Georgia and American history, GHS has amassed a remarkable collection of Georgia-related materials over the past 186 years, including over 5 million documents, letters, photographs, maps, portraits, rare books, and artifacts.

The GHS archival collection is one of the most important in the nation. It represents every part of the state and covers every period and subject, from Georgia founder James Oglethorpe and Girl Scout pioneer Juliette Gordon Low to former state supreme court Chief Justice Leah Ward Sears and the legendary Vince Dooley. An original draft of the United States Constitution and the papers of a US Supreme Court Justice, eighteen Georgia Governors, and the only native Georgians to serve as US Attorney General—John Macpherson Berrien and Griffin Bell—are among its many treasures. Through individual donations and dedicated collecting efforts like the Community Archives Initiative, the GHS collection continues to grow and to more fully reflect the people, places, ideas, and events that make up Georgia's rich history.

In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, GHS has published this history of Georgia using more than 50 objects and documents from its collection as a window into our shared past. This is just a sampling of the materials we have collected since our founding in 1839 that tell us who we are as Georgians and that help us to gain the knowledge and context for creating a better future.

Accompanying each object is text written by Georgia Historical Society's Emmy® Award-winning Senior Historian, Stan Deaton who is eminently qualified to make this material come to life and explain why the stories they tell matter to this day. Some of what he relates here will inspire you; some of it may make you uncomfortable. But we must take the past on its own terms, not as we wish it to be, and study both our successes and failures, if we are to create a better tomorrow.

For nearly two centuries the Georgia Historical Society has enabled Georgians to make sense of the ever-changing world in which they live. By sharing these historical materials from our vast and growing collection, we hope this special US250th anniversary publication demonstrates our commitment to making history accessible—and our firm belief that the quality of the future we will build is directly tied to how well we understand our shared past.

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*On the cover: Peachtree Street looking north showing line of march on Flag Raising Day, undated, GHS 1361-PC-02-0347; Grand Prize Race Pennant, GHS 1361-AF-070-480; Button Featuring American Flag, c. 1900, GHS 1361-AF-012-240; Revolutionary Drum, c. 1780, GHS 1361-AF-107.*

*The Reading Room of Hodgson Hall, the centerpiece of the Georgia Historical Society's Research Center. Dedicated in 1876, Hodgson Hall is the oldest purpose-built library in Georgia.*







## THE COLONY

Savannah is one of the world's premier tourist destinations, its stately squares and moss-draped oaks offering one of the most scenic and historic landscapes in America. Its origins lie in the vision of its founder, James Edward Oglethorpe, and in that of the group he represented, the Georgia Trustees, who received a charter from King George II in 1732 for what turned out to be the last British colony in mainland North America. Oglethorpe arrived with the first colonists in February 1733. He remained for ten years, working tirelessly to ensure political, military, and economic stability. He left behind a colony that grew to become the largest American state east of the Mississippi, and a city of incomparable beauty, which he laid out using the brass surveyor's compass seen here. Richard West Habersham's 1885 portrait of "Oglethorpe at Belgrade, 1718," imagines Georgia's young founder as he appeared fighting under Prince Eugene of Savoy in the Austro-Turkish War.

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*Brass Surveyor's Compass reported to be used by James Edward Oglethorpe, GHS 1361-AF-393; Richard West Habersham, "Portrait of James Edward Oglethorpe in 1718," GHS 1361-AF-327; John Gerard William DeBrahm, "A map of South Carolina and part of Georgia," 1757, GHS 1361-MP-0423.*





## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The men and women who sacrificed so much in carrying out the American Revolution are all long gone, but their legacy is all around us in our democratic institutions and the hard-won freedoms that we all enjoy. Though we don't know who carried it, or whose hands beat out the call to arms, this rare drum from that era is a more material legacy and evokes the violence and martial spirit of that conflict that resonates with us still. The inscription states: "This Drum was used in the American Army of the Revolution, at the Battles of Eutaw, Saratoga and Cowpens. Presented to the Georgia Historical Society by General Charles R. Floyd in 1841." This drum and the grapeshot that killed Count Casimir Pulaski (left) at the siege of Savannah in 1779 were two of the first artifacts donated to GHS and remain among the rarest and most venerable in the collection, a tangible link to the birth of the Republic 250 years ago.

*Revolutionary Drum, c. 1780. GHS 1361-Af-107; Grapeshot that Killed Casimir Pulaski, GHS 0509-AF-052-002; Certificates Issued by State of Georgia During Revolutionary War, 1776, GHS 1361-AF-099-362 a.*



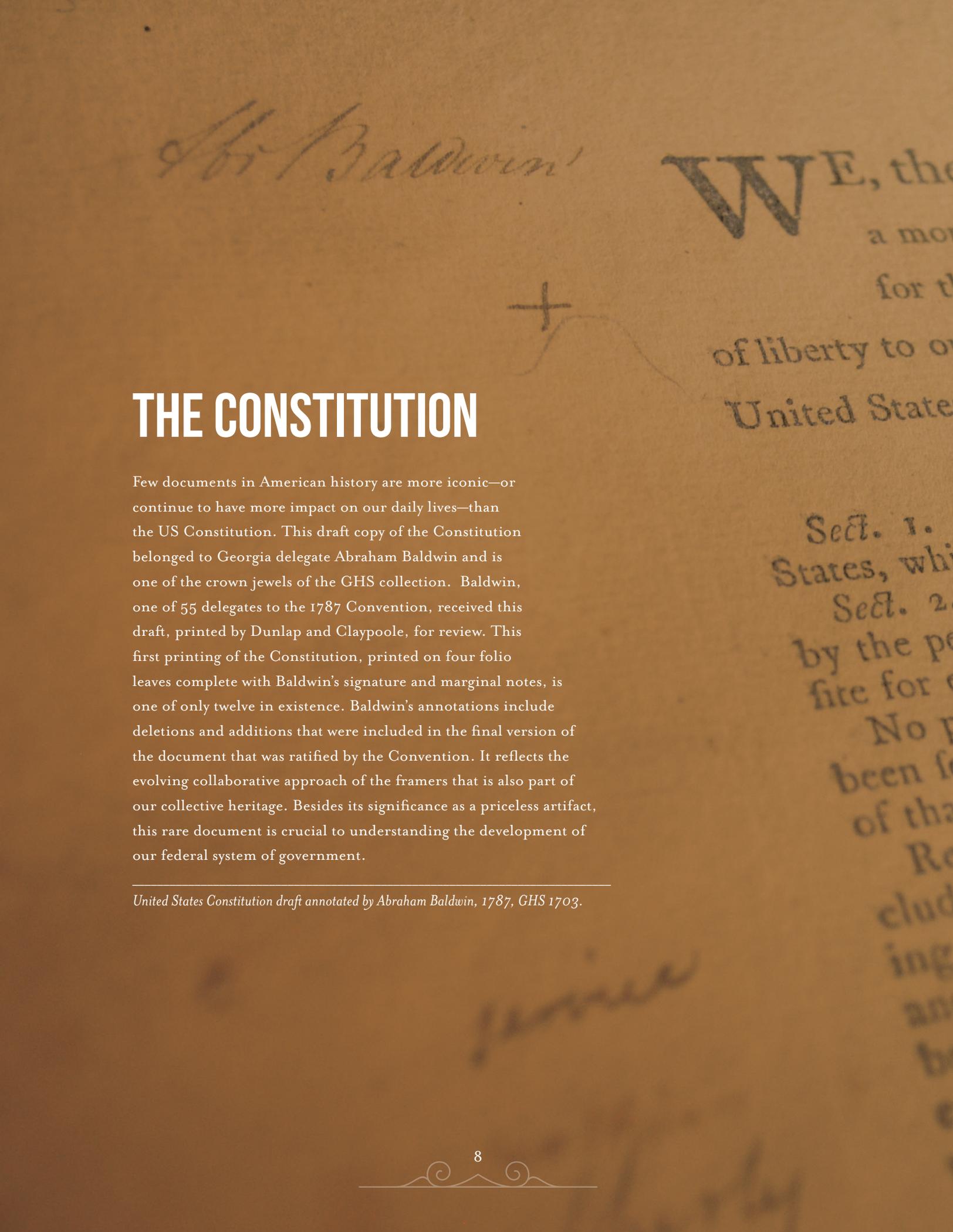
256  
 the Bearer to  
**DOLLAR,**  
 resolution of

Georgia, 1777, No. 2506  
 This **CERTIFICATE** for the Support  
 of the Continental Troops, and other Ex-  
 pences of Government, entitles the Bearer to  
**TWO DOLLARS in CONTINENTAL**  
 Currency

Georgia, 1777, No. 2507  
 This **CERTIFICATE** for the Support  
 of the Continental Troops, and other Ex-  
 pences of Government, entitles the Bearer to  
**THREE DOLLARS in CONTINENTAL**  
 Currency according to the Resolution of  
 1777.



American Army of  
 the Revolution, at the  
 Battle of FULTON,  
 SARATOGA and  
 COWPENS.  
 Presented to the  
 GEORGE WASHINGTON  
 SOCIETY by GENERAL  
 CHARLES STROUD

The background is a scan of a historical document, likely a draft of the US Constitution. It features a large, stylized signature 'Abraham Baldwin' in the upper left. To the right, there is a large, bold, serif letter 'W' followed by 'E, the' and 'a mo' on the next line, and 'for t' on the next. Below this, the words 'of liberty to o' and 'United State' are visible. Further down on the right, 'Sect. 1.' and 'States, whi' are printed, followed by 'Sect. 2' and 'by the pe', 'fite for', 'No p', 'been f', 'of tha', 'Re', 'clud', 'ing', 'an', 'b', 'e'. A small '+' symbol is also visible in the center of the page.

# THE CONSTITUTION

Few documents in American history are more iconic—or continue to have more impact on our daily lives—than the US Constitution. This draft copy of the Constitution belonged to Georgia delegate Abraham Baldwin and is one of the crown jewels of the GHS collection. Baldwin, one of 55 delegates to the 1787 Convention, received this draft, printed by Dunlap and Claypoole, for review. This first printing of the Constitution, printed on four folio leaves complete with Baldwin's signature and marginal notes, is one of only twelve in existence. Baldwin's annotations include deletions and additions that were included in the final version of the document that was ratified by the Convention. It reflects the evolving collaborative approach of the framers that is also part of our collective heritage. Besides its significance as a priceless artifact, this rare document is crucial to understanding the development of our federal system of government.

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*United States Constitution draft annotated by Abraham Baldwin, 1787, GHS 1703.*

Ref.  
342.73  
P U

Mr. Baldwin

**WE**, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

A R T I C L E I.

Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every forty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and they shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be, ~~ex-officio~~, President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments

service  
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# ANTEBELLUM GEORGIA: THE CHEROKEE

Impressed by the Whites' ability to communicate over distances by writing, Sequoyah, a Cherokee, invented a system of 84 to 86 characters that represented syllables in spoken Cherokee. Completed in 1821, the syllabary (pictured here with Sequoyah) was rapidly adopted and was used to print articles in the *Cherokee Phoenix* newspaper, published in New Echota from 1828 to 1834. Georgia authorities viewed the newspaper and the Cherokee as a direct threat to White expansion into the territory. The discovery of gold in North Georgia (an 1852 Dahlonega gold coin is pictured, right) led to the Cherokee Removal Bill in 1830, and Whites swarmed over Cherokee land. Major Ridge and other Cherokee signed the Treaty of New Echota without authorization from Chief John Ross and agreed to removal west of the Mississippi in exchange for \$5 million. Though ratified by one vote in the US Senate, the Cherokee Nation rejected the treaty, leading directly to forced removal—the Trail of Tears—by the federal government in 1838, one of the most infamous acts in American history. Pictured here is “A Lexicon of the Cherokee Tongue,” compiled by Jacob R. Brooks of DeKalb County in the 1840s, and a Record of Spoliations containing 423 claims made by the Cherokee of property taken from them during this period.

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*Record of Spoliations (Claims), No. 1, 1836-1838, 1 volume. Harvey Dan Abrams Collection on Cherokee Indians Relocation. GHS 0927-01-02-09; Jacob R. Brooks Cherokee Language Lexicon, GHS 0093; Sequoyah, Thomas L. M'Kenney and James Hall, History of the Indian Tribes of North America (Philadelphia, 1836-1844); Five Dollar Half Eagle Gold Coin Made from Dahlonega Gold, GHS 2403-AF-068-003.*



# SLAVERY

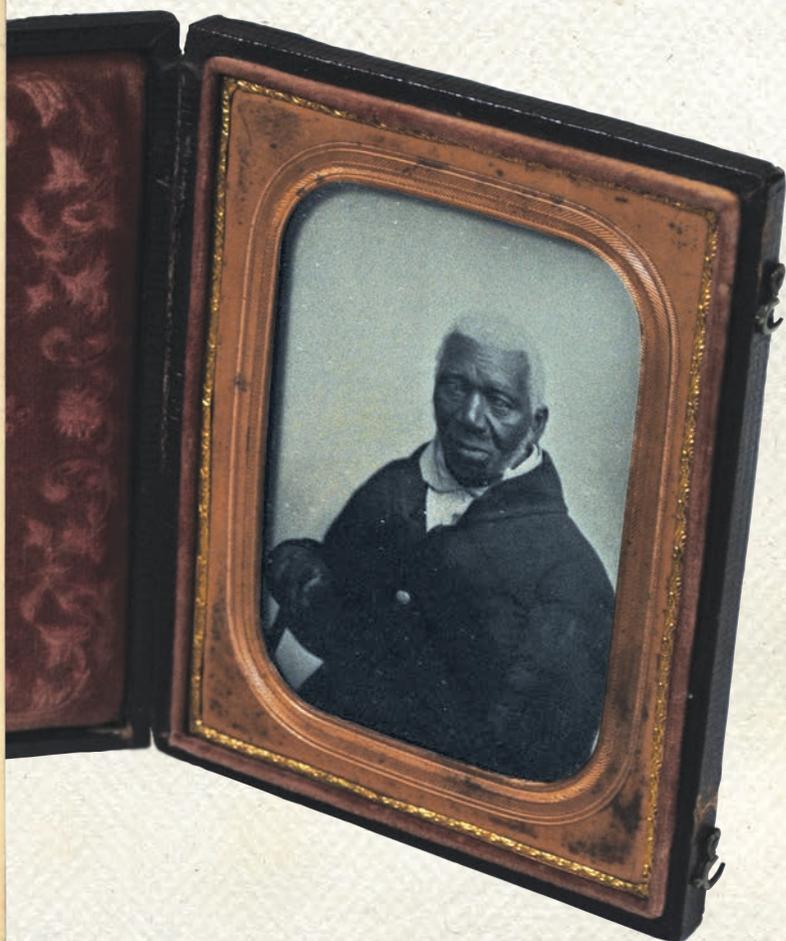
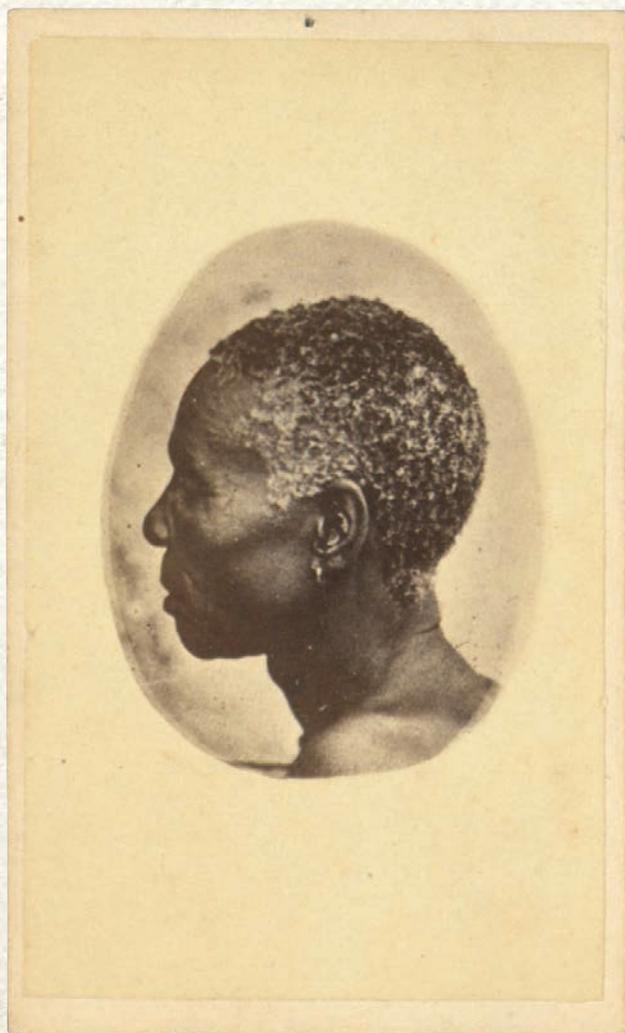


The institution of slavery was banned in the Georgia colony between 1733 and 1750 by the Georgia Trustees, but economic pressure from Whites succeeded in overturning the ban. Slavery spread rapidly as a plantation economy developed that centered first on the export crop of rice and later on cotton. Between 1750 and 1775 Georgia's enslaved population grew from less than 500 to approximately 18,000 people. As westward White settlement displaced Georgia's indigenous population, slavery spread throughout the state. In 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, Georgia held more than 462,000 enslaved people, 44 percent of the state's total population—more enslaved people and slaveholders than any state in the lower South and second only to Virginia nationally. Enslaved individuals had no legal rights, and they struggled to establish some degree of autonomy for

themselves. Still, against overwhelming odds, enslaved people created families, worshipped, resisted their owners in large ways and small, and asserted their humanity in ways that kept alive their enduring quest for freedom.

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*Portrait, unidentified Black woman, GHS 1361-PH-41-67-01; Portrait, unidentified Black man, GHS 1361-PH-42-18-01; Unidentified Black Male, GHS 1361-CP-02-01; Group portrait of people on a rice raft, GHS 1361-SG-03-04-B-01.*



(18)-5677-A rice-raft with plantation hands, near Georgetown, South Carolina. Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

Worbs and  
Arlington, N.Y.  
Studios  
Westborough



Jan 30 1865

Orlington Va  
Freedmens village

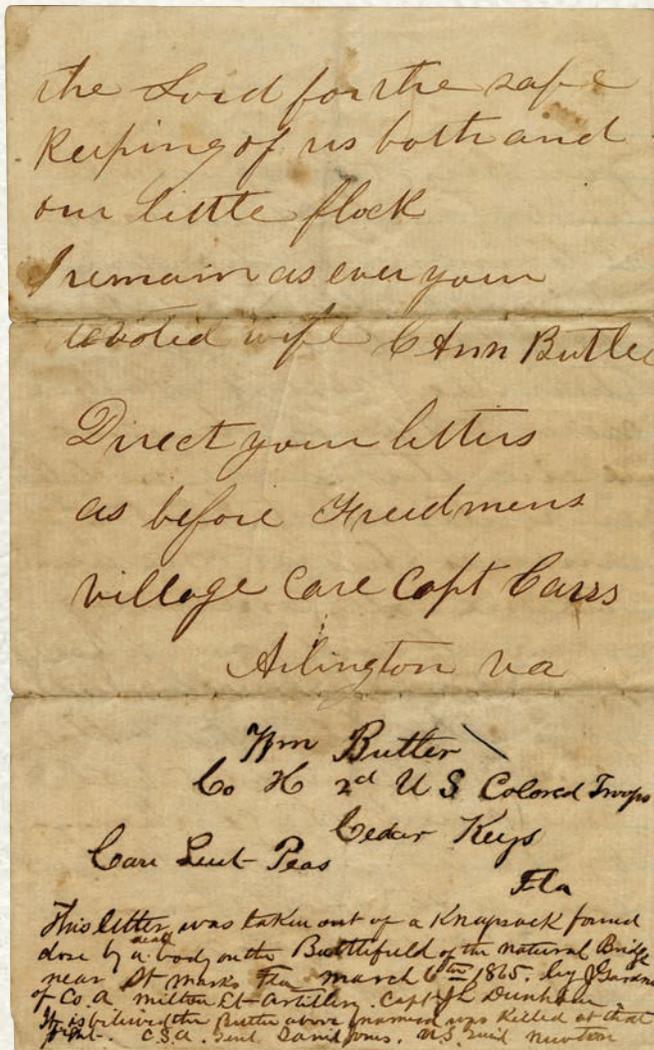
My dear Husband

I have waited  
and longed and longed and  
waited for a letter from  
you but seems all in vain  
why dont you write to me  
and let me hear some  
thing from you. Not since  
October last have I heard  
one word from you  
is any thing the matter  
with you do write and  
let me know to relieve  
my anxious mind the  
children are all anxious  
to see you and hear from  
you William is living not  
very far from me he is waiting



# THE CIVIL WAR AND EMANCIPATION

The Civil War repudiated the doctrine of secession and destroyed the institution of slavery—more than 460,000 enslaved people were freed in Georgia during and after the war. The War also brought African Americans into the armed forces of the United States. Over 200,000 served in the US Army and Navy. Included here is a stereograph of the First South Carolina (US). Organized in 1862, the “First South,” as it was called, was the first African-American regiment ever raised for United States service. Among its ranks were hundreds of Black Georgians, men who had self-liberated before the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. The regiment was later re-designated the 33rd USCT (United States Colored Troops).



Harriet Tubman and Susie King Taylor (who was married to a member of the regiment) served with the First South, providing vital services as nurse and scout. Other Black Americans served as well, including the formerly enslaved William Butler, in Company H, 2nd US Colored Troops. This poignant letter from his wife Ann, dated January 1865, begs for news from William. She longs for his safe return, and sends news of their children, who are attending school. The letter was found in a knapsack near a dead soldier’s body, presumably William, at the Battle of Natural Bridge in Florida in March 1865. There were three quarters of a million casualties in the Civil War, including one newly freed soldier, beloved by his family, who died to help preserve the American Republic and extend the promise of the Declaration of Independence to all Americans.

