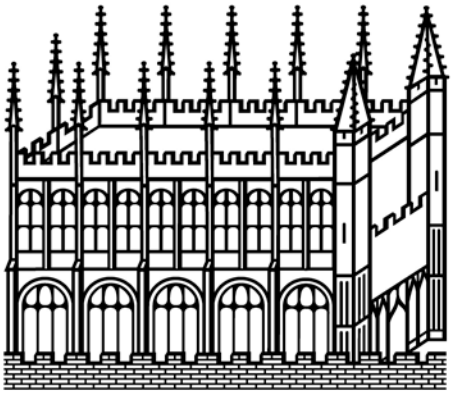


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Georgia

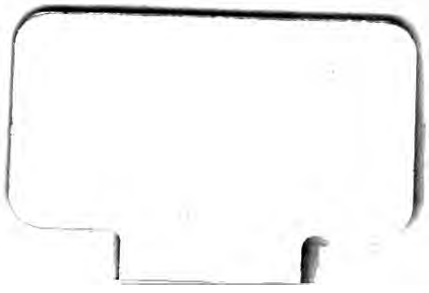
The Thirteenth Colony

RUTHERFORD





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Georgia:
The Thirteenth Colony

Mildred Lewis Rutherford
State Historian, U. D. C.
Athens, Georgia

"The red old hills of Georgia,
I never can forget;
Amid life's joys and sorrows,
My heart is on them yet,
And when my course is ended,
When life her web has wove,
Oh! may I then, beneath those hills,
Lie close to them I love."

—Henry R. Jackson.

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D.

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ATHENS, GEORGIA
1926



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INTRODUCTION
TO
THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA

THE ROMANCE OF HERNANDO DE SOTO

It would be impossible to write a history of Georgia without giving at least a short sketch of Hernando De Soto so connected with the land now called Georgia.

He was without doubt the first white man to travel through what is now Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri and possibly some part of the Carolinas.

He without doubt discovered the Chattahoochee, the Tennessee, the Alabama, the Tombigbee, the White, the Arkansas, the St. Frances and the Red rivers and many smaller streams.

He was the first white man that looked upon the Appalachian and Ozark ranges.

He was in this land forty-five years before Sir Walter Raleigh's Colonies came, sixty-five years before Jamestown was settled, seventy-eight years before the *Mayflower* sailed, and ninety-one years before this land was called GEORGIA.

May, 1541, De Soto first beheld the Mississippi River. Charles C. Jones gives us the first authentic history of his coming to Georgia, and Walter Malone's *Hernando De*

Soto, to which we are greatly indebted for facts never fully brought to light before, and never so charmingly presented, has added much that is real romance to the story.

In his Preface to the last edition of *"Hernando De Soto"* in 1914, he tells us that De Soto is a type of the American of today "Striving onward, heedless of difficulties, and despairing of nothing as impossible."

He came nearly 400 years ago to rear an empire in the wilderness, and while he failed he eased the way for those who followed. "Famine, fire and flood opposed him. Every marsh reeked with malaria; every journey brought a warfare; every forest was an ambuscade; treachery lurked on the right and left; massacre of himself and his comrades momently expected." Yes, it is true, the tangled swamp, the raging flood, the serpent, the wild beast, pestilence and famine, adversaries more terrible than savage Indians—all this and more this young Spaniard was called upon to endure.

This pioneer spirit has been made the theme of song and story, but let us not forget what De Soto really endured. The trials of other pioneers are insignificant when matched with his.

He was not humane at times, it is true, but when dealing with savages one often becomes a savage himself. He was

imperious, *very imperious,* at times, but he was forced to demand obedience.

Many wonderful romances are connected with his life. Would that time and space could allow these romances to be told. One only can be given; the one connected with De Soto himself.

A ROMANCE OF THE LONG AGO

Nearly 400 years ago, Hernando De Soto, a Spaniard, came to this land we are now living in. He was a very remarkable man.

He was dressed in his beautiful Spanish attire, "varicolored hose, with doublet sable-hued, and edged with buff; velvet flecked with pearls and traced with gold embroidery fringed with gold galloon;" sleeves puffed and slashed and paneled gorgeously, and fringed with golden lace. Oh, so wonderful was it all!

He was a very brave man. He was not afraid of anything. He was a very rich man. He brought money in abundance from Spain, which he had gotten in Peru and in his other travels. He never hesitated to take money from the Indians that he found in Georgia.

The queen of one of the Indian tribes put a string of beautiful pearls about his neck when she first met him, and De Soto instead of being grateful for them, coveted more,

and Jones' *History of Georgia* says he forced her to walk a long way to show him where he could find her hidden treasures. She had given him a bushel of pearls and beautiful stones—sapphires, rubies, garnets, amethysts, and other stones, and yet he was not satisfied. So you see De Soto was not by any means perfect as a hero, but he did make a fine lover.

I tell the story of his life as he told it himself about the girl he loved and won for his wife. This story, too, will tell why he came to America, why he landed in Florida, and why he passed through Georgia.

DE SOTO'S ROMANCE

Hernando De Soto was born at Xeres on the line separating Spain from Portugal, of parents gently born and reared in ease, but not wealthy. So when their children came the parents were not willing for them "to grope through life unlettered and unschooled," so his father entered the service of Pedrarias, the Governor of Darien, the founder of Panama. He, while stern and cruel, paid well for those who worked under him.

Hernando was sent to Saragossa, a fine school for such a nature. He not only learned the Arts and Sciences, but he learned fencing, horsemanship, boxing, wrestling and the use of arms.He also was taught "airs that courtiers

assume'' while dressed in silk and lace. He really was trained beyond his simple home life, and so this made him unhappy and created in him a desire to be a wanderer, and dissatisfied him with all of his surroundings after he returned to his father's home.

Balboa, the great adventurer, was also from Xeres. He rashly got into a barrel, which rolled him on the sea to Darien. There he attained such greatness that Pedrarias, fearing his power, offered him his daughter, Maria, in marriage in order to entrap him. This story may have influenced the life of De Soto.

At any rate (returning as a lad of nineteen from Saragossa to Darien, his patron invited him to visit him in his home. There he met his second daughter, Isabel, a maiden of only fifteen years of age.

"O, she was lovelier than an April morn
With April skies, and April birds and blooms
With April songs, and April suns and showers,
Now laughing and now pouting, now in tears,
But ever bringing visions of delight."

To make a long story short, there was love at first sight. She felt her toys and playthings must go, as she was no longer a child. He felt God had planned Isabel for his wife in some dim age before the world began.

The time came when he must return to Spain. Little chance had he to see Isabel alone. Her father and mother

drew him out to talk of his home, his parents, his boyish pranks, his school life, and Isabel's eyes were always fixed upon him eager to hear more. When leaving, her father said, "Come again;" her mother said, "Yes, come again," and Isabel's eyes pleadingly said, "Come again."

He went again, but no chance to speak to Isabel alone. When he told that he was going, possibly not to return again, she said nothing; but one day she stole away from the room before he could say to her goodbye. He was pained, but in passing through the gardens, he saw her standing behind a myrtle bough. No one was with her; none followed her; her fingers clasped a lovely rose; she kissed it; then tossed it to him with a sob and fled and vanished through the trees.

One evenfall he paced her father's garden, hoping for some glimpse of her again. He saw her in her room with taper in her hand. He heard her sing, "I love thee, I can say no more." He called again at her father's home, and as he left he again saw her stand half hidden by the tall sprays of lily blooms. He rushed to her, clasped her in his arms and kissed her on her trembling lips, saying, "I love thee, Isabel, dost thou love me?" She answered, "Yes, yes," and tore herself away and he could not find her. He hastened to ask her father for her hand. Blank amazement was on Pedrarias' face. He laughed contemptously.

"What, thou askest my daughter's hand? Thou prig! thou popinjay! Saints in heaven, what impudence! I lifted thee from a beggar, now this is my reward!" De Soto's cheeks burned, and he answered, "Thou hast no graver charge against me, my lord, than a lean purse? My lineage is as ancient as your own. Wealth is not all that makes this life worthy. There are limits to what money brings. Without the one I love, death is sweet."

"Ha! ha!" Pedrarias laughed, "You will soon recover from this folly." He turned and left him and De Soto in anguish returned to his home. Bereft of his parents, (both had died), he was homeless, and denied Isabel for a wife, anguish filled his heart. He later heard that many suitors sought her hand, and some with fabulous wealth.

Finally Pedrarias sent for him. Hope filled his heart, but alas, it was only to offer him a place in an expedition that he had planned. De Soto accepted. Isabel promised never to take the veil as her sister Maria had done when Balboa was killed, and never to wed another. He left in anguish but with a hope that all would end as they desired.

Many adventures there were, but when a ship at last came bringing a letter from Isabel, she was still living, still unwed, she loved him still, she had at last received his letter, "Mine own," she said, "thy letter bore to me a bosomful of gladness. Yet it seemed so long before it came.

Speed, if thou canst, thy homeward steps as thou didst promise me in the long ago."

The conquest of Peru did not make De Soto forget his Isabel. Immense treasures were found. De Soto's horses and the horses of his troops were shod with silver, for gold and silver were commonplace, so abundant were they in temples and tombs in Peru.

Then De Soto hears that Pedrarias is dead, and so he returns to Spain. No word for a long time had come of Isabel. On his voyage to Darien he asked every man and woman of Isabel. "Was she dead?" "Is she unmarried?" "Does she dwell in convent walls?" "Tell me, tell me," he urged, and every one would shake the head, "I do not know, I know her not." All that he heard was that Pedrarias died poor, his friends were taxed to bury him. Finally De Soto reached the town where Isabel had lived. When he went to sea, he was a smooth-cheeked slender lad, now bushy bearded, five and thirty, he returned. Would Isabel know him? Did she still live? Had she wedded or had she, discouraged by his long delay, become a nun—these were his thoughts.

He wended his way to find the landlord whom he had known in earlier days. He found the old couple, whom he had known, still living. They knew him not. He asked about Isabel, and they told him all he longed to know,

and they said, "She has not wed, and never will, until her lover comes from overseas." Then he told them he was Hernando De Soto. "There," the woman cried, "I told thee so—the lad has come to marry Isabel." And she hugged him, and kissed him, as though he were a boy again, and the old man silent, wept tears of joy from honest eyes. "I'll go and tell Isabel," the woman said, out of breath. "No, no," De Soto said, "I must reveal myself to Isabel."

Then paying his bill, a goodly price, at which the man and wife loudly exclaimed and eyes danced in their heads, "Gold, gold! thou givest us ten times more than is our due. We have not for a twelve month earned so much!" He left them and quickly wended his way to Isabel who with a signora friend was only down the street.

He found the place, leaped over the wall, hid behind the fig trees by the steps. The moon was shining bright and a palpitating star hung like a dew drop tinged with blood, all this made him fear the light would betray his presence.

Upon the portico two ladies sat, and one was Isabel. That little maid to whom he had plighted troth was now a woman, tall, mature with queenly bearing. She held in her hand a light guitar which she thrummed with her right hand. Her companion friend was urging her to choose a mate and not wait for the lover oversea. She answered not, save in song:

"True souls when once their mutual pledge is given
Are wedded like the rhythm and the rhyme;
The faithful heart is not deceived or driven:
He never loved, who loved a second time."

Hearing that, De Soto rushed from behind the boughs of the fig tree and cried aloud, "Lady, I have come from overseas, and I have seen thy lover. He is false. Dream not that any man will keep his plighted vows for sixteen years. His pledges are all scattered like cheap kisses of a thoughtless child."

She gasped, "Who art thou?" and before he answered she cried in joyous tones, "I know thee, oh, I know thee. No thin disguise can cheat my watchful soul. Thou hast come, but not too late."

He rushed and seized her in his arms. "She laughed and wept, and wept and laughed again." The companion rose and went within, leaving him and his Isabel alone, and "so they sat, hand in hand, while stars and moon seemed joyous at the joy they spied below."

De Soto now was wealthy and could give his wife every desire of her heart. They married and lived in royal splendor surrounded by a host of pleasing friends. He seemed supremely happy with Isabel, his comrade wife, forever.

WHY DE SOTO CAME TO GEORGIA

De Soto became restless and anxious for new adventures. He had heard the wondrous stories of the Western World. He had a band—"the noblest band of knights and gentlemen, plumed and mounted cavaliers, with helmets glittering like the morning sun; graceful youths, tall, slender, beautiful, with strong hands and nimble feet, fair-haired, clear-eyed lads, darlings of their households, gently born, reared in softness, yet keen as leopards to snatch their prey."

These were ready to follow him even unto death, but what about Isabel, would she follow him in this wild and perilous journey?

"True as Truth,
Mine Isabel disdained to lag behind
In idleness and ease and luxury,
But left her home to wander by my side."

One Sunday morning in April the fleet stood ready for the journey overseas. The trumpet sounded, "the sky seemed all a-thrill with martial music. Boys flaunted pennons overhead; girls and maidens scattered nosegays in our path."

The cavaliers were brilliant in their vestures, heavy glittering spears or lances, shields embossed in silver with embroideries, some azure, some green, some gold, so re-

splendent was their lustre on that glorious morn. Drums beat, hearts throbbed, plumes waved and nodded, polished armor gleamed. Then came hasty partings, fond farewells, embraces, prayers, and the bellowing sails bore us from their world.

The voyage was all that could be desired. We sailed along the Carribean Sea, and in the Gulf of Mexico among charming isles, abounding in fruits and flowers—it seemed a Paradise itself. Here citrons, scenting delicious airs, green and golden melons, pineapples; with coronets of spears, bananas with broad green glossy leaves, fig trees bearing figs, lemon trees filled with oval odorous fruit. Then forests of cypress, majestic palms, laurels, plumed acacias, festoons of verdant wreaths drooping down filled with crimson, yellow and purple blooms. Surely Eden's blooming wilderness could not have been more beautiful or entrancing.

Fluted pink and purple ocean shells all along the beach. Beneath the eyes in ocean clear could be seen seaweeds, purple, brown and green, the star fish of every varied hue, the sun fish with glittering scales, gliding through realms of endless blooms whose petals seemed tipped with gold.

They landed on a Cuban Island. There they remained one year. Again the call came. To Isabel, Hernando said, "Fate calls me, and calls me ever; I must go! Hinder me

not, I must obey. The shores of Florida, my land of destiny must henceforth be my goal." With tears she answered him, "Why spurn these happy realms? Why tempt the horrors of a Northern clime with savage deserts and savage tribes? Why art thou restless still?" "Oh, Isabel, I love thee none the less, but my heart cries go, and go I must, though all the world forbid. Sweet is thy love for me, but I would not merit that love if I defy and shirk my duty and linger at thy side in ease and luxury. Dear Isabel, I pray thee let me go." "Then let the partner of thy soul share with thee all those perils," said Isabel.

"No, no, fair one, those toils and hardships thou couldst never bear. Abide in Cuba, and thou canst best lend thy aid. If I appeal to thee for succor, thou canst command the ships I leave with thee to come to my relief."

Seeing that it would be fruitless to oppose him, she said: "Since thou must go, linger not in that grim wilderness. Fulfill thy mission and hasten back to me with speed."

Then as of old they parted in a storm of sobs and tears, trusting in tears of happiness to meet again.

QUEEN COFACHIQUI

They drew their hawsers in, and put to sea in the moon of May. Nine vessels made the fleet. More than a

thousand men were counted. Four hundred noble steeds they carried. The shores of Florida were reached and there they cast anchor in Tampa Bay, May 25, 1539.