C. Ann Butler Civil War letter to William Butler, 1865, GHS 0114; 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment dress parade, GHS 1361-SG-04-02-A-04; Unidentified Black woman, GHS 1361-PH-41-67-01.

# SHERMAN

Georgia had the largest population and the largest number of both enslaved people and enslavers of any Deep South state in 1861, and thus played a crucial role in the secession crisis and the formation of the Confederacy. Georgia was also home to the most decisive US military incursion into the Deep South: US General William Tecumseh Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta in 1864. Atlanta's importance as a railroad hub made it strategically vital to the Confederacy and a major target for the United States Army. Sherman's campaign began in May and ended with Atlanta's fall in September, a major military and psychological setback to the Confederacy. It also secured President Abraham Lincoln's re-election in November. Sherman's subsequent March to the Sea was an equally devastating blow to Confederate morale, capped by the December capture of Savannah. This wartime photograph of Sherman was taken by famed Civil War photographer Matthew Brady in his Washington, DC studio, probably when Sherman and his troops participated in the May 1865 Grand Review of the Armies in celebration of the US victory. Note the high-topped officer's riding boots that he would have worn in the field and were rarely captured in photographs. The 1864 map of northern Georgia, so crucial to Sherman's Atlanta campaign, was made under the direction of Captain William Emery Merrill, Chief Topographical Engineer, Army of the Cumberland. It was drawn and printed in the field during the war and is a copy of the one used by Sherman on his campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

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*Matthew Brady, "United States Army Major General William T. Sherman" portrait, undated. GHS 1361-PH-41-65-01; Map of Northern Georgia, 1864. GHS 1361-MP-087, used by Sherman.*



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FRANKFORD

PLATEAU

CLINEVILLE

LARWETTE

ROME

GAINESVILLE

CEGAR TOWN

DEVILLE

CARROLL

GEORGIA

COVINGTON

FRANKLIN

NEWMAN

GRAFFON

JACKSON

MONTICELLI

Topline



Hon Benjamin Conley  
 Augusta  
 Ga

Feb 26<sup>th</sup> 1875 Atlanta

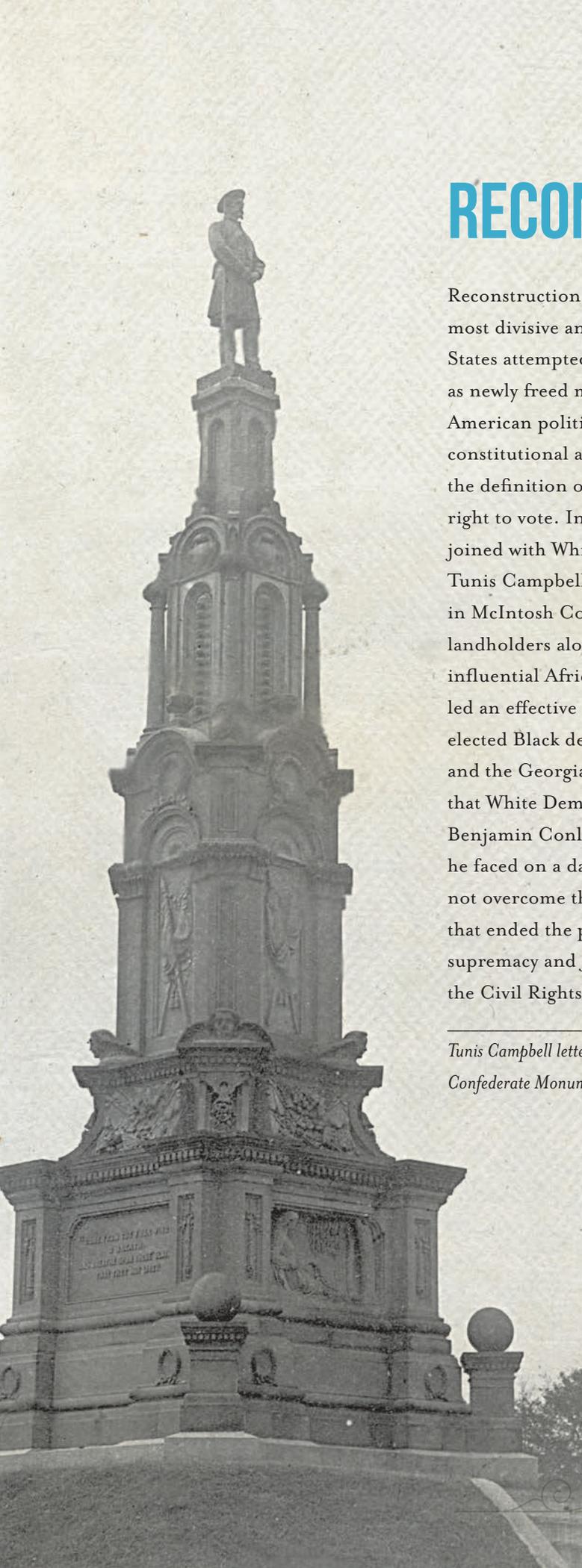
Hon Benjamin Conley  
 Augusta Ga

Dear friend

Yours of the 25<sup>th</sup> just received  
 I feel myself under many obligations to you  
 for kind expressions therein. I with the  
 help of the Lord, it shall be endeavour to  
 submit the good opinion of yourself & all  
 other friends, I have by again of counsel part  
 of my contest with, Viset Simpson, but do  
 not think they will seat me anyway.  
 I think we ought to have a New  
 Central (Committee) & that will necessitate  
 the calling of a State Convention of  
 the Republican Party, but if it is not  
 done I mean if we do not get a new  
 Central Committee, nothing can be done  
 to advantage by Republicans, in Georgia  
 for Col. Hazzow will do nothing,  
 & Bryant, will do everything he can to  
 put us in the wrong, as he always has  
 done. I will be in Savannah for a few  
 days, please let me hear your views, direct to  
 me (under cover) to Mrs Sarah Taylor,  
 Gordon Street Lane, Vietnam Hill, Whitaker,  
 Street, Savannah. As I wish very much to get your  
 views) for it is very necessary for us to  
 begin to organize the party, for the Battle of  
 (1876) no more at present, except my prayers  
 for the health & happy rep of you & yours.

C. J. Campbell

# RECONSTRUCTION



Reconstruction, the period following the Civil War, was one of the most divisive and consequential in American history. The United States attempted to implement interracial democracy for the first time, as newly freed men and women sought to take their rightful place in American political, social, and economic life. At the national level, constitutional amendments permanently altered state-federal relations, the definition of American citizenship, and granted Black men the right to vote. In the South, a politically mobilized Black community joined with White allies to bring the Republican Party to power. Tunis Campbell, an African-American native of New Jersey, settled in McIntosh County after the war, organized an association of Black landholders along the coast, and became the highest-ranking, most influential African-American politician in 19th-century Georgia. He led an effective political movement that registered Black voters and elected Black delegates to Georgia's constitutional convention in 1867 and the Georgia legislature in 1868. Campbell became a symbol of all that White Democrats wanted to resist, and his 1872 letter to Governor Benjamin Conley, reproduced here, details the threats and violence that he faced on a daily basis. Ultimately, Black political engagement could not overcome the inevitable White backlash, led by the Ku Klux Klan, that ended the promise of Reconstruction and saw the triumph of White supremacy and Jim Crow. Interracial democracy would have to wait for the Civil Rights Movement nearly a century later.

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*Tunis Campbell letter to Benjamin Connoy, Benjamin F. Conley Papers, GHS 2688; Confederate Monument, Savannah, GHS 1361-PH-22-03-4369.*

# JIM CROW

The indignities of Jim Crow seeped into every facet of social, political, and economic life in segregated America. That reality is nowhere better illustrated than in the architectural drawing of a segregated waiting room in the Central of Georgia Railway station depot in Monticello, Georgia, dated 1901, and the shackles used on Black convict labor chain-gangs in the late nineteenth century. The harsh and humiliating realities of Jim Crow are sanitized in the precise architect's handwriting denoting the White and Colored bathrooms. Note that White women are referred to as "Ladies," a social distinction denied to all Black women. It was no accident that the movement to destroy the institutionalized dehumanization of African Americans in this country—and the violent White backlash it provoked—would begin in places of public accommodation like those rendered so bloodlessly here in black and white.

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*Central of Georgia Railway Depot, Monticello, Georgia, 1901, Central of Georgia Railway Records, 1835-1971, GHS 1362; Convict labor shackles, GHS 2746-AF-0005; Union Station, Savannah, 1950, GHS 1361-PH-29-05-5904.*



RALEIGH

CHICAGO

SVILLE

WHITE MENS REST ROOM

THIS SIDE FOR  
COLORED  
PEOPLE ONLY.

COLORED WOMEN

102  
ATLANTIC  
EAST LINE  
RAILROAD  
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

10' CHECK HERE 10'

102  
102  
102  
102  
102  
102  
102  
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102  
102

FIRE  
EXIT



Juliette Low.  
LAUNY  
SAV 9/14



# Girl Scout Troop Certificate

Issued by Girl Scouts, Inc.

## THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

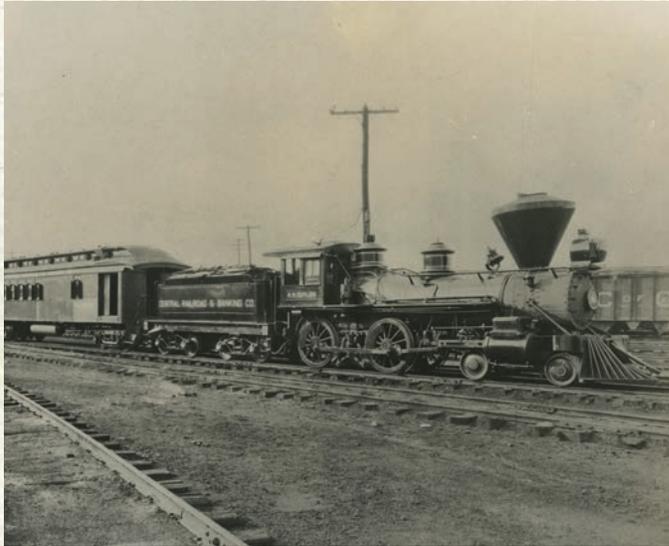
Few people had the impact on young women that one Georgian has for over a century. Juliette Gordon Low was partially deaf, mentally depressed, with no children of her own, yet she founded the Girl Scouts of the USA in Progressive-era Georgia. The Savannah native married William Low, a wealthy British merchant, but their marriage was falling apart when he died suddenly in 1905. Six years later, Juliette met Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the British founder of the Boy Scouts, and the meeting changed her life. In 1912 she returned to Georgia and started the Girl Scouts of the USA (five 1920s-era Girl Scout badges pictured here), which grew to become the largest voluntary association for women and girls in the United States. By 1925, there were 90,000 Girl Scouts. Today there are 3.2 million, still influenced by the vision and dream of the Georgian known as Daisy.



*Juliette Gordon Low's Girl Scout Badges, c.1920s, Gordon Family Papers, GHS 0318-AF-0134-005, 006, 014, 016, 019; Juliette Gordon Low Photograph, Gordon Family Papers, GHS 318-PH-40-443-3729; Girl Scout Troop Certificate, GHS 2351; Temperance Declaration Medal, GHS 1361-AF-012-155.*



# THE RISE OF ATLANTA AND THE RAILROAD



In 1837 the Western and Atlantic Railroad staked out a point on a ridge seven miles east of the Chattahoochee River as the southern end of a rail line they planned to build south from Chattanooga, Tennessee. The town was called Terminus, which literally means “end of the line.” Two other railroad lines later converged in the center of town, and the city now called Atlanta was on its way to becoming the commercial and transportation center that it remains to this day. The railroad made Atlanta a transportation hub and

the target of Gen. William Sherman’s US Army in 1864. The railroad also transformed antebellum Georgia. It revolutionized the way that people and goods moved from place to place, reconfiguring Georgia’s economic and social landscape. As Georgia’s first railroad, the Central of Georgia (founded 1833) linked Savannah with upland cotton plantations. The Central of Georgia grew into one of the most significant rail and banking corporations in the American South, serving as a vital part of Georgia’s transportation and financial infrastructure for more than a century. Atlanta rose from the ashes in the years after the Civil War, as city leaders hosted a series of “cotton expositions,” the most ambitious of which was the 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition. It showcased Atlanta as a regional business center and helped to attract investment that would be essential to the city’s prominence in the twentieth century.

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*“From Darkness to Light,” Cotton State and International Exposition poster, 1895, GHS 1361PR-OS1-59-01; Central of Georgia photograph, undated, GHS 1360-PH-28-11-01.*



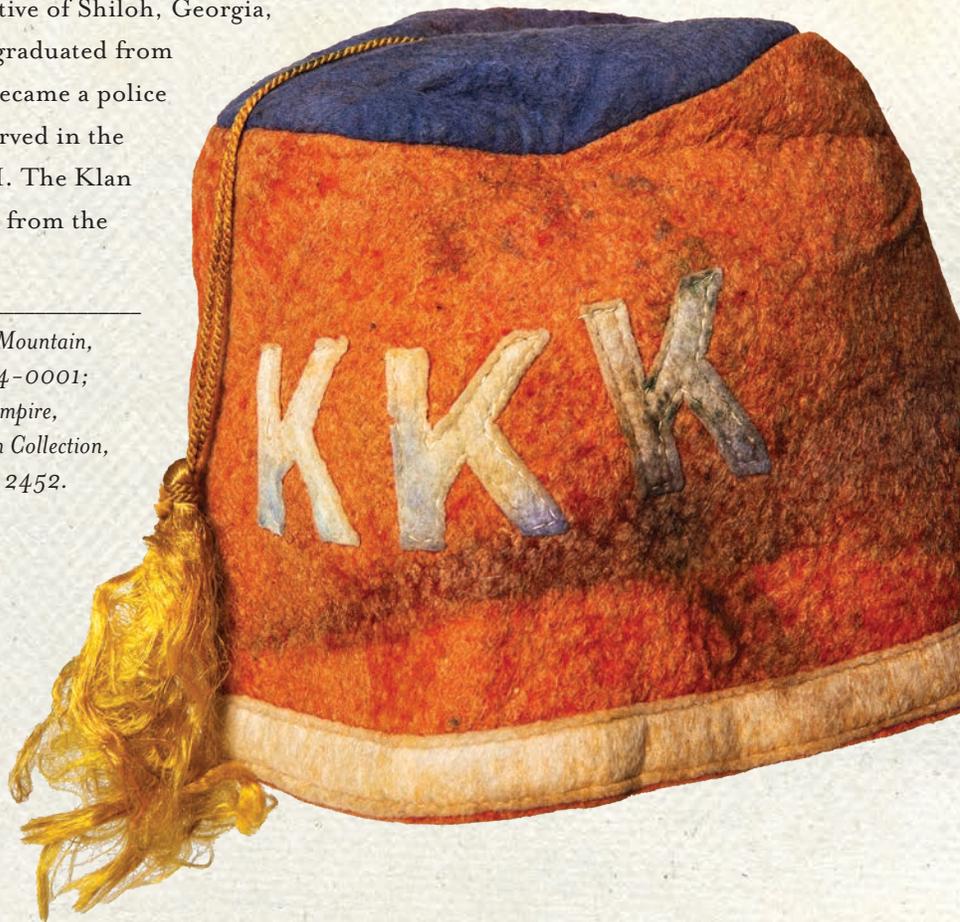


# WHITE SUPREMACY

The early twentieth century was a particularly bleak period for race relations in Georgia and America. The workforce demands of the emerging industrial revolution brought increased immigration from deeply Catholic southern and eastern Europe, and the Great Migration sent many African Americans from the southern countryside to northern urban centers. America's changing demographics and increasing economic dislocation brought with it a corresponding rise in Protestant nativism and White supremacy, which attained broad political support. The Ku Klux Klan, created originally during Reconstruction, was revived atop Stone Mountain in Georgia in 1915 following the lynching of Leo Frank in August. Its popularity peaked in the 1920s, with membership surpassing 4 million nationally. Along with continued racial hostility toward Blacks the new Klan—particularly strong in the Midwest—was militantly opposed to Roman Catholics, Jews, immigrants, and organized labor. The Klan declined during World War II but found new life during the Civil Rights Movement. The felt fez seen here, complete with tassel, belonged to Edra C. Moore (1899-1960), a native of Shiloh, Georgia, who joined the Klan in 1929. He graduated from Georgia State Military Academy, became a police officer in Washington, DC, and served in the Army Reserve during World War II. The Klan application and Crusade card date from the Civil Rights Movement.

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*Ku Klux Klan initiation ceremony on Stone Mountain, June 15, 1949, GHS 1361-PH-042-064-0001; Application for Citizenship in the Invisible Empire, "Preserve the White Race," Edwin L. Jackson Collection, GHS 2746; KKK Headgear, c.1929, GHS 2452.*



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## WORLD WAR I



World War I cast a long shadow over the 20th century, launching America onto the world stage for the first time. One Georgia native, Frank O'Driscoll "Monk" Hunter, played an important role in that conflict and the larger one to come. Hunter was Georgia's only World War I flying ace, shooting down nine German planes as part of Eddie Rickenbacker's 94th Aero Squadron and the 103rd Aero Squadron, known previously as the Lafayette Escadrille. Hunter's pilot license, signed by aviation pioneer Orville Wright, is shown here, along with the US Army helmet worn in the conflict by another Georgia native, Fred W. Mingedorff Sr., whose son would fight in the Second World War (see p. 35). Hunter headed the Eighth Air Force Fighter Command in England during World War II and later took command of the First Air Force. Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah honors the native son for his service in two world wars and his skill and heroism as an aviator. His own rise mirrored that of his country as a world power.

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*Pilot license, Frank O'Driscoll Hunter Papers, 1917-1982, GHS 1342; Flag from Frank O'Driscoll Hunter's Car While Commanding the Eighth Air Force Fighter Command in England, GHS 1342-AF-065-003; F. W. Mingedorff Sr.'s US Army Helmet, 1917-1918. Frederick William Mingedorff, Jr. Family Papers, GHS 1991; 8th Infantry Division Patch, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Olin Bowden, Jr. Family Papers, GHS 2540; WWI soldier and child saluting, October 4, 1917, GHS 2835-PH-0003.*



Fédération Aéronautique  
Internationale

United States  
of  
America

LICENSE ISSUED TO

LT. FRANK O'D. HUNTER

Place of Birth Savannah, Ga.

Date of Birth Dec. 8, 1894

Contest Committee  
Chairman

*Orville Wright*



Year of 1925

No. of Certificate NONE

Origin of Certificate U.S.A.S. Pilot

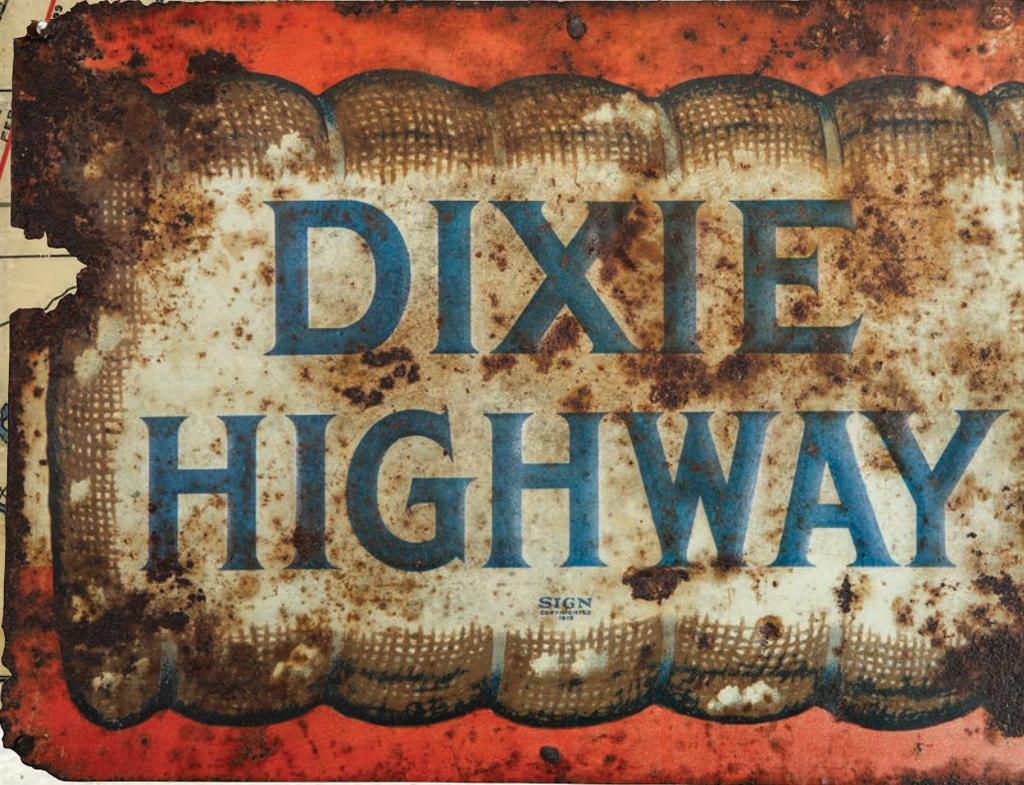
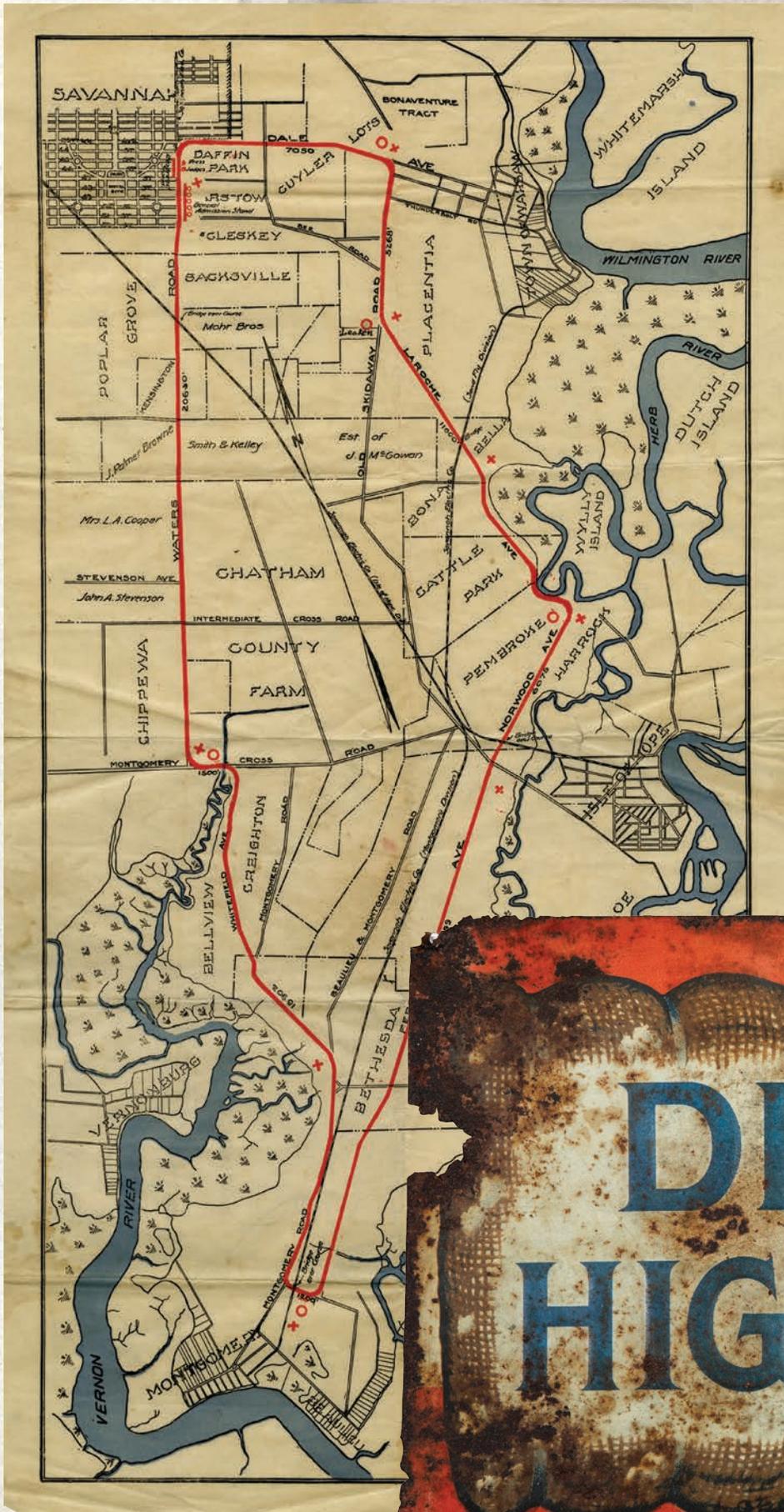
Nature of Certificate Aviator