Nimble Foot, the fugitive, tells them of the Queen Cofachiqui, and joins De Soto's band. Nimble Foot urges De Soto to visit the queen, saying, "You will find a land, beyond all dreams, of lustrous pearls." They followed his advice. They passed through the "Great Swamp," possibly the Okefinokee, now being drained for cultivation. They waded stagnant sluggish pools; they stepped on snakes beneath the tangled creeping vines; they stumbled over twisted roots and knotted cypress vines; stepped upon gigantic turtles, which they turned upon their backs, cut out the meat and cooked it to satisfy their hunger. Whooping, yelling panthers prowled about at night and maddened them with false alarms.

At last they saw a great canoe approach and the queen reclining on a throne. The throne was made of intertwining antlers of the stag, and horns of bison. She was surrounded by her chiefs. She was tall and beautiful and graceful. She had bright eyes, softly rounded cheeks, glossy black hair, and delicate lips which were wreathed in smiles. Her face, while dusky, was sweet in loveliness. Plumes of tanagers, vivid scarlet, and of orioles in orange and sable, and airy egret crest surmounting all. Long

twisted ropes of pearls around her neck and arms. An awning was over her head, brilliantly painted cushions were at her side; vari-colored carpets lay at her feet, her dress was of fawn skin, silken soft.

The canoe landed, four warriors bore her upon a palanquin to where Hernando stood. Graceful and smilingly she stepped down and threw a string of pearls about his neck. Three times she wrapped it round. "Sir Knight, I bid thee welcome," some one interpreting as she spoke. She continued, "Whatever may be mine is thine." From off his finger then he slipped his ring set with a ruby, and taking her shapely hand he banded her forefinger with a slender loop of gold.

Then Nimble Foot rushed in with eyes aflame, and fell upon his knees before her, trembling with eager joy. He seized her hand and kissed it ardently. Nimble Foot loved the queen, and the queen loved Nimble Foot, that was evident.

The queen had ordered a great feast spread for them. Her tents were for her guests and there they spent many happy days.

The queen hearing the Spaniards exclaim over the gift of pearls, whispered to Hernando where other pearls could be found. Seven knights started with him to find them. After a long search they found a cave-like opening and en-

tering in they found a temple with caskets filled with uncounted pearls.* They gathered great heaps of marvelous varieties—some were oval, some shaped like pears, some like eggs of dove, pure white, some like blue bird eggs, some were black and some were copper hued. They found the queen awaiting them upon their return. They showed the prize of wondrous pearls to them. "There are other caves awaiting you," the queen said. "But bide a little longer here, the riches shall be yours."

THE MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN TO NIMBLE FOOT

The next morning Vascoucelos came with hasty steps to the tents. Arouse, my lord, today Nimble Foot weds the queen!"

With haste all gathered and the eager throng were there before them. Side by side the queen and the young forest cavalier stood. No priest was there. The young chief said, "Thou art my spouse," and the queen replied, "And thou art mine"—and that was all. "Heathen rites!" some one exclaimed, but De Soto said, "These are but heathen, they know not God, and they think true marriage dwelleth in the heart, not on the tongue."

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* Charles C. Jones says De Soto made the queen walk before him to the place where her treasures were hidden.

Dissatisfaction came among the men. They wanted to sack the temples and caves and then return home. De Soto said, "Why, this is just the beginning of our task. We go to found an Empire."

COOSA, THE KING

The next morning they started on their journey toward the West, but the men were sullen, all joy of adventure had left them. They came into the land where Coosa reigned, and the Tennessee River was reached, but they knew it not by that name. Coosa, their king, in a palanquin borne by dusky knights, came to welcome them. Many days they stayed, feasting and dallying the hours away. Spring came, summer passed and the fall was near at hand. They felt that they must leave, but Coosa urged them not to go. De Soto said, "Yes, urge us not, we must go. We sigh to say farewell, but we must go."

TUSCALOOSA'S DOMAIN

They next came into Tuscaloosa's domain and came unwelcomed. The contrast was very great. De Soto noticed it and asked him if he would not lend a retinue of men to guide them to the next town. "I serve not others," Tuscaloosa said, "I myself receive, but yield service to no one." So onward they went and he accompanied them.

De Soto suspected treachery, especially when Tuscaloosa said he had sent messengers to tell the people that they were coming. Two of De Soto's men were sent secretly to watch what was being planned. They returned and said, "Beware! The people of the town are arming secretly and all are joining in a war dance—men and women. Be on guard, we fear their treacherous hearts." De Soto found too late the trap that had been made to ensnare them. There was nothing to do but to fight and fight they did—a horrible fight—that left the dead and dying everywhere. Time was spent in binding up the wounded ones and burying the dead. Next day as they journeyed on they came upon the Chickasas. They, too, were unfriendly.

Alonzo, one of De Soto's men, had fallen in love with little Lulla, the daughter of one of the Indian chiefs. The father was unwilling for Lulla to marry a Christian, but Lulla was willing and said she would be baptized, and become a Christian, too, and so she was baptized by a Spanish priest and became the first convert to Christianity in the New World.

THE DEATH OF DE SOTO

This story is about to end. De Soto sickens and dies. His faithful followers bury him, but fear to tell the others of his death. When at last they find it out they begin to

seek his grave. Then his friends take him from the grave and throw his body into the great, great river, the Mississippi—the river he first discovered—although his were not the eyes that first beheld it, but his was the voice that first named it.

Then all seemed to be over and his followers homeward turned their faces, but in canoes, leaving their steeds behind, the victims to their cruel enemies.

The poor dumb brutes by instinct seem to know their end had come. They galloped round and round; they tossed their heads in terror and neighed aloud, snorting and rearing and plunging frenziedly. Then steed by steed fell, quivering to the sod, as dart after dart was hurled against them. So died the last of all the steed De Soto brought from the far off hills of Spain, as was supposed, yet when this land was later colonized horses were found. Whence did they come?

And what of Isabel, you ask! Poor Isabel! Through all these joyless years she has been waiting for her absent lord, hoping, longing for his return. Then at last she, too, fell ill—none could tell the malady. Three days she lingered in silence, and then she died.

Thus ends a sad story of beautiful love and trust on Isabel's part, but gross indulgence, ambition and selfishness on De Soto's part.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF GEORGIA: THE THIRTEENTH COLONY

No State in the Union has a greater right to claim greatness than Georgia, and yet Georgia has been more maligned and oftener misrepresented in history than any other Colony or State.

CLAIMS TO GREATNESS

She was the only colony founded in the spirit of unselfishness—"*Not for self but for others,*" was her motto.

She was the only colony whose members were recommended by "ministers of the Gospel, church wardens, and overseers in their respective parishes. (Chas. C. Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 114, Vol. I.)

She was the only colony who heard the laws that were to govern her read before sailing. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 114.)

She was the only colony granted financial aid by the English Parliament.

She was the only colony that had a member of Parliament as the *Founder.*

She was the only colony which had Trustees appointed to direct the affairs of the colony, and not allowed to own any land in the colony.

She was the only colony that examined every immigrant before giving citizenship. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 113, Vol. I.)

She was the only colony that at any time was put under military rule, enforced by law.

She was the only colony to refuse to sell land to a lazy colonist.

She was the only colony to rule rum from the colony. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 110.)

Mr. Bolzius in his *Journal* says, p. 12:

"I like to have forgot the best regulation of the Trustees for the Town of Savannah—I mean the utter prohibition of the use of rum—that flattering but deceitful liquor which has been found equally pernicious to the natives and new comers and which seldom fails by sickness or death to draw after it, its own punishment!"

She was the only colony to rule slaves from the colony, because she wished her own people to work. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 111.)

She was the first State to legislate against the slave trade.

She was first to build a negro church, and to ordain a negro preacher.

She was the first colony to build an orphan asylum.

She was the first in the world to establish a Sunday School, February 15, 1736, (the second Sunday after John Wesley landed.)

She was the only colony to become a free sovereign, and

independent Province before the Declaration of Independence.

She was the only colony named for a king—King George II., who gave the charter.

She was the only colony settled without massacres by the Indians.

She was the only colony where treaties were not broken by the Indians.

She was the first colony to have a Botanical Garden (10 acres), 1735. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 170, Vol. I.)

She was the only State to have a county named for an American woman—Nancy Hart.)

She was the first colony to have a "Box for the Poor." (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 169.) Where did the Community Chest originate?

Yet with all her claims to greatness from her very settlement, history maligned her, and less is said of her Founder, *JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE,* than of any of the *Founders of the Thirteen Colonies,* when he undoubtedly was the greatest of them all.

JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE

In the *Historical Sketch of Tomichichi,* by Chas. C. Jones, p. 16, is found a beautiful tribute to General Oglethorpe:

"Ever attentive to the voice of suffering; ever ready to lend a helping hand; ever ready to redress a wrong; a man in the prime of life—very handsome, tall, manly, dignified—the beau ideal of an English gentleman, with ample means to gratify every reasonable desire, came in a spirit of unselfishness to establish a colony in a strange land and among Indians said to be savages. It was no easy task, but a task not too great for such a leader as Oglethorpe."

HE TRULY WAS A VERY GREAT MAN!

He was a philanthropist, giving of his own means to aid in establishing a colony, refusing to take a foot of land for his own home; he was a distinguished soldier, honored with mnay military appointments from the age of fifteen years to the time of his death at ninety odd; he was a statesman, held in high esteem, and made a member of Parliament at thirty-two years of age; he was an honest politician, and could not be bribed; he was a learned scholar, and numbered among his friends the distinguished literary men and women of the day—such men as Dr. Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, Oliver Goldsmith, Davy Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mistress Hannah Moore; he was a man of social influence, a true gallant, and above all he was a Christian gentleman, and came to establish a *Protestant Christian Colony.*

An anecdote is told of him when a youth of fifteen, illustrating his tactfulness, and is to be found in Boswell's *"Life of Johnson."* He was serving under Prince Eugene

of Savoy. Seated one day at a table with a prince of Wirtemberg, the Prince in jovial mood flipped from his glass of wine some of the liquid into young Oglethorpe's face. Quick as thought he realized that to challenge him would make him appear a hot-headed, quarrelsome fellow. To take no notice would make him appear a coward. Smiling, and looking into his face, he said: "Prince, we do this in a much better way in England," and picking up his glass threw the full contents into the Prince's face. An old soldier sitting by the Prince said in French, "You deserved it, for you provoked it," and so the affair passed off in good humor.

ORIGIN OF THE GEORGIA COLONY

While a member of Parliament, Oglethorpe heard that his friend, Robert Castell, a well known architect, had been placed in the Debtor's Prison, and for lack of room, assigned to the smallpox ward, and in consequence had died. Realizing that something was wrong with the law that put him there, and something was wrong with his treatment after reaching there, he asked Parliament to appoint him Chairman of a Committee to investigate prisons and jails.

He thought it a shame that such men as Robert Castell, a gifted architect, John Macpheadus, a rich merchant, who lost all by going security for a friend, Sir William Rich, a

gentleman well esteemed, and others of like character, who were honest but unfortunate in not being able promptly to pay their debts, should be put side by side in prison with the most infamous thieves and murderers.

The result of his investigation made him desire to establish a colony in the New World to give unfortunate but honest men a chance to pay their debts and to redeem their reputation.

If debt be a crime many of us would be in prison today.

Notice Oglethorpe, the politician. His arguments presented to Parliament were these:

It will be cheaper to have these men support themselves in the New World than to be supported by the Crown.

This new colony would be a source of income to the Crown.

This colony would strengthen the other colonies against the attacks from the Indians and the Spaniards in Florida.

The Trustees of such a colony could be used for great encouragement of the colonies to lead sober, industrious and religious lives.

He asked for that tract of land which had been granted to Sir Robert Montgomery in 1717 by the Lords Proprietors of the Carolinas for the establishment of a colony. That colony never materialized, and one-eighth of the tract,

he had told Parliament, had never been secured by purchase—but Lord Carteret, the Lord Proprietor, was now willing to sell it—the tract lying between the Savannah River and the Altamaha River.

The other seven-eighths which stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the sea, meaning the Mississippi River, had been ceded by the Crown. (Jones' *History of Georgia*, p. 81.)

Sir Robert Montgomery had described the climate as wonderful, and the soil most productive. This tract was in the same latitude of Palestine, and could not be excelled —the birds sang sweeter, the flowers bloomed earlier, the water was purer and the winds blew softer—all things were favorable.

The patent or charter was granted and the question now was how to finance the undertaking. In our money it was thought it would take $100,000 or more. Parliament agreed to give half of the amount, or $50,000, and other gifts were made, and while the full amount was not in hand, Oglethorpe announced that they were ready, and he must have given from his own resources the balance needed.

Heads of thirty-five families from the Debtors Prison were chosen, men of good repute, having been recommended by the ministers of the Church of England, the church wardens, and the overseers of their respective parishes. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 114, Vol. I.)

Twenty Trustees were chosen for twenty years, without salary and with the understanding that they should not own one foot of land in the New World under the protection of this colony.

The ship *Anne,* capacity 200 tons, was chosen. The colonists selected numbered 120. This number was increased by skilled carpenters and bricklayers with their tools, and other workers, and those interested in the success of the colony, until it numbered 130. Arms for defense, and food supplies were provided.

THE SAILING OF THE ANNE

The last Sunday in England was spent at Milton on the Thames, where all attended divine services. Gen. Oglethorpe, two or three of the Trustees, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Herbert of the Church of England were with them. Dr. Herbert had volunteered his service without salary, and Gen. Oglethorpe said he would accompany the colony, paying his own expenses, and furnishing his own stateroom. The Trustees only came as far as Milton to give them a farewell word. (See Dates in Appendix.) John Thomas was the Master or Captain.

On November 17, 1732, the *Anne* sailed from Gravesend, England. The voyage was made in two and a half

months with only the death of two little children to mar the journey.

On January 13, 1733, the ship anchored at Charleston of the Carolinas. Governor Robert Johnson gave them a cordial welcome. Rev. Henry Herbert returned thanks for their safe voyage and Divine protection just as soon as they anchored. January 19, six days after anchoring, the *Anne* was conducted into Port Royal and the colonists disembarked. Oglethorpe had preceded them and had arranged huts for them, and had small boats ready to take them to Beaufort.

Oglethorpe then returned to Port Royal, and accompanied by Col. William Bull of the Carolinas, sailed for Yamacraw Bluff. His interpreter, Mary Musgrove, was the daughter of a white man and the wife of a white man and spoke English perfectly. She was called Empress Coosaponokeses, (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 135), and held in high esteem by the Indians, and she certainly was a great blessing to Gen. Oglethorpe and to the new colony.

The *Anne* ascended the Savannah River, named for the *Sawanos* tribe of Indians. They visited Tomichichi, the chief of the Indians. The Indians were not favorably treated by some of the white race, or they had heard of mistreatment by the white men of the other colonies, but Tom-

ichichi was greatly impressed by Oglethorpe's sense of justice and henceforth was his friend.

On January 23, they returned to Beaufort, and found the colonists greatly rested and refreshed. They made Sunday, January 29, a great Thanksgiving Day. Oglethorpe provided the dinner at his own expense. There were four fat hogs, eight turkeys, many fowls, English beef, a hogshead of punch, a hogshead of beer, and it is stated "*no man got drunk, and there was nothing savoring of disorder.*" Prohibition was not a law then.

Rev. Lewis Jones, the rector of the Beaufort Church, conducted the services. Rev. Dr. Herbert occupied the Beaufort pulpit. The next day the colonists in five small boats set sail for Savannah, the name selected for the new site. At Lookout they encountered a storm and spent the night there. The next night they spent at John's, where they found huts that Oglethorpe had prepared for them and secured there a plentiful supply of venison. On February 1, they reached Yamacraw Bluff.