Signature of Licensee

License No. 185

Valid until December 31st of the  
year of issuance





SIGN  
COPYRIGHTED  
1933

# THE RISE OF THE AUTOMOBILE



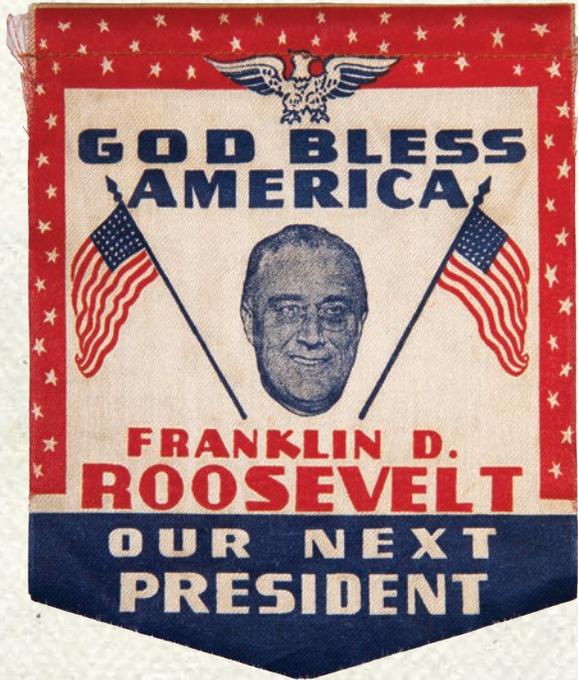
Few inventions transformed the way that Americans live their lives more than the automobile in the twentieth century. With the rise of mass production, automobiles replaced the horse and revolutionized transportation. Americans were on the move as never before, and tourism became one of the most important economic engines of the century. The Dixie Highway, a network of roads connecting Canada to Florida in the early decades of the twentieth century, was an ambitious effort to build the nation's first north-south paved interstate highway. As the largest

state east of the Mississippi River, Georgia proved critical to the project's success, mainly because the state's size and location controlled access to Florida for anyone driving by car. The Dixie Highway became so popular for Midwesterners and Canadians that Georgia entrepreneurs opened gas stations, garages, restaurants, souvenir shops, roadside produce stands, tourist lodging, and other attractions for the traveling public. In 1926, federal and state highway officials replaced named trails like the Dixie Highway with numbered highways. The Dixie Highway had a relatively short official life, but its roadbeds—now numbered highways like US 1—constituted important physical and cultural transportation corridors before the arrival of interstate highways. The highway brought tourists from other regions, spurring a host of entrepreneurial undertakings that made a dramatic impact on the culture and economy of twentieth-century Georgia.

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*Dixie Highway sign, 1915; Hamilton Wright, "Motorists on United States Highway No. 1 near Augusta, Georgia, December 22, 1931," Edwin L. Jackson Collection, GHS 2746; Map of Automobile Road Course at Savannah, 1910, GHS 1361-MP-036; Packard Hearse in front of T.A. Bryson and Sons, January 8, 1930, GHS 1360-PH-27-28-01.*

# FDR AND GEORGIA



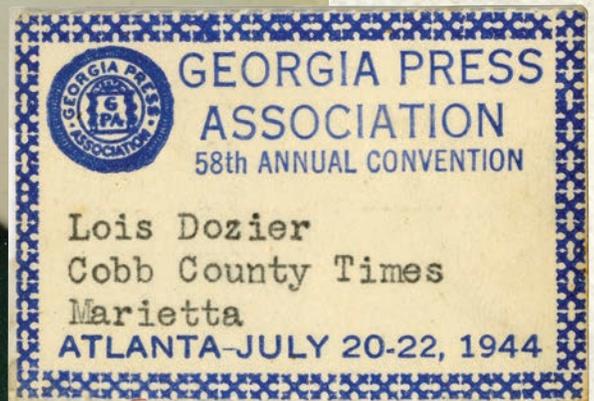
Between 1924 and 1945 Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Warm Springs and Georgia 41 times. FDR contracted polio in August 1924 at age 39 while on a family vacation at Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada. In October 1924 he learned of Warm Springs and its beneficial waters. He grew to love Georgia and its people, and they welcomed him as their adopted son. In 1927 he established the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. Known today as the Roosevelt Warm Springs Rehabilitation Center, the facility serves

patients suffering from the effects of polio, strokes, spinal cord injuries, and other disabilities. After his election to the presidency in 1932, his home at Warm Springs, "The Little White House," became a Presidential retreat. He died there in 1945. To a generation of west Georgians, he was both the president and a trusted friend. Among the GHS treasures is a remarkable collection of photographs that belonged to Mariana Johnson, a Worcester, Massachusetts, native who received graduate training from the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation in 1943-1944 and then worked as a physical therapist there until the early 1950s. Her photos document the therapeutic techniques and exercises of polio patients, and the daily life at Warm Springs. She also photographed FDR's funerary procession after his death on April 12, 1945.

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*Franklin Delano Roosevelt God Bless America Flag, c.1932; "President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivering speech at Grant Field in Atlanta, Georgia," November 30, 1935, Edwin L. Jackson Collection, GHS 2746; Children at Warm Springs photograph, Mariana Johnson Collection, GHS 2827.*





## WORLD WAR II ON THE HOMEFRONT

World War II brought women into the work force in record numbers, including a young woman from Athens named Evelyn “Lois” Dozier. During the war, Dozier sent and received letters from men and women in military service, and she published a monthly newsletter, *Letters from Lois*, about these soldiers. The *Atlanta Journal* published her popular column, “The Boys Write Home.” Dozier, whose Georgia Press Association name badge is shown here, also wrote for the *Newnan Herald* and the *Cobb County Times*. She served for ten years as assistant editor and advertising manager of *The Coca Cola Bottler* in Atlanta, the company magazine for the Coca Cola Company. The war was a turning point for the country—and for one young woman who symbolizes the changing gender roles in the workplace that transformed American economic and social life.

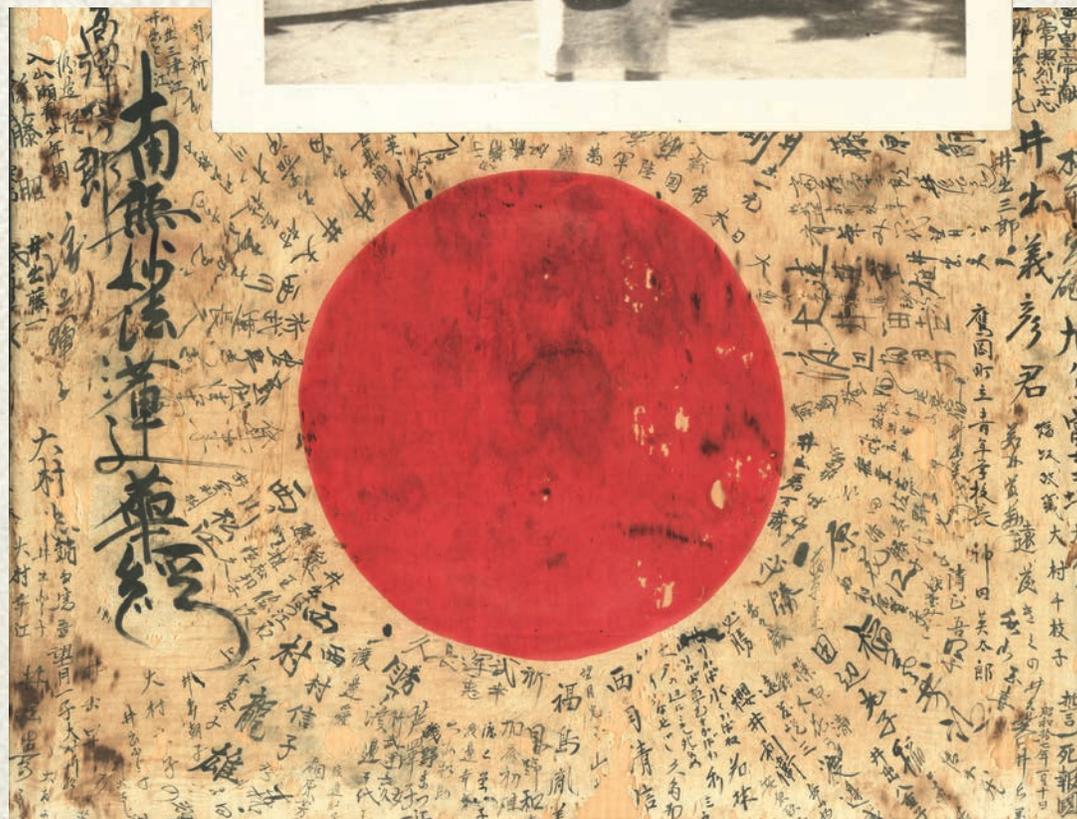
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*Nametag for the Georgia Press Association's 58th Annual Conference, Atlanta; Lois Dozier Norvell Photo, undated, Lois Dozier Norvell Papers, 1917-1994, GHS 1690.*