Why, then, is February 12 celebrated as *Georgia Day*? The calendar was changed from the Julian (Old Style) 46 B. C. to Gregorian (New Style) June, 1752 A. D., and the year the change was made that month had only 17 days. Georgia became a Sovereign State in 1752.

THE NEW HOME

The night in the new home was spent in four large tents. Oglethorpe slept on the ground under four large pines near the central fire.

The next morning Oglethorpe assembled the people to return thanks to God and to invoke a blessing upon the new colony. *Georgia had a God fearing founder.* On the third day the city was laid out in squares and lots and streets. Oglethorpe asked for no home for himself, and occupied a tent beneath four very tall pines. *Georgia had an unselfish founder.*

He sent a letter to the Trustees saying, "The people are all in perfect health. *Georgia had a thoughtful founder.* Col. William Bull returned, bringing a letter from Governor Johnson of the Carolinas, saying that the two Houses in conference had agreed to give twenty barrels of rice, a nundred head of cattle, besides hogs, to the Trustees of the new colony, and to send a detachment of Rangers, which meant men on horse, to scour the frontiers, and a scout boat with armed men to protect the colony by water. *Georgia had good neighbors.* Col. Bull brought with him four of his own negroes who were fine carpenters, to assist the colony, and brought provisions to feed them, so that they should be at no expense to the colony. Such was the spirit

of the Carolinas! Do you wonder that Oglethorpe named the leading street in Savannah (Bull Street) for this friend of the colony?

This is the true history of the colony of Georgia from its inception until it was landed at Yamacraw Bluff and the streets were laid out and the City of Savannah began to be built.

Is this the history we studied at school? Is it the history that our children are studying today?

TWENTY PERIODS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE THE PERIOD OF DISCOVERY

GEORGIA HAD A PROMINENT PART IN EACH

1. Early Colonial.
2. Later Colonial.
3. Revolutionary.
4. First Adjustment.
5. Constitutional.
6. War of 1812.
7. Indian Troubles.
8. Independence of Texas.
9. War with Mexico.
10. Territorial Expansion.
11. Compromise of 1850.
12. The Abolition Period.
13. War between the States.
14. Efforts made for Peace.
15. Reconstruction Period.
16. Second Adjustment.
17. Spanish-American War.
18. Industrial South.
19. The Triumphal South.
20. The World War.

EARLY COLONIAL

When Oglethorpe realized that the coast of Georgia was exposed to attacks from the Spaniards then in Florida, and that it behooved him as the leader of the colony to protect it from the frequent incursions of this enemy, he set sail for England, April 7, 1734, in order to secure a military force to defend it.

He decided to take with him Tomochichi, his wife, Scenawki, and his nephew and adopted son, Toonahowi, and other Indians, in order to interest the members of Par-

liament, the Trustees, and his other friends in these Indians and secure missionaries and teachers for them. He succeeded in this as was evidenced by those who returned with him later, and he also secured men trained in arms to aid in defense of the new colony.

April 3, 1735, the vessel returning with the Indians carried a band of Scotch Highlanders with others.

Then in 1736 he, himself, returned with the Wesleys and other English families, some of them relatives of the settlers. These immigrants as they left England were spoken of as the *"Great Embarkation."*

Realizing that his force was not yet strong enough to protect the coast, Oglethorpe returned to England, November 13, 1737, and additional troops were given him by the Crown and their transportation granted. Oglethorpe himself was made Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Troops in the Carolinas and Georgia.

The result was that when the attack from the Spaniards came in July, 1742, for they had resolved to make all of the British possessions on the Eastern shores of America provinces of Spain, Oglethorpe, still unprepared by numbers to meet them, dared to do it, and as by a miracle with 632 men defeated 5,000 well-armed, well-mounted, well-equipped, and well-trained Spanish soldiers in a battle at

"Bloody Marsh" on St. Simon's Island and put them completely to rout.

This victory undoubtedly prevented any further invasion of any of the other possessions along the coast—"a deliverance," as George Whitfield said, "that can only be paralleled by Old Testament instances."

Surely no one will deny that Georgia played a very important part in the history of that period, and a part rarely mentioned in any of the histories of today. Yet but for this victory there would probably have been no colonies to declare their independence in 1776.

General Oglethorpe gave the glory of that victory to his Highlanders, mentioning by name especially, Lieutenant Sutherland, Lieutenant Charles MacKay, and Sergeant Stuart. (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 349, Vol. I.)

LATER COLONIAL

When, December 5, 1765, the *Speedwell* came to bring stamps to Savannah, 600 Georgia boys said those stamps should not be brought on shore, and they were not, but Governor Wright was buried in effigy.

The delegates were asked to be sent to the *First Continental Congress* to be held in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, Governor Wright said no delegates should be sent from Georgia, and none were sent to represent Georgia,

but Lyman Hall said he would go as an independent delegate from his Parish of St. John's to represent the Colony of Georgia.

When the Boston Port Bill passed and the news reached Savannah there was put in the "Georgia Gazette" a call to all desiring liberty to meet at the *Tondee Tavern* on Wednesday the 27th of July, 1774. This was signed by Noble W. Jones, Archibald Bulloch, John Houston, and George Walton.

Governor Wright said that meeting should not be held, but it was held, and there it was declared that Parliament in England could not tax colonies in America; nor could crimes committed in America be tried in England.

These Georgians dared to stand for the right—that's patriotism.

When Governor Wright said George III's anniversary should be celebrated, the Liberty Boys said it should not, and spiked the guns and threw them overboard and then raised the Liberty flag.

Governor Wright said delegates should not be appointed for the *Second Continental Congress,* but Joseph Habersham arrested Governor Wright in his own house and held him prisoner until Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, George Walton, Archibald Bulloch and John Houston were elected. The last two did not attend on account of illness.

The first powder used at Bunker Hill, it is said, was sent from Georgia.

The first commissioned schooner sent against the British was sent from Savannah.

Georgia certainly did have a part in this period of history. While Georgia had been made in 1752 a Sovereign Province, yet the Governor had to be appointed by the Crown, and Governor Wright felt he must be true to the King.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

Were Georgians patriots in the Revolutionary War? They certainly were. Who organized the first regiment in Georgia to fight for independence? Lachlan McIntosh. Every man that could shoulder a gun defended home and fireside; many of them did not wait to enlist as testified by Henry Knox, Secretary of War under Washington, so statistics did not represent the full number from the Southern colonies. For bravely repelling the British at Savannah in 1776, who was made Brigiade Major of Georgia Militia for that war? James Jackson. Who received the keys of Savannah when the British surrendered to General Wayne? James Jackson. Why? "Because of his severe and fatiguing services in advance." Who gave him a home in recognition of these services? The Georgia Legislature.

Who was the hero of Fort Morris? John McIntosh. When Colonel Fraser of the British Army demanded the surrender in an hour's time, what reply did he make? "Come and take it." Who were the heroes of Brier Creek? McIntosh and Elbert. These two heroes stood their ground until every man around them was shot down. Who was the hero of Kettle Creek? Elijah Clarke. It was that victory that made King's Mountain and Cornwallis' surrender possible. Was not Colonel White a hero? With six men he, by a ruse, captured 125 British soldiers. Were not Jasper and Newton heroes when they released those American prisoners well guarded? Who was the hero of Moultrie? Sergeant Jasper. Who was the hero of Savannah? Samuel Davis, the father of our Jefferson Davis. There were 56 battles and skirmishes on Georgia soil during the Revolutionary War and 241 heroes lie buried within her borders.

Georgia was only assessed 750 men for the Revolution, but she sent very nearly 5,000. Did any other colony show that record?

FIRST PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT

After the Revolution when it was discovered that by the Articles of Confederation, which had governed the Colonies, when they swung away from England's rule, the war debt

could not be paid. Alexander Hamilton and George Washington had to devise some way by which it could be done. Washington advised Hamilton to call a convention at Annapolis, Md., which he did, but he failed to get an attendance that was representative, especially from the Southern States. Then he advised him to call one at Philadelphia and both would stress the importance of it.

The Articles of the Confederation must be strengthened, and the result was a Constitution had to be adopted in 1787 before that war debt was paid.

Massachusetts, Georgia and *South Carolina* paid more of the war debt than any of the other states.

Did not Georgia have a part in that period of history?

CONSTITUTIONAL

When the Constitution was presented to the State Legislatures to be adopted, does this not prove that it was not a document to be adopted by *the people* but by *the States* as Patrick Herny stressed when he made those ten amendments to the Constitution before he would agree for Virginia to sign it?

Georgia was the first *Southern State* that signed it, possibly this was through Abraham Baldwin's influence, as he was from a state that did not stress State Rights. We had

not, at least, waked up to Patrick Henry's common sense, stressing religious freedom and States Rights.

Was not William H. Crawford the confidential adviser of Thomas Jefferson? Was he not the leader of thought to Madison, and Secretary of War and Treasurer under Monroe and Madison? Was he not Ambassador to France, and the only man that Napoleon said he ever bowed to twice? Was he not nominated for President of the United States and would undoubtedly have been elected had not his health failed?

Was not John Forsyth a very great orator whose eloquence is said to have been irresistible? Was he not a very Apollo in appearance? Has any state produced a lawyer superior in eloquent pleading to our John McPherson Berrien? Did not Wilson Lumpkin hold every office in the gift of the state? Did not George R. Gilmer unite every private and public grace? Has there ever been a stronger advocate of States' Rights than Governor Troup? Would that we had more like him today to stem this tide of Nationalism that is sweeping over our country and our state. Did he not defy President John Quincy Adams when he attempted to interfere with Georgia's state rights and succeeded? Did not Fenimore Cooper say that our William Cumming was the finest conversationalist he had ever heard—Sir James McIntosh not excepted? Was not

our Chief Justice Joseph H. Lumpkin not only an eminent jurist but an orator whom none could surpass? His discussions of the principles of jurisprudence have been compared to those of Edmund Burke and said to fully equal them. Was not Robert Toombs responsible for establishing the first railroad commission in the world? Did not Tom Watson first suggest our Rural Delivery? What would we do without that? Then think of Georgia's contribution to the United States Government. She gave members to the Cabinets of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. She gave two Speakers of the House, Howell Cobb and Charles Crisp. She has given as Ministers to foreign courts William H. Crawford to France, Forsyth to Spain, Stiles to Austria, Henry R. Jackson to Austria and to Mexico, J. L. M. Curry to Spain, Alexander L. Lawton to Austria and Pleasant Stovall to Switzerland. She gave two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—L. Q. C. Lamar, and Joseph Rucker Lamar.

Has any one done more to relieve suffering humanity than our Dr. Crawford W. Long? Did not our Dr. Battey revolutionize surgery by his efforts?

Call the roll of historians. Did not George Bancroft,

the greatest of all American historians, place Charles Colcock Jones as one of the finest in the land? Then think of many histories that have come from the brains of our Georgia men and women. Has any state, anywhere, given another Joel Chandler Harris? Surely "Uncle Remus" is unique in literature. Think of our eminent divines, teachers, authors, whether novelists, poets, humorists, dialect writers, journalists, writers of short stories, business men of affairs, soldiers, both of army and navy, inventors (and don't forget the cotton gin, the sewing machine, the steamboat, and the measuring machine), musicians, scientists, physicians, and all others. Note Thomas R. R. Cobb's "*Cobb on Slavery,*" which leads all other authority along this line and his *Digest of the Laws of Georgia* is the only Code in the United States of its kind "where the common law, and the principles of equity have been reduced to a series of separate and distinct propositions having the force and form of statuatory law." Eminent jurists of England have paid high tribute to this. Our Lucian Lamar Knight, State Historian for many years, has done valuable work in preserving Georgia history. Nor must the laborious work of Mr. Candler be forgotten in collecting and publishing Georgia's Records in Colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederate days.

WAR OF 1812

In 1812 when the French and British continued to interfere with American ships at sea and to impress the sailors and seamen, it was clearly seen that it was necessary for America to demand freedom on sea as well as on land, and especially did Southern statesmen feel the need of this as it was the commerce of the South most interefered with. New England was not anxious for war as she was, through Henry, a spy from Canada, planning to secede and join the English in Canada. Henry was proved a traitor, so not until many years after the War of 1812 was that mystery of the Hartford Convention known. Massachusetts openly declared her intention to secede if war should be declared.

The papers of secession were on the way to Washington when Wade Hampton of South Carolina, the father of the Confederate General Wade Hampton, by a ride *far more famous than that of Paul Revere,* and without any pay, carried the news of the victory at New Orleans to Washington City. This caused the withdrawal of the papers. But this secret action had caused the New England States to be averse to the call of troops; the government was compelled to force the militia into service.

Where is history unjust to the South about the War of 1812?

The histories you studied and the ones you are now al-

lowing your children to study will tell you that nothing was achieved by the Treaty of Ghent which brought peace. Indeed, one history will tell you "The War of Independence was directed by a Higher Power, but the War of 1812 was an exhibition of unwarranted folly. It was brought on by the political ambition of such men as John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, and the country at large has had to suffer for the personal ambition of these two political demagogues."

What ignorance! That war was just as necessary to secure freedom at sea from England's rule as the War of Independence was to gain freedom on land, and it effectually secured not only this freedom from British interference, but from interference by all nations at sea. There can be no doubt that it increased respect abroad for the United States as a nation, and greatly strengthened the national spirit at home. It sounded the death knell of the Federal party.

When the war began the British navy was singing "Britannia Rules the Waves," but when the war ended American seamen were signing "Hail Columbia, Happy Land."

By that war, God taught England that we were free. She did not seem to know this before. She had hoped to confine us to that narrow strip of land on the eastern

shore; she hoped some day she would resubjugate us, and not until our little navy beat her large navy at her own game in this War of 1812, did she realize that our freedom was a fact, and a fact that we demanded must be respected. Bolling Hall of Georgia, a member of Congress in 1812, wrote to his friend, Zach Lamar of Milledgeville, Ga., "England up to this time has captured and condemned 917 American vessels with their cargoes, and impressed over 5,000 American seamen. She should be compelled to grant what she has hitherto refused. It is the opposition of New England that keeps the British government from doing us justice." Southern statesmen,you see, wanted war.

By that war, God preserved our Union by securing the control of the Great Lakes and the Northwest, which England was holding for her Indian allies. We must be just here, and give credit for winning the control of Lake Erie where credit is due, not to a Southern man, but to Oliver Hazard Perry of Rhode Island, and the control of Lake Champlain, not to a Southern man, but to Thomas MacDonough of Delaware.

Not only was the South pre-eminent in this period of history, but Georgia, through her William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, helped to make her pre-eminent.

The Spaniards, taking occasion of this unrest abroad in

the land, stirred up trouble with the Indians in Georgia.

And the British, moved by the same impulse, stirred up the Creeks to give trouble in Georgia.

However, Georgia was equal to the occasion.

It was natural that as our Georgia Coast would be attacked so Governor Peter Early and then Governor David Mitchell should be alert and vigilant and courageous in protecting the borders and quieting trouble with foreign influence, and while the Battle of New Orleans was the greatest and the decisive battle of the war, the last battle was fought on Georgia soil, on Cumberland Island. The troops were commanded by Capt. Messias, Capt. Tatnall, and Capt. Hardee, and while the enemy outranked the Georgians 1,000 against 60, they were twice driven back before the Georgia troops were forced to retreat.