# WORLD WAR II ON THE BATTLEFIELD

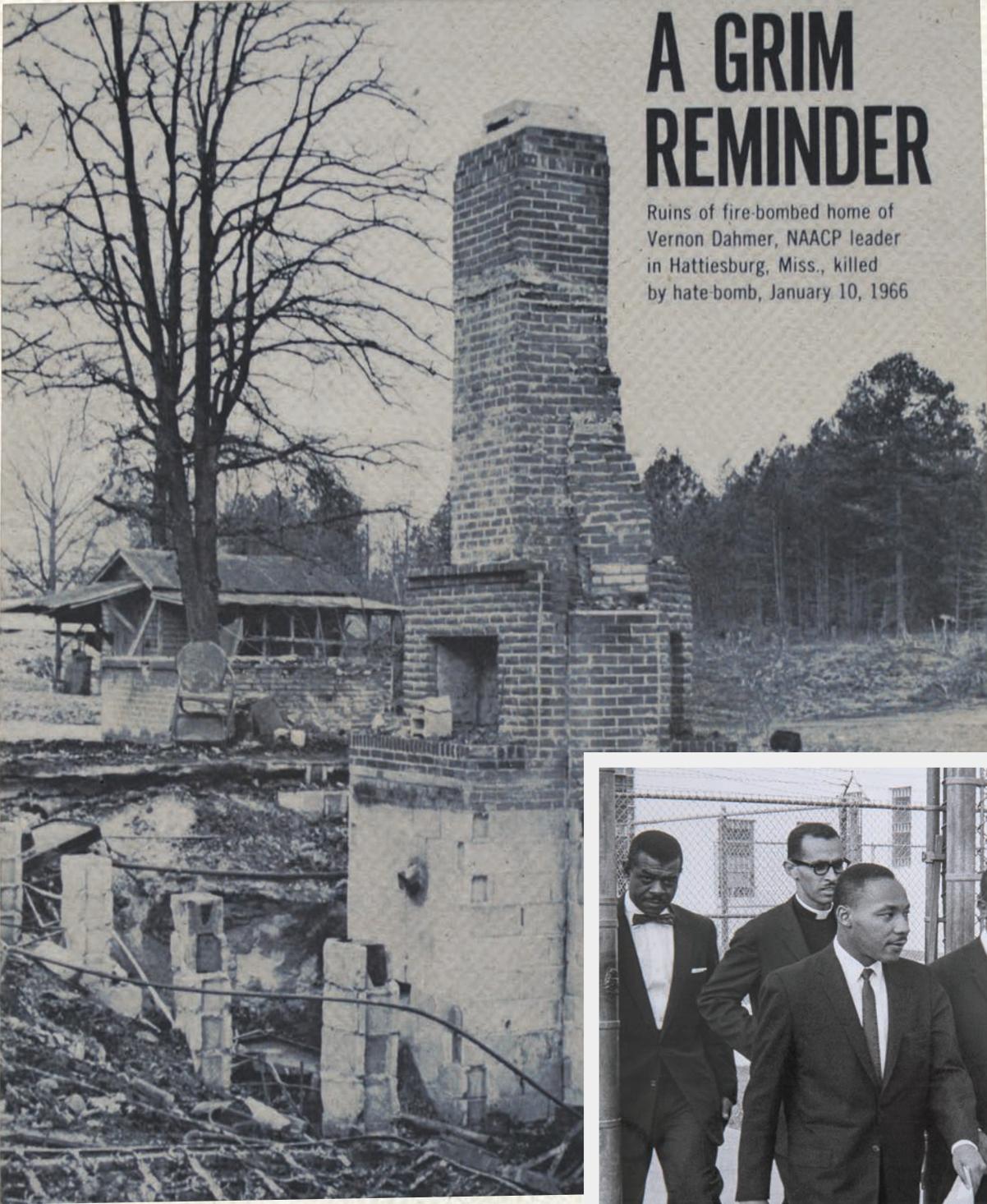
GHS holds materials related not only to Georgia, but also to Georgians who served on the world stage. Frederick Mingleдорff, one of 320,000 Georgians who served in World War II, was a US Marine and participated in some of the fiercest fighting of the Pacific Theater. As a 19-year-old amphibious tractor driver, PFC Mingleдорff ferried troops to the landing beaches at Roi-Namur in January 1944 during the Kwajalein operation. Under intense enemy fire Fred “learned for the first time what it meant to really be afraid.” During the invasion of Guam, he picked up this Japanese “Good Luck Flag” (Fred is holding a flag in a wartime photograph below). Also pictured is his USMC KA-BAR knife. Fred contracted malaria in Guam and was evacuated to a hospital at Pearl Harbor. It was a fortuitous illness for Fred: months later at Iwo Jima his entire unit was virtually wiped out.

*Japanese Flag, c. 1939-1945; Mingleдорff photograph; KA-BAR, Frederick William Mingleдорff, Jr. Family Papers, GHS 1991.*

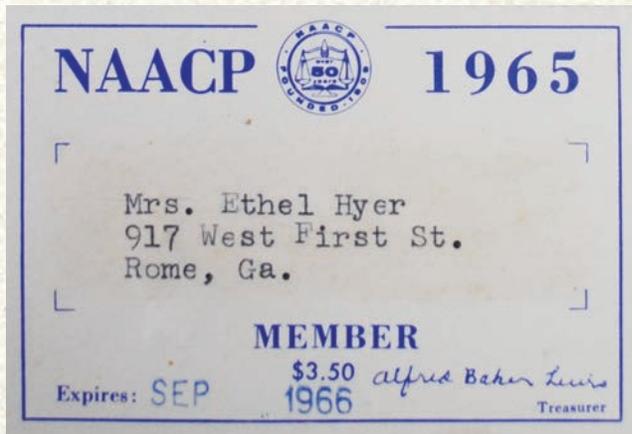


# A GRIM REMINDER

Ruins of fire-bombed home of  
Vernon Dahmer, NAACP leader  
in Hattiesburg, Miss., killed  
by hate-bomb, January 10, 1966



# THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



The Civil Rights movement was accomplished in large places and small, by the famous and those from everyday walks of life. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., pictured here, is widely credited as the national leader of the movement. On the local level, Ethel Hyer, like many women in the 1950s and 60s, served her community of Rome in a variety of religious, civic, and social organizations. She attended Spellman College and was a member for 65 years of Thankful Baptist

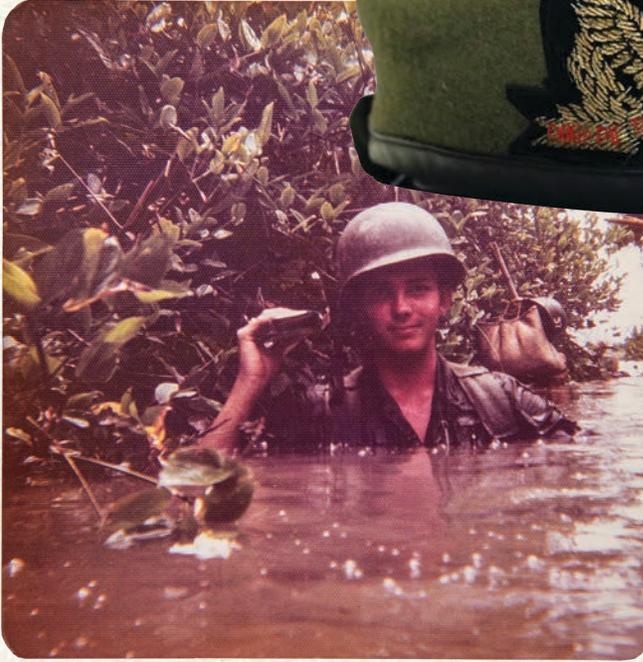
Church. She was also a trailblazer. Hyer was the first woman to be president of the Rome Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a position she held for 15 years. W. W. Law was a Savannah postal worker who emerged as one the community's staunchest advocates for Civil Rights, including a July 1960 boycott of Savannah's Woolworth's, as seen here. He served as president of the Savannah chapter of the NAACP from 1950 to 1976 and came to be widely known as "Mr. Civil Rights." For her service on behalf of human equality, Ethel Hyer was honored by the city of Rome in 1973 and given the key to the city (pictured here, along with her membership card and an NAACP flyer). She and Law represent the untold number of Georgians who served as foot soldiers of a movement that would not have succeeded without them.

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*Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph Abernathy, and others leaving jail, undated. Savannah Morning News Collection of Photographs and Negatives. GHS 2850; NAACP boycott protest of Woolworth, Savannah, July 1960, John Williams Collection of W.W. (Westley Wallace) Law Papers. GHS 2697; NAACP Flyer, Key to the City of Rome, GA, NAACP Membership Card, 1965, Ethel Hyers Papers, GHS 2117.*



# VIETNAM



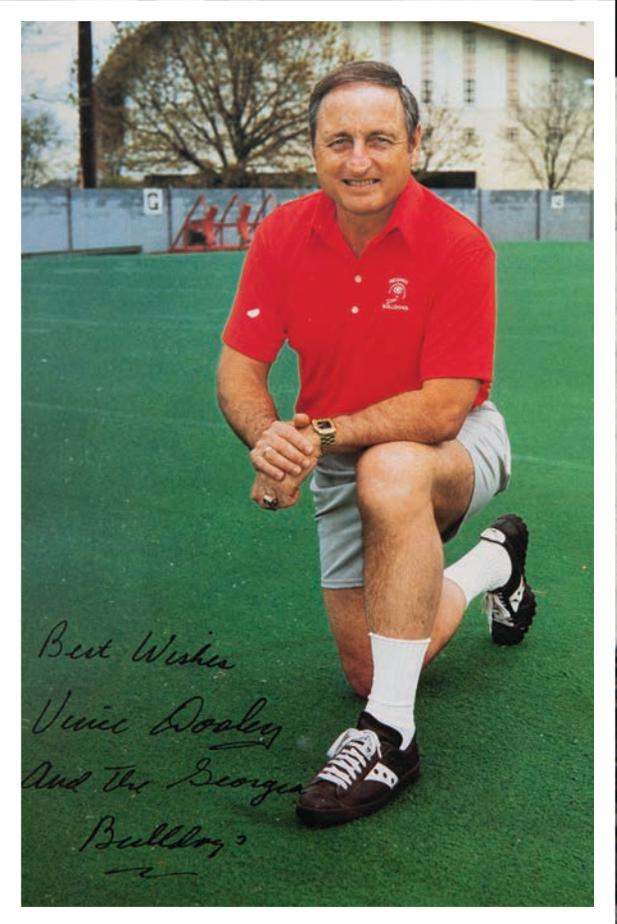
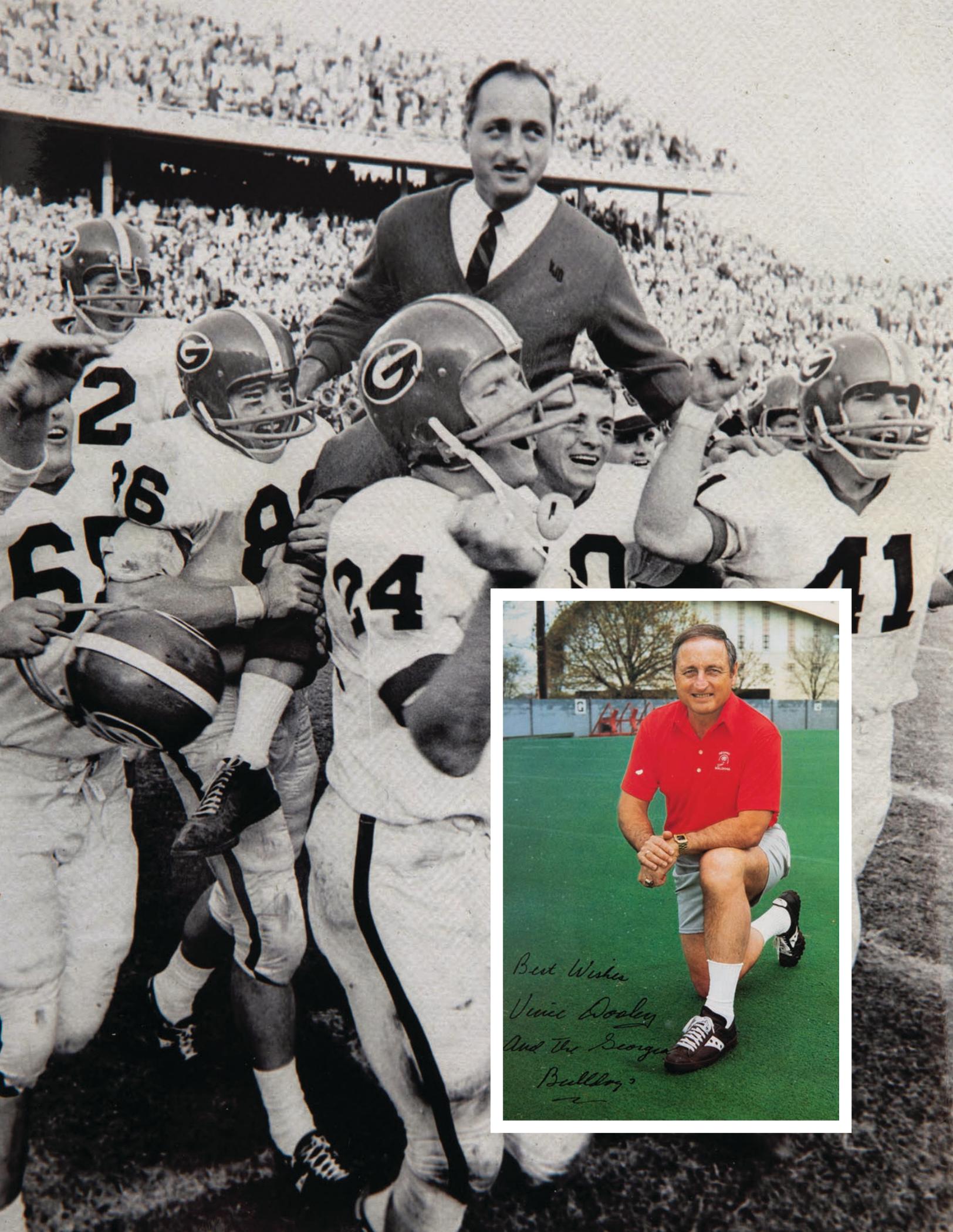
More than 2.7 million Americans served in the armed forces in the Vietnam War, including 228,000 from Georgia. One of those was William T. “Ted” Moore, who grew up in Brunswick. He entered the United States Army in 1967 at age 19 and was admitted to Officer Candidate School, graduating as a Second Lieutenant in January 1968. Following a tour in the

82nd Airborne Division, he was assigned to the 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam, and later served as an advisor with the South Vietnamese Army. Ted was decorated for valor, meritorious service, and received the Purple Heart for wounds received. He went on to a distinguished career in higher education. The Vietnam War also created deep division in American society as initial support for the conflict eroded and protests erupted as the war dragged on and casualties mounted. Georgia Civil Rights activist Julian Bond was an outspoken critic of the war who won election to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1965. But his anti-war stance prompted the legislature to deny Bond his seat—not once, but three times, as voters in Bond’s district elected him as their representative only to have the legislature refuse his seat each time. In December 1966, the US Supreme Court ruled that the actions of the Georgia house were unconstitutional, and Bond was sworn in on January 9, 1967. He is pictured at right standing in front of the statue of Tom Watson at the State Capitol: Watson opposed the draft during WWI. Bond’s long career in the Georgia legislature ended in 1987. The Vietnam War, like the Civil Rights Movement, had a profound impact on American society, including the lives of two young Georgians whose earliest years were irrevocably shaped by the Cold War conflict so far from home.

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*Ted Moore photograph, Army of the Republic of Vietnam Officer beret, Dr. William T. Moore Collection of Vietnam War Materials, GHS 2840; Julian Bond standing in front of statue of Tom Watson, January 11, 1966, GHS 1361-PH-44-15-02.*





Best Wishes  
Vince Dooley  
And the Georgia  
Bulldogs

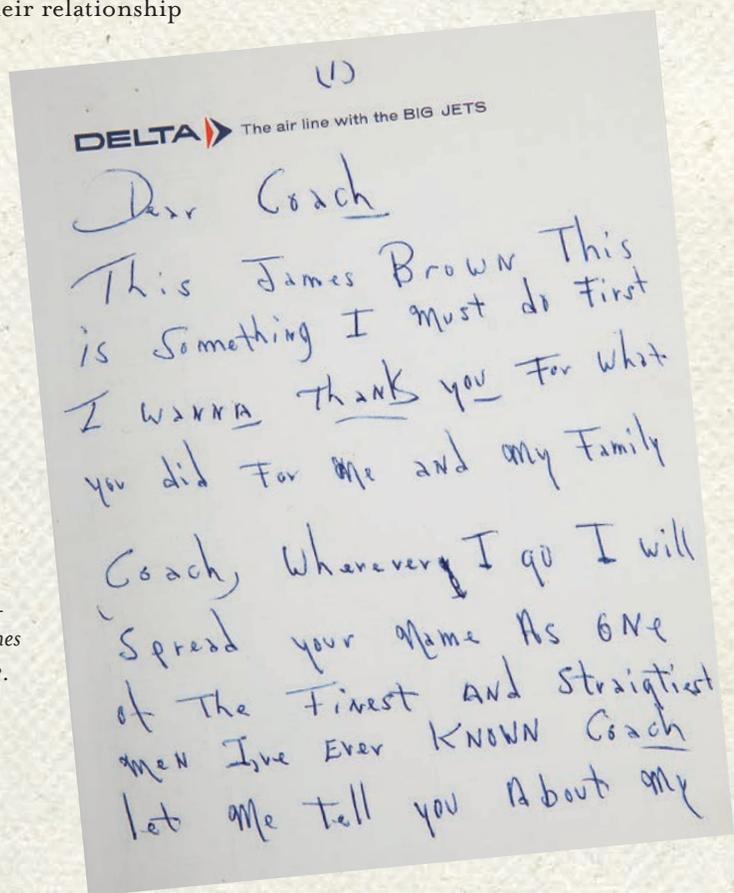
# GEORGIA LEGENDS

Few Georgians came from as diverse backgrounds as Vince Dooley and James Brown, but they became friends and Georgia legends. Dooley was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1932 and in a long and storied career became the living embodiment of Georgia's flagship university. He became the University of Georgia's head football coach in 1963, at age 32, and led the Bulldogs to 201 victories over a 25-year career, including six SEC championships, 20 bowl games, and the 1980 national championship. James Brown was born into severe poverty in South Carolina in 1933 and grew up in segregated Augusta, where he developed an interest in music and sang in local talent shows. He rose to become one of the most influential musicians of the last half of the twentieth century, a tireless showman known as the "Godfather of Soul" who inspired an entire generation of younger musicians. Despite their different backgrounds and occupations, their paths often crossed, most famously when Brown recorded the song "Dooley's Junkyard Dawgs" about Dooley's 1975 Georgia team. The less famous part of their relationship

is reflected in this heartfelt letter that Brown wrote to Dooley ca. 1976 about racism in America—on Delta Airlines stationery. Brown lamented his lack of a "decent education," the hardships faced by Black musicians, and pleaded that "being black is hell but I love America." Dooley was inducted into both the College Football Hall of Fame and the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame, while Brown was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the Georgia Music Hall of Fame.

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*Vince Dooley Photographs, Vince Dooley Papers, James Brown to Vince Dooley, c. 1976-1977, GHS 2363.*



# GEORGIANS ON THE NATIONAL STAGE



There have been three United States attorneys general from the state of Georgia and GHS holds the papers of two of them. Born in Sumter County in 1918, Griffin Bell went to law school at Mercer University. Bell moderated Georgia's response to the civil rights movement and facilitated desegregation. President Kennedy appointed Bell to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, where he acted as a voice of moderation while implementing desegregation across the South. Bell was already a legal legend when he agreed to serve as President Jimmy Carter's attorney general in 1977 (a sampling of transition team papers is shown here). As Attorney General, Bell restored public confidence in the Department of Justice after Watergate. He died as the dean of Georgia lawyers and one of the most respected legal minds in the country. Andrew Young served as MLK's trusted lieutenant during the Civil Rights Movement and in 1972 became the

first African American since Reconstruction to be elected to Congress from Georgia. President Carter appointed Young as ambassador to the United Nations in 1977. He returned to Georgia and was instrumental in the development of Atlanta's reputation as an international city. He served as the city's mayor from 1981 to 1989 and played a key role in helping Atlanta secure the 1996 Olympic Games. Young was appointed as a Georgia Trustee in 2012.