In this War of 1812 we must not forget our General John Floyd, General David Blackshear, General John McIntosh, Captain Jett Thomas, Captain Adams, Captain Butts, and our hero, Ezekiel Attaway.

Major Daniel Appling, though fighting in New York State, was voted a sword by the Georgia Legislature for the honor due him He died of pneumonia before the sword was delivered and his wife asked to have it hung in the Executive Department of the Georgia State Capitol, where it can be seen today.

Georgia loaned the Federal Government $80,000 and furnished troops willingly and readily.

The Georgia Legislature approprriated $30,000 to equip her troops for war. Of the six frigates so renowned in this war, the *Constitution,* the *Wasp* and the *Hornet* were made of Georgia wood.

The second call was made for men and Georgia bravely responded. No, Georgia cannot be omitted from this period of history.

THE INDIAN QUESTION

Georgia had her troubles with the Indians in her midst, not from massacres as other colonies and states, but from outside interference. The greatest trouble the Georgia colony had with the Indians was rejecting the extravagant demand made by Mary Musgrove's third husband, Bosomworth, a white man, for back salary that he claimed was due for his wife's services to Oglethorpe. The Colony was willing to pay her a fair price, but not willing to be swindled by her white husband. The question was at last settled amicably by giving her St. Catherine Island and a back salary of £100 a year for sixteen years and £450 for goods furnished by her in 1747 and 1748. She had been, it is true, of untold value to the colony, and Georgians will always be grateful to her. It is the false history concern-

ing the Indian treaties and the cause of the Indians leaving Georgia that must be corrected.

GEORGIA DID NOT DRIVE THE INDIANS FROM THE STATE

Oglethorpe was anxious to arrange a treaty with the chiefs of all Indian nations in Georgia in order that land could be procured from them and fair compensation granted. Georgia then extended to the Mississippi River. Tomochichi arranged for this assembly of the Chiefs at Coweta. This meant that Oglethorpe was to travel hundreds of miles, without even a trail in some places, with no body guard of soldiers, only a few friends, a few servants and a few Indian traders to meet the Chiefs of the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Muscogees, the Tallapoosas, the Chickasaws and other tribes west of the Mississippi River.

This reliance upon the friendship and word of Tomichichi pleased the Indians and not a hair of his head or that of his men was harmed.

The treaty was made, the pipe of peace smoked, and although these thousands of Indians knew that the Spaniards had set a price on Oglethorpe's head, yet their word was kept. He trusted them and they trusted him. When Tomichichi died the whites as well as the Indians, attended his funeral to honor this chieftain, and a monument, a

large granite boulder, indicative of his strength of character, has been erected to him in Savannah.

Very few believe that Sir Walter Raleigh ever saw this soil of the United States, but there is strong evidence to the contrary. "Oglethorpe had with him Sir Walter Raleigh's written journal, (Jones' *History of Georgia,* p. 128, Vol. I), "*Progress of the Colony of Georgia,*" published in London, also states "Mr. Oglethorpe has with him Sir Walter Raleigh's Journal, and the Indian Chief desired to be buried on the spot where he talked to that great good man," (meaning Sir Walter Raleigh.) This Chief of the Indians was not Tomochichi.)

It is not to be wondered at, that the Indians should have hated the white man, for De Soto, in 1538, in his march through what is now Georgia, showed base ingratitude and indignity to the Queen whom he met near Augusta. She placed about his neck a beautiful pearl necklace and he in return demanded many pounds of these beautiful Georgia pearls, and forced her to guide him to the gold fields in North Georgia. So much for the Spaniards and their treatment of the Indians! Contrast it with Oglethorpe's treatment of them.

One hundred and sixty-two years later, Bienville, leader of the French forces, entered Mobile Bay and took by force the lands from the Indians, and massacred them and were

in turn massacred by them. So much for the French and their treatment of the Indians!

The British, under Lord Dunmore, were so cruel to them that Andrew Lewis of Virginia, at the point of the bayonet, drove him away and made a treaty with the Indians.

"Massachusetts laid the foundation of her colony on the bones of the Aborigines as told by one of her own historians, and cemented the structure with their blood."

The tribes of Indians in the other colonies were cruelly and unjustly treated, especially in New York. So it seems that in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Georgia they were better treated than elsewhere.

After Tomichici's death all would have gone well had not the British during the Revolution stirred them up to fight against the Georgians as the French had stirred them up in Virginia to fight against the Virginians.

These Indians seemed to forget the Georgia treaties made in 1733, 1763 and 1773. A raid, therefore, was made on them in 1783 and they were forced to make another treaty for their disloyalty to Georgia. Benjamin Hawkins, an Indian agent, in 1785, secured the Treaty of Galphinton and Hopewell by which Georgia secured the land from St. Mary's River on the South to the Ocmulgee River on the

West. Then the Treaty of Shoulderbone in 1786 confirmed these treaties.

Hawkins, for whom Fort Hawkins (where now is Macon) was named, was a good man and a real mediator between the whites and the Indians. He taught the Indians the science of agriculture and many useful arts. It was through his influence that the Indians remained neutral during the War of 1812 and refused to join Tecumseh against the Americans.

About 1786 there came into the history of Georgia a most remarkable man, Alexander Gillivray. He gave Georgia more trouble than all other Indians put together. His grandfather was French; his father was Scotch; and his mother half Indian. He was well educated and had the manners of a Chesterfield and the ambiguity of a Talleyrand, but was possessed with an evil spirit beyond anything conceivable. He was known as the Indian Emperor. He was polite and skillful and resourceful and courtly in address. He charmed all who came into his presence. One never dreamed of the demon within him.

Being conversant with the Articles of Confederation by which the Americans were governed after declaring independence of England, he realized that a state could not make treaties—that power rested in the central government, so he began stirring up the Indians, telling them that the

treaties already signed were worthless, and that a minority could not sign a treaty for the majority, and that was what had been done in the treaties made. The matter was carried to the Continental Congress and it was declared that by the Articles of the Confederation the treaties were illegal—but that Congress was given the right to set aside Georgia's claim.

This weakness made the colonies realize that in the Constitution which was adopted in 1787 State Sovereignty must be stressed.

This trouble in Georgia with the Indians was one of the first perplexing questions that beset Washington when he was made President.

McGillivray also realized that if the United States went to war with the Indians that would involve America in war with both France and Spain—so he was happy over the threatened complication, and was in his element when stirring up strife. He saw Georgia would resent any interference with her state rights, and he saw that America was afraid of France and Spain, and he knew France and Spain were afraid of America. As it were, he held the reins of the situation in his hands and he knew it.

The President called a Council of Indian Chiefs to meet at New York, then the Capital. Everything was done to impress the Indian Chiefs with Federal power. Although

McGillivray had never been to a large city before, no one would have known it from his manner. All deference was paid to him by Washington and his Cabinet, but McGillivray took his time making his terms, and Washington thought they had gotten liberal terms from him and was relieved, but McGillivray knew he had gotten the better of them for there was more in his terms than was shown on the surface. He secured perquisites to use with the Indians to show his influence with the government. He was also made an American General with a stipulated salary of $1,200 a year beyond what had been promised. When he returned to Georgia, while wearing the uniform of a United States general, accepting a salary for it, he betrayed the government to the Spaniards and accepted twice the same salary from them. While he had signed a treaty giving Georgia all the lands occupied by the Indians for a stipulated consideration, he began stirring up the Indians to disregard the treaty, telling them it was unconstitutional.

This was the man Georgia had to contend with for many years and was powerless until his death came from old age. His nephew, Weatherford, whose father also was a white man and his mother a half breed, took his place. He was also a very strong character, but not so well educated or so unprincipled as McGillivray. He hated the whites and was persuaded to take command of the Creeks in the south-

ern part of Georgia and make war upon the whites. This was under the bad influence of Tecumseh, and Weatherford was largely responsible for the horrible massacre at Fort Mims, where 300 were killed, men, women and children. The Northern Creeks denied the right of the Southern Creeks to make treaties, and said all treaties made by Oglethorpe or any one else were null and void. Weatherford was finally murdered.

Now Georgia in faith relied upon the contract made with the Federal government and felt that no Indians could encroach on her land from St. Mary's to the Ocmulgee—that was hers by right of purchase.

WHO DROVE THE INDIANS FROM GEORGIA?

In 1802, when Jefferson was President, the Federal government paid Georgia $1,250,000 for 100,000 square miles of her territory which included what is now Alabama and Mississippi, with the understanding that forts must be established for trading in the "Old Ocmulgee Fields." Fort Hawkins was one of these forts, and that all Indian titles to lands in Georgia would be extinguished, and that the government would pay all expenses of the treaties, and move them West and do it promptly and peacefully.

Now this put the responsibility of driving the Indians out of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, into the hands

of the Federal government, *and if a lash was used the government's agents used it.*

Jefferson's Purchase of Louisiana gave the government control of the lands west of the Mississippi and the territory assigned to the Indians was known as the Indian Territory until of late years when it became part of Oklahoma.

All, possibly, would have gone well then, had not the minds of Northern fanatics from those states, especially where the Indians had been most unjustly treated, conceived a great desire to do for the poor benighted Indians in Georgia what the Abolitionists, and John Brown later desired to do for "the poor down-trodden and opprsesed negroes of the South," and secured through the American Foreign Board of Missions white missionaries to come down to Georgia to live with the Indians and to teach them the Word of God. Georgians resented this, just as Georgians resented the agents of John Brown, just as she resented the "school marms" sent down under carpetbag domination at the close of the war.

Georgia was no mission ground that could not be managed by her own people. New England forgot that Alexander Whitaker was at work preaching to the Indians at Jamestown and had the first school for Indians in the United States before the *Mayflower* sailed. She forgot that John Wesley was doing missionary work among the In-

dians three years after Oglethorpe landed. She forgot that the first Sunday School in the world was started in Georgia. It was a Georgia Indian who gave the Indians their alphabet and a written language. There was no need for Georgians to be treated as heathen—but they allowed the missionaries to come. Everywhere they settled trouble came between the Indians and whites. Finally, in 1830, there moved into the Indian settlements, 3,000 bad men from the surrounding states—men who were gamblers, cock fighters and drunkards. They began to sell the Indians whiskey which the Indians called "fire water," and to cheat and defraud and pollute the Indians in every way. Georgia was forced in order to meet the situation, to make a law that no white man could remain among the Indians. Of course this forced the missionaries to leave also. Twelve refused to go, but finally all gave in except two—one of these, Worcester, defied the law and preferred to make a martyr of himself as John Brown did. He was thrown into prison and he appealed to Congress. Word was sent to release him. The governor said GEORGIA WOULD BROOK NO INTERFERENCE WITH HER STATE LAWS. It was carried to the Supreme Court. The court decided that while the Indian community was not a state it was a community with laws of its own and Worcester must be released. President Andrew Jackson refused to execute

the decision of the court, saying: "The United States Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over a sovereign state," and that decision was made by the great John Marshall. My impression is Worcester finally made acknowledgments and was released. Governor Gilmer had offered to pardon him provided he would leave the state and return to it no more, but he had refused, and preferred to put himself under the Federal government.

Under President Madison, the War of 1812 came on. Tecumseh gave great trouble in arousing the Creeks to fight against the whites. General Andrew Jackson had much trouble in quelling them.

There was serious trouble with the Seminoles in Florida. They would steal the negroes and hide them and would steal property of the whites. Finally in later years when they were moved West some hid in the Everglades of Florida with their slaves and, years after the War between the States was over, came up to St. Augustine or Jacksonville to sell their slaves, and when told of the war about which they had never heard, and that their slaves were free, said, "No, they are not free," and took them back with them to the Everglades, and for what I know, may be there yet.

Duirng the Seminole trouble, Captain Wright was ordered by Governor Rabun to go against the Indians, and unfortunately destroyed, with great cruelty, Cheba, one of

the towns. He was ordered to be arrested by Major General Gaines of the United States Army, acting on General Jackson's orders, but Governor Rabun released him and said that was the "province of the state, not the government"—another interference with state rights.

Treaties of peace were made by the Creeks in 1814 and 1817, which extended Georgia's territory to the Chattahoochee, its present boundary.

President Monroe felt it was his duty to look after the mission schools established in Georgia. Reports came to him so exaggerated he felt that as the government was largely supporting these schools he must look into the matter. His report upon his return was most favorable to Georgia. He said the industrial and commercial life among the Cherokees was flourishing, the population increasing, schools in good condition and affairs favorable.

Old citizens tell of President Monroe's visit to Athens to see our first State University He stopped at the Franklin Hotel, where now is the Athens Hardware Company, on Broad Street. Everyone in Athens, white and black, shook hands with the President.

In 1825, when Governor Troup was in charge of Georgia, he called a council of the Indians to meet at Indian Springs and sign a treaty, which they did. William McIntosh, whose mother was a full-blooded Indian, had charge

of the friendly Creeks, and he persuaded them to agree to move West at once. Hopothyeholo, in charge of the unfriendly Creeks and who hated Governor Troup, urged that they remain on Georgia land.

Governor Troup ordered a survey of the lands that the boundaries could be definitely outlined. Hopothyeholo appealed to the President, and John Quincy Adams ordered the survey to be stopped. Governor Troup informed him that the President of the United States had no jurisdiction over Georgia's local laws, and the survey went on. In 1827, the Cherokees sent up a request to organize a separate community, and the President was anxious to give them this right. They drew up a Constitution and claimed independence as one of the distinct nations of the world, and Governor Forsyth, who had succeeded Troup, was disgusted and informed them that a separate goernment could not be set up in a sovereign state—state rights again!

When Governor Wilson Lumpkin was elected he became anxious to have the land surveyed in order to distribute it among good citizens on the lottery plan then in vogue. The Creek Indians began to give trouble because they had come back into the state and squatted on the land. They appealed to the Federal government to have the survey stopped, but Governor Lumpkin informed them that was the state's prerogative—state rights again!

Governor Lumpkin's home was near where today is the Agricultural College, and now stands next to that building. He was Chancellor Barrow's grandfather. With his long curly white hair, and leaning on his staff as he came into the Baptist Church at Athens, he made a striking picture never to be forgotten. It was for his daughter, Miss Martha Lumpkin, that Atlanta was first named—Marthasville.

By 1834, most of the Indians had gone West. In 1835, when Governor Schley was governor, John Ross, a half breed, began to give trouble with those Creeks who really were living in Alabama and Tennessee.

This was 1835, the time John Howard Payne was sent down by one of the New York papers to report the situation. He was in sympathy with the Indians and went at once to the home of John Ross, who, to avoid the law had moved just across the Georgia line into Tennessee, but the Georgia Guards did not know this. They did know that the law of Georgia declined to let a white man live with the Indians, arrested him and made him a prisoner. He was put in the Block House at New Echota in Murray County, between the Coosawattee and the Connasauga rivers—the last capital of the Cherokees.* Payne was justly indig-

* This old prison was torn down in 1923. The room where John Howard Payne was imprisoned was often pointed out.

nant for he was not on Georgia soil and the arrest was unwarranted.

General Harden, of Athens, interfered in his behalf and he was released and an apology rendered for the mistaken zeal of the Georgia Guards. Payne vowed he would never come to Georgia again, but John Howard Payne did come to Athens for a magnet drew him. His sweetheart, Miss Mary Harden, lived in Athens, Ga. She lived where now Miss Evie Jackson lives on Hancock Avenue. Payne gave his sweetheart a copy of "Home, Sweet Home," with love expressions inscribed to her, never to be published. This was directed to be placed in her coffin when she died, but at her death the copy could not be found.

Georgia certainly has been put in false light in history. If one will examine the report of Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, which he made to Congress, you will find that he justified Georgia in all that she did in the treatment of the Indians.

If you will read the article of Rev. W. J. Cotter that appeared in the *Wesleyan Advocate,* you will find that Georgia as a state did not defraud the Indians nor treat them cruelly nor unjustly. Georgia believed in absolute justice. You remember in 1794 when Elijah Clarke and some of his followers squatted on ground belonging to the Indians—land not yet ceded to Georgia—the militia was sent to force

them to leave. Georgia was ever ready to protect the Indians in their lawful rights.

The Federal government sent enrolling officers, true and just men, through the Indian settlements in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to appraise their property, cattle, fence rails, crops, cabins, etc., and pay them full value. Then they offered to give them two acres of land in the West to every acre given up, and provisions for a year, besides a stipulated sum of money. The better class of Indians realized the value of this offer. (See the *Life of Brig. Gen. Stand Watie,* one of these Cherokees, who went to Indian Territory. This is written by Mrs. Maud Anderson, Pryor, Okla.) The better class of Indians, abiding by the decision of the Federal government, went and became good citizens in their new territory. A few of the Indians dodged the enrolling officers under John Ross' advice, and hid in the mountains and swamps and for years lived in Georgia and Florida, but finally moved to Indian Territory there to make trouble again. Gen. Stand Watie and other Georgia Indians did fine work in the Confederate Army.

The Indian tribes that lived in Georgia were the only ones on the Continent that had a written language, a code of government based on constitutional law. They are called "THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES." Sequoya,

George Guess, was the Georgia Indian who invented the alphabet.

These Indians living in what was Indian Territory, now Oklahomā, love Georgia and Georgians. Had their ancestors borne any resentment that would not be. From among those Indians went some of the bravest Confederate soldiers.

No, Georgia has been misrepresented.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS

When Texas was planning her independence to become a Republic, Colonel Fannin, a Georgian, who had moved to Texas in 1834, raised a company, the Brazos Volunteers, and offered their services to General Sam Houston. When the Alamo fell he was ordered to duty at the Spanish Fort at Goliad, and then to fall back to Victoria. He could not see those women and children in the neighborhood perish without a warning, so he delayed to make some arrangements for their safety. Alas, that delay cost him his life!

He was overtaken by General Unea and made a prisoner with his men. He and his men were placed under Col. Holzmger, a German engineer in Mexican service. The prisoners were to wait at Copano for a vessel to take them to the United States. Not thinking of death, they were singing "Home, Sweet Home," accompanied by the flute, and making most of the tune.

At seven o'clock an order came from Santa Anna that the prisoners were to be shot. (See full details in *Comprehensive History of Texas,* Chapter X., Vol. I.)

Colonel Fannin, when informed of his fate, like a soldier handed his watch to an officer, requesting to be shot in the heart, not in the head, and to see that his remains be decently buried. The officer promised, but with Mexican perfidy failed to do it.

Fannin then seated himself in a chair, tied a handkerchief over his eyes, bared his breast to receive the fire.

Deliberately and in cold blood 330 of the sternest, bravest friends of Texas were sacrificed that day.

In 1883 the Legislature of Texas ordered a monument erected to those brave men.

INSCRIPTION ON THIS MONUMENT:

1

Remember the Alamo!
Remember Goliad!

2

Independence declared March 2nd, 1836, A. D.
Consummated April 21, 1836, A. D.
(Southside)
FANNIN (in raised letters)
ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
FANNIN AND HIS COMRADES
(Eastside)
MASSACRED MARCH 27, 1836, A. D.

Georgia had many brave men in that massacre—one young officer, Captain James C. Winn, of Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County. A monument is erected at Lawrenceville, Ga., to those brave men.

Surely Texas will not forget Georgia's contribution to her fight for independence, and when she asked Georgia for a President for that Republic did not Georgia send her Mirabeau Lamar?

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

The question of the Annexation of Texas accused Southern men of organizing a great slavery conspiracy. This was nonsense. Under President Tyler's direction it was a great National question, not a mere Southern question. The United States manifested an unusual patience in its dealing with Mexico, and that annexation was an important assertion of the Monroe Doctrine against intrigues and interferences of Great Britain and France with the affairs of this Continent. (Tyler's *Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine,* October 1924, p. 81.)

WAR WITH MEXICO

When Texas applied to the United States to be admitted to Statehood, Mexico went to war.

Georgia favored the annexation of Texas and when troops were called Georgia sent a large force.

David Emannuel Twiggs on two occasions commanded General Taylor's Army on the right wing.

General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, was chosen Colonel of ten companies from different parts of the state. They upheld the honor of Georgia, and upon their return the Legislature passed resolutions commending their bravery.

Captain Alexander Scott went from Bibb County with a

company of regulars. Captain Duncan L. Clinch raised a company also in Bibb County. In 1847 a battalion of infantry went under Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Seymour, and two battalions under Captain Layall and Lieutenant-Colonel Calhoun. Georgia gave handsome swords to Captain Hardee, General William Walker, and Lieutenant Gardiner for distinguished services. Colonel Josiah Tatnall was given a sword also for signal services while commanding the Moscheto fleet at Vera Cruz.

Colonel Jas. McIntosh gave his life, being killed in battle at Molino Del Ray. General Scott praised McIntosh and Riley, saying: "If I had had these two with me at Buena Vista, I would have destroyed the Mexican Army."

The war ended in 1848. The treaty of peace was signed February 1848. New Mexico, California and Utah were ceded to the United States, and the Rio Grande became the southern boundary of Texas. Mexico was paid $15,000,000, and all debts due American citizens were to be paid for her; these amounted to $3,250,000. The United States paid Mexico, in all, $18,250,000 for one-half million square miles.

Georgia was quite in evidence in the war with Mexico.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

Southern men fought for additional territory in this war with Mexico, *not to continue the slave trade,* as so unjustly represented in history, but to secure greater territory, to which their slaves, as freed, could be sent to be prepared for government when all were freed.

The Northern States unjustly urged that slaves should not be allowed in any of the new territory, and no state from this newly acquired territory could come into Statehood unless it prohibited slavery.

So tense was the feeling that the old "Peacemaker," Henry Clay, was forced to suggest his "Omnibus Bill" to include all the discordant points at issue, called the *"Five Bleeding Wounds,"* and better known later as the Compromise of 1850.

COMPROMISE OF 1850

Gold had been discovered in California in 1849. California could not exclude slavery as half of the state was in the latitude agreed upon by the Missouri Compromise. The North must have that state as a free state, no matter what the cost, so as to control that gold. They were willing to retract the agreement made at the time Missouri was admitted. Washington City, the Capital of the Republic, was in the District of Columbia. In the District slaves

were bought and sold while those abolitionists were condemning this in slave-holding states in the South. So it was resolved that slaves must not be allowed in the District of Columbia.

Texas claimed that the United States owed her for land taken from her by the War with Mexico. The new territory, whether above or below the line, made by the Missouri Compromise, could have slaves or not, as the people of that territory voted. This led to that dreadful Squatter Sovereignty and later to John Brown's murders.

Henry Clay proposed:

Let California come in as a free state.

Pay Texas $10,000,000 for her territory taken from her.

Return all fugitive slaves and hide no more.

Let there be no more slaves in the District of Columbia.

Let the new territory have slaves or not, as they choose.

While the South saw the injustice of this Compromise and that it would simply postpone the settlement of the points at issue, leading Georgians as Howell Cobb, Speaker of the House, Alexander Stephens and Robert Toombs, two prominent Georgia Senators, said: "Let us accept it as a compromise of the question in dispute, if it will bring peace."

These Georgians lived to see that it was a mistake and to acknowledge it. Had the issue come then, as it did in

1860, Clay, Webster and Calhoun could have wisely prevented the abolition tide.

Henry Clay vehemently urged it be accepted for the sake of peace.

Calhoun died grieving over it, calling aloud, "What will become of the poor South?" but the position taken by Georgia prevailed. The Compromise was accepted.

THE ABOLITION PERIOD

No one can estimate what the South suffered from the injustice and misrepresentation of the Abolitionists. Had we to deal with the honest men of the North, those who disagreed with the South about slavery, and many men in the South did not believe in slavery, as was shown from the fact that more abolition societies were in the South before John Brown's raid than in the North, all troubles could have been peaceably adjusted. The Abolitionists were unreasonable and fanatical.

As in family life, a child is punished if disobedient, so in plantation life a disobedient and unruly negro had to be punished. Discipline had to be maintained on the plantation as in the home. Now it was more agreeable for that negro to run away and cross the border line where he knew he would be protected than to receive his just punishment. And it was perfectly natural for this kind of

negro to exaggerate his threatened punishment. He told the abolitionists that we yoked them to plows to cultivate our fields, and the abolitionist willing to believe this did so, not realizing that the negro was our salable property and that a $60.00 mule would be much cheaper for his work than a $1,200 negro. He said that we used dogs to tear the flesh, when we used bloodhounds only to track the runaway. If an overseer, and these overseers were rarely Southern men, whipped a negro cruelly, as did sometimes happen on the large plantations, this did not excuse the hiding of our negroes, and the direct violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. In 1860, 75,000 of these runaway negroes had been stolen from the South. Suppose it had been property belonging to the North?

Thomas R. R. Cobb, an eminent lawyer of Athens, Ga., made frequent trips to Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, and realized the intense feeling along this line.

He wrote for the Boston papers many articles entitled: *An Honest Slaveholder to an Honest Abolitionist.*

The answer came: *An Honest Abolitionist to an Honest Slaveholder.*

No progress was made—neither convinced the other by arguments. Then Thomas R. R. Cobb decided to write his *"Law of Slavery."* He added to his library over three hundred books in all languages of countries where slavery

had ever existed, and being a very religious man he quoted largely from the Bible. Unfortunately this book did not come from the press until Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* had been spread broadcast. The Abolitionists took this for their implement of war. Nothing could be done but what was done. Southern States seceded to protect the Constitution from being further torn to pieces and the Union completely destroyed. *The Law of Slavery* by Mr. Cobb was suppressed, and not allowed to be completed. Only the first volume was printed.

The North's rebellion against the United States Constitution brought on the War between the States.

History says the South seceded to hold the slaves. Why then was a slaveholder put at the head of the Union Army and a non-slaveholder at the head of the Southern Army?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860

The Presidential election was near at hand. The Northern press began to demand the abolition of slavery. The South, those who were slaveholders, and those who were not, and only one man out of every hundred in the South owned slaves, determined that whether they wished the slaves freed or not, *they would not allow the North to dictate to them or to interfere with their Constitutional State Rights.*

The National Democratic Convention met in Charleston, S. C., April 6, 1860.

The Georgia Democrats split into two factions.

The Northern delegation adopted resolutions which caused some of the Southern delegates to withdraw from the Convention to meet in Richmond, Va., June 1860. The other delegates adjourned to meet in Baltimore, Md., June 1860.

The Republican party, with only one candidate, held their Convention in Chicago and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President.

The Democrats divided between Stephen A. Douglas, President; Herschel V. Johnson, Vice-President; John C. Breckenridge, President; Joseph Lane, Vice-President. The Constitutional Union Party: John Bell, President; Edward Everett, Vice-President.

The fifteen states that had violatd the Fugitive Slave Law, standing for a higher law than the Constitution or the Supreme Court, had enough electoral votes from those states of large population, to elect Abraham Lincoln without a single electoral vote from the South.

The South saw that if this President was elected, and elected by those states who were violating the Constitution and interfering with their State Rights, there was no hope

of preserving the Union *by the Constitution* under such a President's dictation or guidance, and their only resort to save the Union by the Constitution was to fall back upon their reserved rights in the Constitution, and to secede. South Carolina accordingly seceded December 20, 1860, and Georgia was the fifth state and seceded on January 19, 1861.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Were Georgians patriots in the War between the States? If ever they were patriots it was then. Let us glance at Georgia's contribution to the Confederacy. Who made the first secession speech in Georgia? Thomas R. R. Cobb. Who wrote the Ordinance of Secession? Eugenius Nisbet. Who was made President of the Provisional Congress? Howell Cobb. Who was Vice-President of the Confederacy? Alexander H. Stephens. Who, Secretary of State? Robert Toombs. Who was President Davis' confidential adviser? Benjamin H. Hill. Who was Quartermaster General? Alexander R. Lawton. Who was Commissary General? Isaac M. St. John. Who was Assistant Secretary of State? William M. Brown. Who was Assistant Secretary of Treasury? Philip Clayton. Who, Assistant Secretary of War? John Campbell. Who was Superintendent of Public Printing? G. W. Nelson. Who was Naval Agent

to England? James D. Bulloch. Who was one of the Peace Commissioners? Martin J. Crawford. What Georgians were of the First Confederate Congress? Francis Bartow, Augustus R. Wright, Augustus Kenan, Eugenius Nisbet, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Martin J. Crawford, and George W. Crawford. Who wrote the Confederate Constitution? T. R. R. Cobb. The Confederate Constitution had God's name in it. Was not Brigadier General Francis Bartow the first general to give his life in service?

Georgia gave the first troops to Confederate service and so eager were these men to enter that we find three "Firsts" in the state—the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers under James Ramsey, First Georgia Battalion under Major Peter H. Lary, and the First Georgia Regulars under Colonel Charles J. Wilson. Georgia gave 94 regiments, 36 battalions, 3 Lieutenant-Generals, 8 Major-Generals, and 47 Brigadier-Generals. Was not General John B. Gordon one of the South's bravest commanders? The last Cabinet meeting was at Washington, Ga., May 4 and 5, 1865. (See "*Disputed Points in History.*)

GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONFEDERATE NAVY

Gallant service was performed in the Confederate Navy and Georgia contributed to it 55 officers. Among these was James D. Bullock, commander of steamer *Fingal,* and financial agent abroad for the Navy Department; and General John McIntosh Kell, who served on the *Sumter* and the *Alabama* with Raphael Semmes, the history of which reads like romance; Julian Myers, commander of the *Tuscaloosa,* Mobile squadron, who did noble work; John R. F. Tatnall, captain marine corps, Savannah; and the distinguished Josiah Tatnall, who resigned from the United States Navy and was put in charge of the naval defenses of South Carolina and Georgia, and also commander of the celebrated *S. S. Virginia* (*Merrimac*), and who forced commercial relations with Japan.

GEORGIA'S RECORD

There were 262 battles and skirmishes fought on Georgia's soil. Georgia lost more financially than any other state. At the beginning of the war she stood 7th as to wealth, and at the close of the war she stood 39th of all the states. Georgia in 22 years paid her war indemnity and floated 4½ bonds at par. The United States Government

and the City of Boston are the only corporations in America that have ever equalled this record.

Was not Joseph E. Brown pronounced the most active of the war governors? Did he not hold the office of governor for four consecutive terms? What other governor has this record? Did he not seize Forts Pulaski and Jackson really before Georgia seceded?

Who was the hero of Pulaski? Colonel Olmstead. Did he not reply to the order to surrender, "I am here to hold the fort, not to surrender it?"

When Hazen took McAllister from Major Anderson, did not General Sherman praise Georgia's sons for their brave resistance?

Was not our Francis Bartow a hero? He was first to offer his troops and gave his life at Manassas, and urged his men when dying, "not to give up the fight."

Was not James D. Bulloch a hero when he evaded the blockade and brought in the largest supply of military and naval stores ever brought into any Confederate port?

Was not Wm. A. Fuller, that brave conductor, a hero when he recaptured "The General," the most noted engine in history, after that fearful race between Marietta and Big Shanty?