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*United States Attorney General Transition Files, Photograph of Griffin B. Bell with Jimmy Carter, Oval Office, undated, Griffin B. Bell Papers, GHS 2305. Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, GHS 1361-PH-44-04-03.*

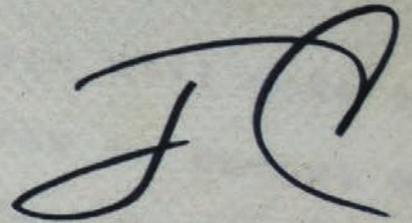
1976

WITHDRAWAL AGREEMENT

OF ... between GRIFFIN B. BELL and

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**TO:** GRIFFIN BELL  
**FROM:** JIMMY CARTER



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e will be helpful t  
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department will be  
I find the prelimin  
d most helpful to y



*Transition Agreement*  
*Griffin B. Bell*  
*Jimmy Carter*

2/924-8041. I believe

DRINK

*Coca-Cola*  
TRADE MARK  
GEORGIA



Hi, I'm  
BERNIE

I Help In All Departments!

A RAISING

# GEORGIA'S ICONIC COMPANIES

Coca Cola, Delta, and Home Depot are three of the most important global economic engines that powered Atlanta's rise in the late twentieth century. Coca-Cola traces its origins to Atlanta's Jacobs' Pharmacy in 1886, and the company grew under the ownership first of Asa Candler and then the Woodruff family to become one of the most recognizable global brands in the twentieth century. Delta Airlines was born in 1928 when C.E. Woolman led a group of investors in Louisiana to buy a crop-dusting company. Delta—named after the Mississippi Delta region where the company was then based—began offering passenger service in 1929 and moved its headquarters to Atlanta in 1941. Delta has grown to become the largest passenger carrier in the world, with global operations—symbolized here by a complete Delta Air Lines stewardess uniform “fashioned for Delta by Gilbert of Lady Simpson,” ca. 1968. Home Depot's iconic orange apron became a symbol of the home improvement store and the two men who made it happen—Arthur Blank and Bernie Marcus, whose personal Home Depot apron is pictured here. The first two Home Depots opened in Atlanta in 1979. Those original stores have grown to more than 2,200. These three iconic companies helped transform Atlanta and Georgia into an economic powerhouse with influence far beyond the state.

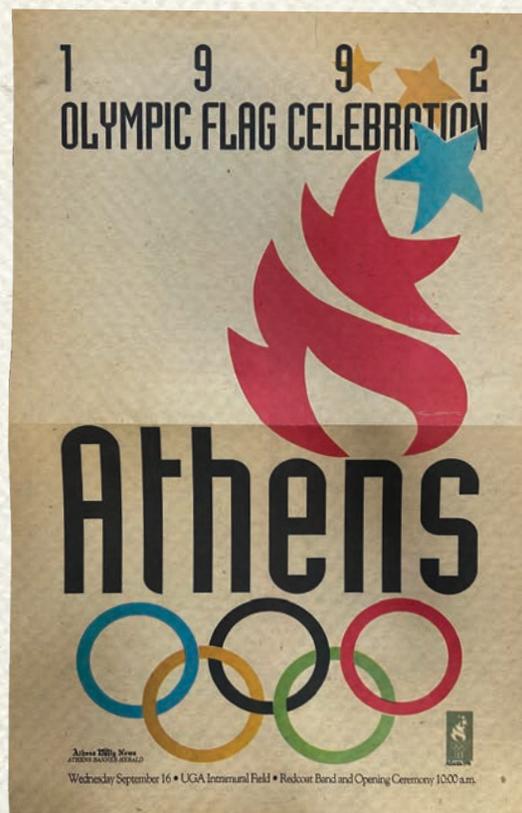


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*“Drink Coca-Cola,” GHS 2018-PH-01-14-01; Delta Air Lines Stewardess Uniform, 1968-1970, GHS 2703; Home Depot Apron, undated, Bernard Marcus Papers, GHS 2456.*

# THE TURN OF THE 21ST CENTURY, AND BEYOND

As the 21st century dawned Atlanta hosted the 1996 Centennial Olympic Summer Games, further raising the state's profile. More than 2 million people visited Atlanta for the games, and an estimated 3.5 billion watched worldwide. Another cultural phenomenon, author John Berendt's 1994 book about a Savannah murder, *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*, boosted Savannah's tourism industry at the turn of the century into a \$1 billion annual business that transformed the city. The book spent a record 216 weeks on the *New York Times* bestseller list and spawned a 1997 movie. Other cultural and social movements re-shaped the state in profoundly different ways. Though Atlanta avoided the ugly confrontations that shook other cities during the Civil Rights Movement, in 2020 the racially-motivated murder of Brunswick native Ahmaud Arbery placed the town at the center of a global protest movement. Arbery, a 25-year-old Black man, was killed as he jogged through a suburban neighborhood on February 23, 2020. Suspecting Arbery of burglary, three White men pursued Arbery in pickup trucks and shot him after a brief struggle. Video of Arbery's murder spread on social media. His name soon became linked to other victims of racial violence through the Black Lives Matter protests in the United States and around the world, and his trial in Brunswick was followed closely by global media. Pictured here are *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* reporter Bill Rankin's notebooks that he kept while covering the trial. Simultaneously with Arbery's murder and protests, the COVID-19 pandemic struck, transforming the way that Georgians and all Americans went about their lives. Georgia children submitted artwork to the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* for the Art from the Heart Campaign, which called for children's artwork that showed appreciation to COVID-19 front line workers during the pandemic.



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1992 Athens Poster for Olympic Flag Celebration, Edwin L. Jackson Collection, GHS 2746; Ahmaud Arbery Trial Notes, GHS 2828; Atlanta Journal-Constitution Art From the Heart Collection, GHS 2824; Dr. John Duncan Collection of *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil* Books and Materials, GHS 2843.

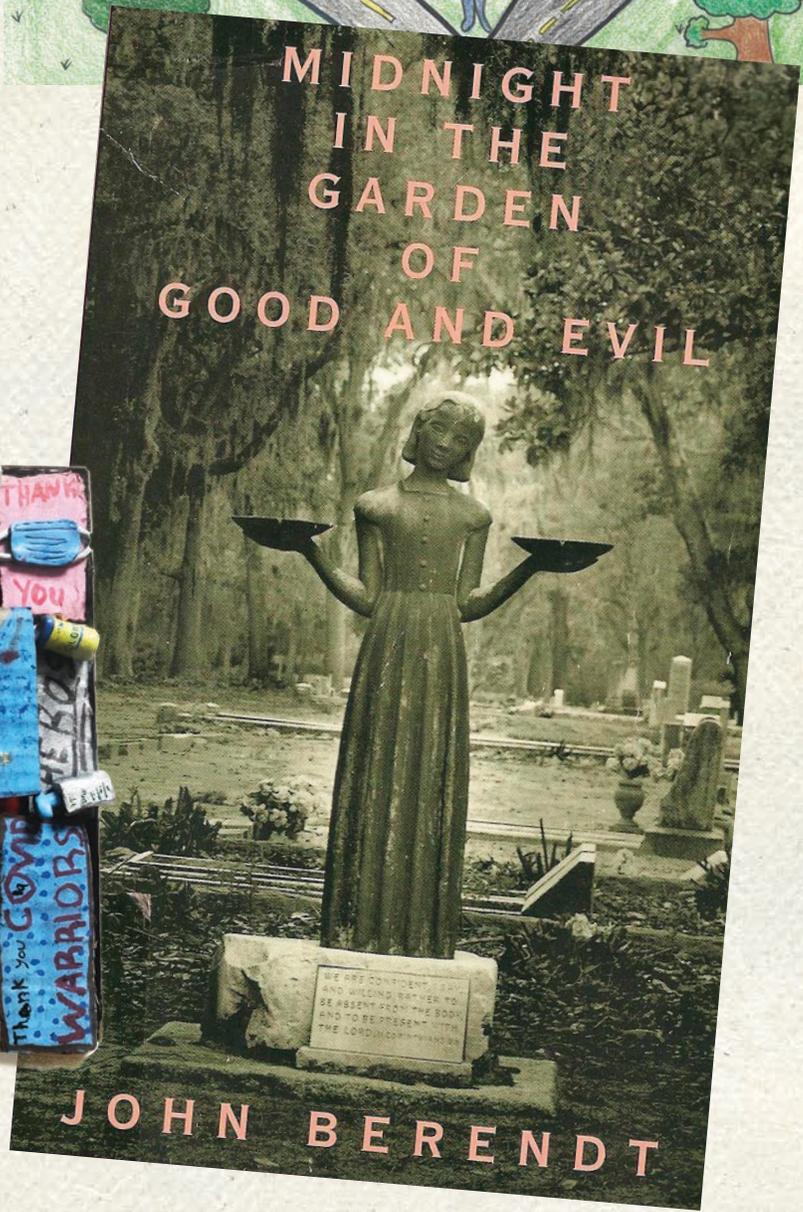
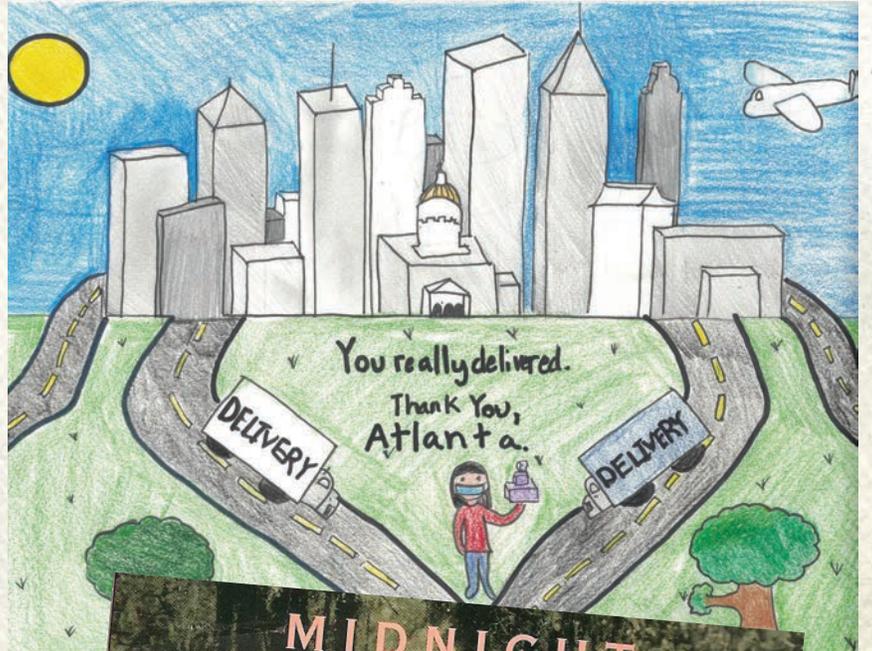
13:00  
 I feel like they're guilty based on the video + the media.

13:32 I believe he was shot because of his color.

Did like ride for Ahmad  
 I wanted to ride for his death, to support the city

15:15  
 I feel that James shot Ahmad because of his race + where he was in that neighborhood

16:05 The epitome of the lesser of 2 evils  
 Majority struck for conservative opinions  
 Is that the kind of justice  
 Would you in the answer, is a resounding NO



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Tel 404.382.5410

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1776  
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