EFFORTS MADE FOR PEACE

The South did not want war and seceded without thought of war.

They fell back upon their reserved rights by the Constitution until the Federal Government was ready to give them their place in the government by the Constitution.

They knew that the Constitution made the Union, then if the Constitution was destroyed there would be no Union.

Six distinct efforts were made to preserve the Union and avoid war by bringing about peace.

1. The Crittenden Resolutions yielded almost everything that the Northern Republicans demanded, but their delegates were instructed by the newly elected President to vote solidly against them. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, advocated these Resolutions for peace sake.

2. Peace Conference called by Virginia. Ex-President Tyler presided. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury, represented the President and he was instructed to make no compromise, especially regarding the Fugitive Slave Law.

3. As soon as the seven seceding states organized the Southern Confederacy, three delegates were sent to Washington to ask that Fort Sumter be surrendered peaceably. One was a Georgia man.* The President communicated with them only through Secretary Seward, assuring them

* Martin J. Crawford.

that Sumter would be evacuated in ten days. It was learned that during those ten days vessels were being secretly armed and provisioned with full intent to hold Fort Sumter. Only when they learned that these vessels were on their way did General Beauregard ask the Confederate authorities to allow him to demand the surrender of the Fort. When the surrender was denied then Sumter was fired on.

A great hue and cry was raised by the North that the flag was fired upon. As the flag had already been fired upon when the Star of the West was sent under President Buchanan's administration this was deemed only an excuse by the President to declare war.

4. Virginia had refused to secede until the order was given, unconstitutionally, for a call for 75,000 men to arms to coerce the seceding states.

On February 13, 1861, at her State Convention, President Lincoln had promised "peace and Union." Baldwin was sent by the Convention to confer with the President. Baldwin asked President Lincoln to issue a Peace Proclamation. The seven governors to whom *he had given a promise to coerce seceding states* were at Washington. President Lincoln answered Baldwin that it was too late. It was found out later that vessels were then on the way to provision and arm Sumter.

5. In 1864, President Davis, anxious for peace, sent Clement C. Clay of Alabama, James P. Holcombe of Virginia, and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, to meet influential men of the North to intercede with the President for peace. He refused to see the commissioners because, to receive them, would be to acknowledge the Confderacy as a separate government. The terms sent made the result impossible.

6. The Hampton Roads Conference, when Alexander Stephens of Georgia, R. M. Hunter of Virginia, and J. A. Campbell of Alabama, were sent to the President to ask for terms of peace. Again, at this interview with the President at Hampton Roads, instead of Washington City for the same reason as above, the terms for peace were made impossible.

That President Lincoln was reported to have said, "Write Union and you may have any terms you desire," has been exploded as one of the myths of history. (Abraham Lincoln's *Messages and Papers,* p. 260.)

RECONSTRUCTION

To see the part that Georgia played in this *period of history, read "Plunder of the Eleven States,"* a speech made by Dan Vorhees of Indiana in the United States Senate, March 23, 1872. (SCRAP BOOK, March 1924.)

Read a speech by Walter Henry Cook of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio. (SCRAP BOOK, March 1924, p. 3.)

"In 1861, Georgia was free from debt. Taxes were light as air. The burdens of government were easy upon her citizens. Her credit stood high, and when the war closed she was still free from indebtedness. After six years of Republican rule you present her, to the horror of the world, loaded with a debt of $50,000,000, and the crime against Georgia is the crime this same party has committed against the other Southern States. Your work of destruction was more fatal than a scourge of pestilence, war or famine.

"Rufus B. Bulloch, Govrenor of Georgia, dictated the legislation of Congress, and the great commonwealth of Georgia was cursed by his presence. With such a governor, and such a legislature in perfect harmony, morally and politically, their career will go down to posterity without a rival for infamous administrations of the world. That governor served three years and then absconded with all of the gains. The legislature of two years spent $100,000 more than had been spent during any eight previous years. They even put the children's money, laid aside for education of white and black, into their own pockets." (*Extract from Dan Voorhees' speech in the Senate.*) Now a last

quotation from Charles Francis Adams, the grandson of John Quincy Adams:

"Their manumitted slaves belonging to an inferior and alien race, were enfranchised and put in control of the whole administration. Is there a similar case recorded in history? If so, I have never heard of it. It was simply a case of insane procedure, and naturally resulted in disaster. We stabbed the South to the quick, and during all the years of reconstruction turned the dagger round and round in the festering wound. If the South had been permitted to secede slavery would have died a natural death."

Was not Governor Jenkins a hero when he saved the executive seal and thousands of dollars of Georgia's money from carpet bag confiscation?

Was not Mrs. Barnett a heroine when she hid the state's seal at that time?

Were not other of Georgia's sons and daughters patriots in those Reconstruction days? Ah! that was a time when patriots were solely needed. The very ground seemed to be slipping from under foot and the ground was all that Georgia had to stand upon. Had not the women and the children of Georgia planted a crop of corn as late as April and May and a loving Providence caused it to mature, all would have suffered for very bread to eat. Then came on

that carpet bag legislation which lasted 328 days and cost the state $1,000,000.

Was it not Linton Stephens that stood for state rights and resisted the Enforcement Act and saved the day? Did he not bravely denounce the XIV and XV Amendments as unconstitutional? Read that speech, if you have not already done so, the one he delivered in Macon, January 23, 1871.

Did not Ben Hill, Robert Toombs and Howell Cobb make wonderfully brave speeches in 1868, standing for Constitutional Liberty?

Was not Mrs. Belt a heroine when she, more than any one person, through personal friendships in Washington City, caused Georgia to be re-admitted as a state?

SECOND PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT

It was very hard for our Southern men unusued to manual labor of any kind to try to adjust themselves to the new order of things in the South. It really was easier for the women than for the men, and some men never did get adjusted, and some women have never been reconstructed.

The kitchens in the old civilization were never in the house, but some distance from it. There was no need that they should be in the house then, for there were plenty of young negroes to run back and forth with the hot waffles,

the hot egg bread, the biscuits and the battercakes. But when the women of the South had to go into the kitchen after the negroes left, or had become too impertinent to be allowed around the house, the inconveniences were greatly felt. You must remember there was rarely such a thing as a cooking stove in the South before the War between the States. All cooking had to be done in an open fireplace, with oven and pots. There were no water works, and all water had to be drawn from the well or brought from the spring. There were no electric lights, no gas lights, no kerosene lamps even, and lard lamps were really a rarity used only by the rich. The dependence for light were wax, tallow, and sperm candles. The wood had to be cut and the chips had to be picked up, and all this consumed time and required great patience. This was the beginning of the breaking up of home life in the South and it proved the death blow to the old time Southern hospitality.

How could hospitality, for which the Old South was so noted, continue under such changed conditions with no servants to do the work, and often no money to hire them, nor money to buy necessary provisions?

The education of the children was taken from the home and private schools and given to public schools. There had been no public schools under the old regime in the South. A Southern gentleman resented having the state educate

his child, but the changed condition forced this upon him, and it humiliated him. Free schools in the South had been only for those too poor to pay tuition or to employ a tutor.

How could the husband, rushing off to his business office, and children rushing off to school, keep up the family altar or encourage that conversation around the family board so conducive to culture?

Adjustment to new conditions came gradually. The kitchen became a part of the house; the introduction of water works relieved the labor of drawing the water; gas and electric stoves and the fireless cooker make now the preparation of meals a less perplexing question; so the women of the South today are as independent as their Northern sisters and far ahead of them in dealing with colored help, for say what you will, the women of the South, knowing these colored people, can better sympathize with them, and treat them with far more consideration than the people of other sections. There is no doubt that the negro finds his truest friends in the South, and that, too, with no social equality ideas to upset him. Those of the South who are unjust to the negro are far in the minority, and are rarely men and women born in the South.

God has smiled graciously upon the whole South but

especially upon Georgia. Her recuperative power is without a parallel in the history of all nations.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Spain was oppressing Cuba in 1895, and imprisoned some Americans living in Cuba. President McKinley sent to Spain and demanded that all Americans held as prisoners in Cuba *must* be released and then asked Spain to relieve the distressing condition in Cuba, and intimated that unless Spain ended the rebellion in a humane way, the United States would be obliged to come to the aid of the Cubans, their neighbors and friends.

The *Maine,* one of the United States ships went into the harbor of Havana simply on a peaceable mission. Some one supposed it came to aid Cuba and it was blown up, no one knew by whom, but it was suspected Spain's agents did it.

President McKinley felt that it was time now to act. He sent a message to Congress "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, the war in Cuba must stop!" and war was shortly declared against Spain. Volunteers came from North, South, East and West. General Joseph Wheeler, born in Georgia, but lived in Alabama, and General Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia, both of whom had been brave Con-

federate leaders, were made Major Generals. Captain Sampson and Commodore Schley were sent to blockade Cuban harbors, and Commodore George Dewey, in command of the American fleet at Hong Kong, was sent to find the Spanish fleet at the Phillipines and destroy it. On April 30, 1898, the squadron moved into Manila Bay and by daylight they saw the Spanish fleet and cried, "Remember the Maine!" Two hours they fought. Then the Americans ate breakfast and began again, and in an hour and a quarter the battle ceased. Eleven Spanish vessels and one transport were destroyed and many of the enemy were killed. Not an American was killed and only eight wounded. This ended the war in the East.

Now, how about Cuba! Cevera's fleet had taken refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Sampson and Schley's fleets discovered them and conceived the idea of bottling them up by sending a vessel across the channel. Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama undertook the task, a brave and heroic deed, but he accomplished it in part and his men gave themselves up as prisoners of war and were very courteously treated.

Then it was decided to attack Santiago from the rear. Major General Shafter and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, with the "*Rough Riders,*" and 16,000 men marched up the hills of El Caney and San Juan and advanced singing

patriotic songs. Cevera's fleet made a dash for liberty, were pursued and destroyed. Americans had only one killed. Santiago surrendered and the three months' war was over.

The Spanish-American War was a naval contest. It ended with the defeat of Cevera at Santiago and with the victory of George Dewey at Manila Bay. It left America supreme in the Caribean and possessed of an outpost in the Far East.'' (*New York American.*)

The Spanish-American War did much to make the South realize her own powers. At least it made the two sections know each other better. That war taught us loyalty to the United States flag, which the South had not loved during those four years of war, and during those seven years of Reconstruction which followed. But when Southern boys put on that uniform of blue, and fought under the Stars and Stripes side by side with the boys of the North, all began to feel it was the South's flag as much as it was the flag of the North. The South showed that she was again loyal to the Union, for more volunteers from Southern States, in proportion to population, went to that war than from any of the Northern States, and boys from the South made themselves known, too.

What had Georgia to do with that war? Georgia gave more volunteers than any other state of like population.

Who was the "Wizard of the Saddle?" One Georgia born, Joe Wheeler. Who raised the first flag at Manila? Tom Brumby of Georgia. Who was Dewey's "right hand man?" Tom Brumby of Georgia, again.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

Georgia had been an agricultural state before the War between the States, and were satisfied to be. She never realized the possibilities in her grasp. She did not know that she had 9,000,000 horsepower in her streams of the South. She did not k now that she could make anything worth while out of the cotton seed that she was yearly throwing away. She did not know that there was untold wealth lying beneath her feet, but knows it now. South Carolina first began to realize the possibilities in her cotton mills. She discovered that she was selling her cotton crop every year to Massachusetts for $30,000,000, and Massachusetts was making it into cloth and thread and selling it for $100,000,000. The thought came, "Why may I not keep that money in my own state?" and that is what South Carolina is doing today, and Georgia is following her example.

Do you know that Joseph Watkins of Georgia was running a cotton gin in his own home before Eli Whitney came to Georgia?

Do you know that Georgia cotton mills are making velvet, and making the thread that those beautiful lace curtains in your homes are made of, and do you know that Georgia's waterpower is lighting, heating and running many cotton mills in neighboring states?

Do you realize how many things can be made from cotton? We learned many lessons along this line from the World War.

VARIOUS USES OF COTTON

"Of all the products in the kingdom of agriculture cotton is the most serviceable.

"No other product contains the three essentials for life —food for man and beast; clothes for rich and poor; an enricher of the soil; a destroyer of life; and a protector of life and property.

"Think of what cotton means in war! Touched with nitric acid it can hurl implements of destruction more powerful than the thunder of Jove. Gunpowder and explosive shells derive their tremendous power from cotton. A twelve-inch gun disposes of a half bale of cotton with every shot fired. A machine gun in operation uses up a bale of cotton every five minutes. In a great naval battle, five to six thousand pounds of cotton is consumed every minute in each warship. Twenty thousand bales of cot-

ton a year was needed during the late war to provide absorbent cotton to staunch and bind up the wounds of the injured. The Red Cross nurse knows the value of antiseptic cotton, imitation silk and bandages and padding."

The wings of the aeroplane are made of cotton; the sails of ships are made of cotton; the uniform of the soldier is made of cotton; the flag under which the soldier marches is of cotton; the tent that covers him is of cotton; the sheets, mattresses, pillows, quilts and most of the blankets on his cot, in and out of the hospital are of cotton; the bandages for his wounds are of cotton; and the shroud when he dies will be of cotton.

Cotton seed meal can be used to feed the stock, to fertilize the ground. Flour made from cotton has been found to be a good substitute for wheat flour; butterine and oleomargarine made from cotton seed, are found to take the place of butter in some homes; an excellent salad oil dressing is made from cotton; paint, soap, harness oil, hair oil, celluloid, paper, face lotions and perfumes are among the many other uses to be made from cotton.

No automobile can run without a cover of cotton, and cotton in the tire. No yacht can do without it; no great ships of commerce can do without it; no hospital could do without it; surgery would be impossible without it.

If every ounce of gold and silver that has been mined,

and is still to be mined were in the South, it would not bring the wealth that the monopoly of the cotton trade would bring to her.

Yes, "Cotton is King," and Georgia, next to Texas, is the greatest cotton state. Remember that the "King" was born in Georgia.

If the greatness of Georgia is to be known, read Edmonds' *Manufacturer's Record.* Mr. Edmonds of Baltimore, Md., is doing a great work for the South. All honor to him!

The Stone Mountain, that marvellous mountain of granite, the only one of its kind in the world, is in Georgia, and that Memorial being carved upon it to commemorate Confederate valor will be the Eighth Wonder of the World, and will bring to Georgia visitors from all over the world.

I do not believe you know what our agricultural colleges are doing to make the South realize her own greatness!

One county in Georgia has 41 different kinds of soil, and experts are finding out all sorts of things about our Southern soils. Why, the South is furnishing food and fibre for the world and there lies beneath her feet yet untold undeveloped wealth.

GEORGIA'S RESOURCES—GEORGIA HAS GREAT ASSETS

The Georgia Real Estate Association is sending out most encouraging reports of the conditions in this state. These reports are based on statistics gathered from absolute reliable sources which shows this state to be in a prosperous and growing condition.

Here are a few of the things enumerated by the Association:

There are more hogs in Georgia than in all the New England States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware combined.

Cattle graze in open pasture the year round—in Georgia.

Alfalfa yields an average of five cuttings a year—in Georgia.

The finest peaches in the world are produced—in Georgia.

Three hundred working days, four crops a year—in Georgia.

Georgia is first in sweet potatoes, and ships yam slips to California.

And what about Georgia's tobacco. Find out what that one crop brought to Georgia this year. Georgia has the largest covered tobacco plantation in the world.

Average winter temperature 47 degrees, average summer temperature 80 degrees—in Georgia.

Millions of acres of fertile lands awaiting development—in Georgia.

The finest fruit and truck growing section in the United States—in Georgia.

The largest available clay deposits, bauxite, kaolin, fullers earth—in Georgia.

Hydro-electric power available and fully developed—in Georgia.

There are mountains, rolling hills, Piedmont section, and coastal plains, seashore—all in Georgia.

Sixth to eighth in agriculture, tenth to twelfth in manufacturing, rich in fishing, forestry and mining.

There are nine climates in the United States and Georgia has eight of them.

GEORGIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES

Georgia has 60,000 square miles. She is 300 miles long and 250 miles wide.

In the north are her marvellous marble, granite and crystalline formations.

In the south she has limestone, clay and sands.

Her minerals are abundant—bauxite, first found in Georgia; asbestos, only to be found in one other state; copper,

gold, iron ore, manganese, marble, the best in America, slate, coal, pyrites, talc mica and fuller's earth.

(See *Georgia Firsts* on p. 196.)

THE TRIUMPHANT SOUTH—STONE MOUNTAIN

No other solid Stone Mountain of granite in the world. It is higher than the Pyramids of Egypt.

It is estimated that approximately 7,543,750,950 cubic feet of stone lies above the surface, and that the foundation of the mountain underlies the half of the state of Georgia, as far north as the Blue Ridge Mountains, 75 mlies distant, and as far south as the coastal plain, 250 miles distant.

Circumference of Stone Mountain, 7 miles.

Length of the mountain, 1½ mile.

Height of the mountain is over 1,000 feet.

Height of the side to be carved, 867 feet.

Extent of the carving, 1,200 feet.

"There will be no monument in all the world like this monument to the Confederate dead. None so majestic, none that will more powerfully attract the interest and the admiration of those who have a soul."

"Through the interest that the building of this monument will attract, we will impress upon all America, which is most important, that the South rendered in that four years fight an imperishable service to the cause of princi-

ples of liberty that must be acknowledged, if this Union is to stand."

"And this mighty rock, a milestone of God's eternity, known to millions who live, and countless millions who are dead, through the benefaction of the patriot, and the philanthropist and the sculptor's genius-guided chisel, will perpetuate to millions yet unborn *the heroism, the fortitude, and the glory of the men who wore the grey.*"

There should not any who claim Georgia as their home fail to contribute liberally to this Memorial that is on Georgia soil.

MEMORIAL COIN

It was a timely and a beautiful thing for a Republican administration to consent to a memorial coin to aid in carving this monument at Stone Mountain to Confederate valor. They must have realized the debt that is due the South, for all these years she has been paying through her taxes a very large part of the pensions to Union soldiers, and aiding in the up-keep of National cemeteries, when she has in consequence not been able to pay adequate pensions to her own soldiers nor to properly build Soldiers' Homes or to keep in order her own soldiers 'graves.

Yes, it was a timely and beautiful thought and shall be recorded in history as one of the things that make for peace.



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Motto: *"Place the youth under the forming hand of society, that by instruction, they may be moulded to the love of virtue and good order."* (The Charter, January 17, 1785.)

Just at the close of the Revolutionary War there came to Georgia a young man, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College, 1772, who was born in 1754, and died 1807. He opened a law office in Savannah, and in three months time had so impressed the citizens of Chatham County, that they elected him a member of the Georgia Legislature.

He was then chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, William Few being the other delegate from Georgia.

Georgia was already indebted to Abraham Baldwin for he first suggested the establishment of a University of Georgia, in 1784, when Governor Houston was at the head of our state. The act passed the Legislature February 25, 1784, which made the establishing of a University legal. That act materialized into a charter which Abraham Baldwin wrote in 1785 and it passed the Legislature on Janu-

ary 27, 1785, during Governor Samuel Elbert's administration. Then Abraham Baldwin was elected the *First President* of the *First State University in the World.* He really was not enabled to prove his ability to act as president, for sixteen years passed before the University was located and its first building erected in 1801, while Governor Tatnall was in office.

President Baldwin was elected as a United States Senator in 1801, so resigned his position as President of the University of Georgia, and later became President pro tem of the United States Senate for two years. He highly recommended Prof. Josiah Meigs of Hartford, Conn., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale College, a man of reputation as a scholar. He became the first acting President of the University.

The University system began with Franklin College, named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, a noted philosopher who had been made an "International Agent of Public Relations with England for Georgia," in order that petitions sent by the Colony to the King should be presented promptly by the Prime Minister.

Dr. Meigs resigned in 1811, and the position was offered to Rev. Dr. Henry Kollock, a polished scholar and orator, but he declined, and Dr. John Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Columbia College, S. C., was chosen, and

he presided until 1816, when Dr. Robert Finley of New Jersey was elected.

Dr. Finley applied himself with great zeal to the advancement of the College. His ambition was to have it stand with the best literary institutions of the United States. Unfortunately his sudden death prevented his plans being carried to fulfillment.

His widow was the daughter of Rev. James Caldwell, the "Fighting Parson" of the Revolution. She was a remarkable woman, and was persuaded to open a school for girls at "Cherokee Corner," and many Athens girls became students—among them Miss Myrtis Thomas, the mother of Miss Mary Franklin. Helen Finley, a very beautiful and attractive daughter of Mrs. Finley, married Mr. James Camak, a Professor of Mathematics at Franklin College. His home on Meigs Street, Athens, Ga., now occupied by his grandsons, James and Louis Camak, was in the original Cherokee reservation and the deeds to their land are now in the possession of the family.

Mr. Wallis, the grandfather of the Misses Brumby, succeeded Mrs. Finley. Dr. Brown McKinley of Champlain, Ill., the University Commencement orator in June 1925, is a grandson of Dr. Finley.

The Rev. N. S. Beman was chosen to succeed Dr. Finley. Dr. Beman was a very noted school teacher in Georgia,

who believed firmly in the use of the rod. He accepted but Georgia parents were not willing to lose him from making lasting impressions on their boys in more ways than one, even to become President of Franklin College. His wife was in feeble health and this reason was given, why he would be obliged to decline.

In 1819, Dr. Moses Waddell was chosen. He was a celebrated South Carolina teacher and many of South Carolina's great men had been under his loving guidance. He was greatly beloved in South Carolina and Georgia. Dr. Waddell believed in the rod, and wished to apply it to Freshmen.

The University advanced even beyond the most sanguine hopes of its founders under his guidance. His son, William Henry Waddell, held the Chair of Ancient Languages for many years in the University.

In 1829, Dr. Waddell resigned and Dr. Alonzo Church was chosen. He came from Vermont, and was a graduate of Brattleborough College, Vermont. He was a man of charming personality, great friendliness of manner, great prudence and discretion, and yet very firm in discipline. He had every qualification necessary for such a position. His wife and children were fitted to establish a social regime which became typical of those graces, culture and hospitality for which Athens and her University became so well

known. He served the University forty years.

Miss Elizabeth Church, the well-known beauty, who married first an army officer, Major Lewis Craig, and then later married Mr. James Robb of New Orleans and moved north to Chicago, was known during the War between the States as the "Guardian Angel of the Prisoners" at Fort Douglas. Her death was caused by slipping on the ice when stepping into her carriage returning from a visit to prison. She was the grandmother of Pope Barrow, Chancellor Barrow and James Barrow, now in Athens, and other older brothers.

Another daughter was Mrs. Elvira Lee, who became a teacher of a private school in 1858 at the solicitation of her friends. There were no public schools in Georgia until the seventies, and none in Athens until 1885. Among her pupils were Miss Fanny Crawford, the granddaughter of William H. Crawford, two sons of Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy, Leonard and Stewart, Henry Grady, so distinguished as "The Peacemaker," and as editor, Emory Speer, distinguished lawyer, Miss Betty Weatherly, pronounced by a University professor as the finest scholar in Latin he had ever taught, Lizzie Dorsey, the mother of the Talmadge Brothers of Athens, and many others who became known in the making of Athens history.

In 1859, Dr. Church died and he was succeeded by Dr. Andrew Adgate Lipscomb, the First Chancellor of the University of Georgia. He had become well known as head of

a large college for girls at Montgomery, Ala., and his reputation as a pulpit orator was also great. His philosophical powers, his pure taste, his genius for criticism, his insight into character combined to make him a great student of Shakespeare and Milton, and an art critic. His lectures on the Cartoons of Raphael and Shakespeare attracted wide attention. Unfortunately the break made by the War between the States greatly interfered with the progress begun before that time.

The older students were called to the war in 1861, and later he and his faculty left for the front. At the close of the war, under the stress of Reconstruction Days and lack of finances, the College suffered greatly and it is wonderful how the University survived. During Reconstruction Days it came very near being closed because Mr. Albert Cox, one of the students, dared to say the South was right. The appropriation was threatened and by the most strenuous efforts was held.

Dr. Lipscomb was Chancellor fourteen years. After his son, Prof. Francis A. Lipscomb's death, he no longer could work with any spirit, and resigned in 1873.

In an address to his students he once said: "Let truth be the spinal column of your characters, in which each rib is set, and upon which the brain itself reposes."

This brings the history of the University to present day

history. Time and space forbid sketches of the other Chancellors.

Dr. Henry Holcomb Tucker (1874-1878), a brilliant scholar, a fine theologian, a vigorous writer, but not successful as a Chancellor.

Dr. Patrick Hues Mell (1878-1888), had fine executive ability, a Chesterfield in manners, a wonderful Parliamentarian, and a good disciplinarian.

Dr. William H. Boggs (1888-1899), a Presbyterian of wide reputation as a scholar, not a good disciplinarian, and could not agree with the Trustees in their policies.

Dr. Walter B. Hill (1899-1906), the first Alumnus to be chosen as Chancellor, a ripe scholar, a distinguished jurist, and a man of unblemished character. He did great things for the University, and his untimely death was a sad calamity. He secured Dr. Andrew M. Soule who has made our Agricultural College such a success.

Dr. David C. Barrow (1906-1925), another Alumnus to be made Chancellor. As Professor of Mathematics he had greatly endeared himself to the students, and they hailed his election as Chancellor with great delight. They lovingly call him "Uncle Dave," and he rules the students by the law of love. He resigned in 1925. Col. Snelling succeeded him.

First Trustees of the University: Abraham Baldwin, William Few, William Glascock, John Habersham, Nathan

Brownson, Hugh Lawson, Benjamin Taliaferro. Rev. Hope Hull was later added. Mr. Hull was the first settler in Athens, and the founder of Methodism in Georgia.

The first meeting of Trustees was held at Augusta, Ga., February 13, 1786. The property belonging to Mr. Daniel Easley at Cedar Shoals, north fork of Oconee River where now the Athens Factory is located, was selected. This was not in the original grant of land for the University, but Mr. John Milledge gave 633 acres to secure this location. In honor of Mr. Milledge the University created the Milledge Chair of Ancient Languages, and in late years a building carries his name.

THE FIRST CHAPEL

Rev. Hope Hull offered to build a Chapel for the University on the College Campus, 40x50 feet, and 18 feet high, provided the Trustees would give him $100 for a belfry. This was readily granted. It stood where the present Chapel stands.

Then Hull's Meeting House, the first church in Athens, was built on the outskirts of the town. Mr. Thomas Hancock gave the land on which the present church stands. He was the grandfather of Misses Mariana and Sarah Frierson.

Old College, erected in 1803, was the first building for

college use on the Campus and was made possible by a gift of $1,000.00 by Senator James Gunn of Louisville, Ga.

General Jett Thomas was asked to supervise the building of it. This was the father of Mrs. Myrtis Franklin, and the grandfather of Miss Mary Franklin, the artist.

The first hotel was called "The Swinging Limb," on Broad Street beyond Thomas, and here the Trustees and visitors to Commencement stopped.

FIRST COMMENCEMENT

The first Commencement Exercises were held under a brush arbor, May 31, 1804.

The members of the graduating class were:

Gibson Clarke, the son of General Elijah Clarke of Revolutionary fame. His monument, erected by the D. A. R., under Mrs. Billups Phinizy as Regent, stands on Broad Street.

Augustus S. Clayton became Judge of the Superior Court.

Jeptha V. Harris became a Trustee of the University and a Colonel in the Army.

Jared Irwin and *Thomas Irwin* were the sons of Governor Jared Irwin of Georgia.

William H. Jackson and *James Jackson* were the sons of Governor James Jackson of Revolutionary fame. Wil-

H. Jackson planted the tree on Dearing Street that is deeded to itself.

Robert Rutherford and *Williams Rutherford* were the sons of Colonel John Rutherford of Revolutionary fame under General Nathaniel Greene.

William Williamson made a speech at Commencement on "Representative Government" that has come down in history.

Gibson Clarke gave the Valedictory address on graduating day.

William H. Jackson gave the Salutatory address.

Augustus Clayton gave an original poem.

Robert Rutherford spoke on "The Dignity of Man."

Jeptha V. Harris spoke on "Liberty."

The Junior boys had a dialogue.

James Jackson spoke on "Gratitude to France."

The first Manual Labor School in the United States was organized in connection with Franklin College. Mr. Moses Dobbins was the teacher and he certainly was a stern disciplinarian. He, too, believed in the rod.

This school became a grammar school and was taught by Dr. Shaler Hillyer. These were on that hill where now stands the home built by E. R. Hodgson, Sr., on Prince Avenue.

The Presbyterian Church bought it from the University in 1832.

HISTORY OF THE STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The Georgia State College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts was organized by an Act of Legislature, July 21, 1906. It became a co-ordinate part of the University of Georgia by an Act of the Legislature, May 1, 1872.

The Conner Bill of 1906 enabled the enlargement of the College, under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Eleven Trustees were selected from the Board to direct the Georgia Experiment Station, who with the Commissioner of Agriculture and five Trustees from the state, should plan and control the affairs of the College of Agriculture.

This part of the University is located where once was Governor Wilson Lumpkin's home on Lumpkin Street, now the enlarged campus of the University. In 1907, 830 acres were turned over to the Agricultural College for this purpose.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The first State Agricultural Society was organized in convention, January 16, 1866. In 1862, Congress gave each state 30,000 acres of land for every Senator and Rep-

resentative to endow an Agricultural College. During the War between the States nothing was done in the South, for we had no Senators or Representatives in Congress.

July 2, 1872, Governor Smith was forced to organize an Agricultural College in Georgia, and he gave the fund $243,000, that had accumulated, to the University of Georgia to establish a Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanics, the interest on the money only to be used, and the principal to be invested in Georgia State bonds.

Dr. George Little was made State Geologist and Dr. Thomas P. Janes, State Commissioner of Agriculture. Hon. John T. Henderson succeeded him in 1879. He first established an Experiment Farm. This was located at Griffin, and was operated by men connected with the University of Georgia.

Georgia was the first State Department of Agriculture in the United States. (Avery's *History,* p. 642.)

Dr. Andrew Soule is the President today, and is doing great work for Georgia.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE

Lucy Cobb Institute was incorporated in 1858. It was given for the higher education of girls by voluntary contributions from Athens citizens, and named for Lucy Cobb, the daughter of Thomas R. R. Cobb. It is one of Georgia's greatest assets.

HISTORY OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Charles M. Reese sold to the University of Georgia 93 acres of land in 1859. Part of this was sold for residences, but 30 acres were retained for a *University High School*, and the building erected was known as Rock College and so named because built of stone quarried nearby. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1860.

This school was opened January 1862, and was in charge of Prof. B. R. Carroll, and Prof. L. H. Charbonnier. Many sons of refugees during the War between the States were sent to this school to be taught so as to be prepared for a college course, and also to be instructed in military tactics by Col. Charbonnier, a graduate of St. Cyr in France.

The college at the close of the war was occupied by Federal troops.

In March 1866, Prof. Ben Hunter, the father of Mrs. J. W. Barnett, took charge to open a school for disabled Confederate soldiers to complete an education interrupted by war. The state appropriated $300,000 a year for men under thirty years of age. General Pope, military governor of Georgia, issued an order suspending the school because the boys gave the "rebel yell" when the band played Dixie.

General Meade, Pope's successor, at Chancellor Lipscomb's appeal, allowed the school to reopen. Then in 1868 the Legislature took away the appropriation.

Mr. Hunter was followed by Prof. W. W. Lumpkin, the father of the late Judge Jos. Henry Lumpkin of Atlanta, and E. K. Lumpkin, Esq., of Athens, and Mr. A. L. Hull, the son of Dr. Henry Hull, one of the most beloved citizens of Athens, assisted in the school.

After the Department of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was established in 1872, the buildings and grounds were used for an experimental farm, and then followed in succession Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Prof. George Little, Gen. Wm. M. Browne, Dr. Wm. Louis Jones, and Prof. J. B. Hunnicutt. These men could accomplish little because of lack of funds.

NORMAL SCHOOL

To Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb who, through articles in state newspapers, calling attention to the need of a Normal School in Georgia, is due the credit of creating a sentiment that finally led to the establishment of the present day Normal School. (*History of Normal School,* by Prof. Sell.)

In 1891, Governor Northen brought the matter before the Legislature, urging the necessity for providing proper facilities for normal training.

Governor George R. Gilmer left in his will ten acres of land and $15,000 to train teachers of Georgia in the ele-

mentary branches, provided the University would establish at Rock College a training school for teachers from the rural districts.

The University then gave Rock College for this purpose and the name was changed to Gilmer Hall, in appreciation of his gift of land and money.

An act was passed in 1891 to establish and organize a *State Normal School.*

GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Mention must be made of our Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, established before the State Normal at Athens. The son of Absalom Chappell, J. Harris Chappell, was its first President. Then it must not be forgotten how successful this college has been under Prof. Parks and the many great women that have left those halls.

Georgia history could not be written without calling special attention to the fact that the *First College presenting diplomas and degrees upon women* was our *WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE* at Macon, Ga., established in 1836.

HISTORY OF THE GEORGIA SEAL

(Extract from Guyton McLendon's Article.)

The General Assembly, in 1909, passed a law declaring that the twelfth day of February in each year shall be observed in the public schools of this state, under the name of "Georgia Day," as the annivresary of the landing of the first colonists in Georgia under Oglethorpe. The legislature somehow, fixed the wrong day of the month, but that is not very material. The Act of 1909 says:

"It shall be the duty of the state school commissioners, annually to cause the teachers of the school under their supervision to conduct on that day exercises in which the pupils shall take part, consisting of written compositions, readings, recitations, addresses, or other exercises relating to this state and its history and to the lives of distinguished Georgians."

In celebrating Georgia Day nothing could be more appropriate than to give some attention to the history and meaning of the great seal. The great seal used by the Trustees, and that used today, had two faces: That for the authentication of legislative acts, deeds and commissions contained this device: two figures resting upon urns, from which flowed streams typifying the rivers forming the northern and southern boundaries of the province. In their hands were spades, suggesting agriculture as the chief employment of the settlers. Above and in the center was seated the genius of the colony, a spear in her right hand, the left placed upon a cornucopia, and a liberty cap

upon her head. Behind, upon a gentle eminence, stood a tree, and above was engraven this legend: "*Colonia Georgia Aug.*" On the other face—which formed the common seal to be affixed to grants, orders, and certificates—were seen silkworms, in the various stages of their labor, and the appropriate motto: "*Non Sibi Sed Allis.*"

The seal of the Trustees was displaced after the surrender of the charter.

Mr. McLendon then gave the history of the seal of 1754, 1777, 1799, 1865, then he continued:

The General Assembly, by Act approved August 17, 1914, required the making of a new great seal, either of silver or some harder or more durable metal, and in all respects a facsimile of the old one, except the date appearing thereon shall be 1776, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, instead of 1799, as appears on the present seal.

It would seem from this legislative record that the change provided for under the Act of 1861, and effectuated by the order of Governor Brown on November 12, 1863, was not observed in so far as concerned the substitution of the figures 1776 for the figures of 1799.

The great seal now in use was prepared by authority of the Act of August 17, 1914, and was furnished by Maier & Berkele, Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., at a cost of $97.50,

was engraved by J. W. Kreeger, an employe of Maier & Berkele, Inc., and by executive order of Governor John M. Slaton was put in use at noon on the 26th day of May, 1915.

GEORGIA'S SEAL TODAY

On the one side a view of the seashore with a ship bearing the flag of the United States, riding near a wharf, receiving aboard hogsheads of tobacco and bales of cotton, emblematic of the exports of this state; at a small distance a boat landing from the interior of the state with hogsheads, etc., on board, representing her internal traffic; and in the back part of the same side, a man in the act of ploughing; and at a small distance a flock of sheep in different postures shaded by a flourishing tree. The motto on this side, "*Agriculture and Commerce, 1799.*" That the other side contain three pillars supporting an arch, with the word "*Constitution,*" engraven within the same, emblematic of the Constitution supported by the three departments of the government, viz.: the legislative, judicial and executive, the first pillar to have engraven on its base, "*Wisdom;*" the second, "*Justice,*" and the third, "*Moderation;*" on the right of the last pillar a man standing with a drawn sword, representing the aid of the military in

defense of the Constitution; the motto, *"State of Georgia, 1776."**

It was discovered, however, that to put the words, *"Wisdom," "Justice"* and *"Moderation"* at the base of the three columns required a lettering that would be so small that it could not be read. The Act just quoted was the Act of February 8, 1799. The Legislature, on December 5, 1799, amended the Act of February 8th and required that the words *"Wisdom," "Justice"* and *"Moderation"* should be engraven on separate pillars, emblematic of the several departments of government.

The great seal of Georgia, more than that of any other state, symbolizes American institutions and American principles of government. The arch represents the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and the Constitution is the supreme law because it is the law made by the people. The three departments of government must support the Constitution. This division of government into three departments, legislative, judicial and executive, all bound by oath to support that law coming from a higher law-making body, the people, is distinctively American.

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* It has been stated that the figure holding the sword was intended for Governor James Jackson. The bogus seal of 1865 puts the sword in the left hand, hence easily recognized on papers bearing it.

GEORGIA'S CAPITALS, CONSTITUTIONS, SEALS AND FLAGS

The capital of Georgia has been changed twelve times.

While history rarely mentions any of these capitals except Savannah, Louisville, Milledgeville and Atlanta, yet there were besides these the temporary capitals of Frederica, Ebenezer, Augusta, Heard's Fort and Macon. Savannah in 1733; Frederica in 1749; Ebenezer in —; Augusta in 1779; Heard's Fort in the early part of 1780; Augusta again in the latter part of 1780; Savannah after Cornwallis's surrender in 1781; Augusta the third time in 1786; Louisville in 1798; Milledgeville 1803; Macon 1865; Atlanta the temporary capital in 1867 during Reconsrtuction days and Atlanta the permanent capital in 1877.

CONSTITUTIONS

Georgia has had ten Constitutions.

In 1733 the Trustees of Georgia had a charter, and that was Georgia's first Constitution. In 1752, when Georgia became a Royal Province, another Constitution was necessary. Again in 1755 when Georgia's First Legislative Assembly met the Constitution was changed. In 1777, when the Declaration of Independence had passed, another Constitution was adopted, and this was the one from which the United States Constitution of 1787 was modeled. There first in America was suggested the legislative, the judicial and executive departments of government, and that Constitution also outlined a policy and an appropriation for

free schools. In 1795 the Constitution was again changed. Then in 1799 when James Jackson was governor another Constitution was adopted. In the Constitution of 1861, secession was advocated. In 1865 a new Constitution was adopted with three important changes, secession was repealed, slavery was abolished, and the war debt repudiated. In 1868 a Constitution was adopted under carpetbag legislation, and it was this Constitution that provided for the first system of public schools in Georgia. In 1877 the present Constitution was adopted.

SEALS

Georgia has had six seals. The seal of the colonies in 1733 *Non sibi sed aliis* on one side and silk worms working industriously on the other. The Trustees destroyed this seal when Georgia became a Royal Province. In 1751 when the Assembly was held, the seal adopted was one with the King's Coat of Arms on one side, and on the other this motto, *Hinc lauden sperate coloni.* Around the edge were the words *Sigillum Provinciae Nostrae Georgia in America.*

In 1754 Governor Reynolds ordered a new seal. On one side was *Honi soit quit mal y pense* (Evil to him who evil thinks), on the other side, The seal of our Province of Georgia. In 1777 after independence was declared a new seal was ordered. On one side was *Pro bono publico* (For the public good), and on the other side was *Deus nobis*

haec ostia fecit (God committed to us these shores.) In 1799 Governor James Jackson ordered a new seal. On one side was the Coat of Arms of Georgia with *Wisdom, Justice and Moderation* and on the other side was *Agriculture and Commerce.* This is called "The Great Seal." In 1865 under Reconstruction rule when the great seal was hidden by the wife of Secretary Barnett and the State seal was taken to New York by Governor Jenkins, a new seal was ordered, purporting to be a duplicate of the great seal, but by a singular mistake it represented the man on the coat of arms with a sword in his left instead of the right hand. This seal is known in history as the "Bogus Seal," and is easily recognized where it has been used on papers.

FLAGS

Georgia has had seven flags. It was in 1733 when the colony was under a charter the English flag was used. In 1775 when "The Liberty Boys" took matters in their own hands and erected a Liberty Pole they raised a Liberty Flag. This was a field of blue with a white crescent in the left hand corner with the word Liberty in the crescent. This must have been Colonel Moultrie's flag which Sergeant Jasper later used when he gave his life in planting it at Fort Moultrie.

In 1777 when the Betsy Ross flag, our stars and stripes, was adopted that became the Union flag of the colonies and Georgia joined with the other colonies in allegiance to it.

After the Constitutional Convention of 1787 each state, while loyal to the flag of the Republic, chose their own state flag—a blue field with the coat of arms of each respective state upon it. For seventy-four years this was our flag. When in 1861 Georgia seceded, a white flag with a red star and on it these words, *Georgia: Equality in, or Independence out of the Union.* This was our secession flag during the War between the States.

After Reconstruction days in 1879 by an act of the Legislature the flag was changed to an alternate bar of red, white and red with a perpendicular bar of blue to the left running through the three other bars. This remained until Georgia Day was inaugurated in 1900, through the efforts of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of D. A. R., and some flag maker through a misunderstanding made the flags with Georgia's Coat of Arms upon it.

In 1905 the seal upon the flag was made the official flag. (See *History of Georgia's Flag Today.*)

HISTORY OF GEORGIA'S FLAG, TO BE READ ON GEORGIA DAY

An Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to declare and establish the Flag of the State of Georgia," was approved October 17, 1870 (Acts 1878-9, p. 114.) The description of the flag as given in the Act appears in the

Code of 1895, Vol. 1, Sec. 1149. That section is as follows:

"The flag of the State of Georgia shall be a vertical band of blue next the staff, and occupying one-third of the entire flag; the remainder of the space shall be divided into three horizontal parallel bands, the upper and lower of which said bands shall be scarlet in color, and the middle band white."

In 1905 the coat of arms of the state was added to the flag. This was done in a section of an Act "to reorganize the miltary forces of the state, to adopt and make of force a military code," etc. That section appears in the Penal Code of 1910 as Section 1426. It is there provided that:

"The flag of the State of Georgia shall be a vertical band of blue next to the flagstaff, and occupying one-third of the entire flag; the remainder of the space shall be equally divided into three horizontal bands, the upper and lower of which shall be scarlet in color, and the middle band white. On the blue field shall be stamped, painted or embroidered the coat of arms of the state. Every regiment and unassigned battalion or squadron shall, when on parade or review, carry this flag. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use the state flag or coat of arms for advertising purposes, or otherwise desecrate or misuse the same; and those so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined therefor."

An act of 1916 (the latest Military Code of the State) contains the same section, except that the word "unassigned" is changed to "separate."

The Act of 1879, quoted above, originated in a bill introduced in that State Senate in that year by Col. Herman H. Perry of Waynesboro, which was adopted as amended. Senator Perry was a prominent lawyer and Confederate Veteran.

STONE MOUNTAIN

"A Monolith of Prehistoric Times"

(See *Stone Mountain; a Monolith of Prehistoric Times,"* in Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight's *"Georgia Landmarks, Memorials and Legends."*)

White's Statistics concerning the geology of Georgia, says that Stone Mountain was an exception in the midst of stratified rocks, "Rising as an enormous solid mass of rock, of dome-like form, towering above the surrounding plain, like a huge boulder."

The greatest monument in the world is being carved at Stone Mountain.

What is *the first record of this marvellous rock mountain,* as it used to be called?

The town, now Stone Mountain, was once called New Gibraltar, on account of that mountain of rock, as Dr. Knight says, "Reared by no human agency, it suggests a memorial to the gods, and upon its rugged breast of adamant, only the lightnings have had power to chisel an inscription."

THE INDIAN'S SUPERSTITION

The Indians regarded it with superstitious awe. It was a favorite place for them to meet. But long before we knew anything of the Indians, tradition says, before Columbus in 1492 came to find the land, that the Sagas of Iceland had told him about a party of men from Wales, had passed a winter in Georgia at Rock Mountain making potash, and in 1539, history states De Soto with his 600 men passed his second winter among the Chicashas, now the Chickashaw, reservations, which were at what is now Stone Mountain, without doubt.

The historian has a great deal yet to find out about this wonderful mass of stone.

THE CROSS ON THE MOUNTAIN

On the mountain is a perfect cross, at right angles, made by two fissures in the stone. Was this a prophecy that the Confederate soldier who wears a Cross of Honor should find a Memorial here? This is visionary, you may say. I grant it, but that cross is there, made long before the mountain was carved and it does seem a coincident.

WHAT MEANS THAT RUIN OF FORTIFICATIONS ON TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN?

Indians, Welsh, or Spaniards? The Indians had no fortifications elsewhere. The Welsh had no need to fortify themselves on the top of the mountain to make potash—it must have been the Spaniards.

A British officer, in 1778, tells of finding a fort on the very summit of this mountain. Who built the fort? Who built that ruined wall surrounding something once?

In 1842, William C. Richards in "*Georgia Illustrated,*" tells of seeing the ruins of a hut on the side of Rock Mountian. Who built the hut? When and why? In the afternoon, Mr. Richards says, they accompanied the owner of the hotel to the top of the mountain to see a tower built entirely of wood on the very top of the mountain. It was octagonal in shape and was 165 feet high, held there through storm and hail with no fastenings, but by its own gravity. It cost $5,000.00 and was called *Cloud's Tower,* because built and owned by Aaron Cloud of McDonough, who was its designer. From the top, five counties could be seen.

"SPIRITS OF '76"

In 1828, Dr. R. J. Massey says he took dinner on top of the mountain and listened to a poem read, entitled "Spirits of '76." In the days gone by, a line of stage

coaches used to run from Dahlonega to Stone Mountain, passing through Lawrenceville and Gainesville—and at that time Stone Mountain was more of a favorite summer resort than Atlanta.

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND STATE FAIR

The Georgia Agricultural Society in the early Fifties, was organized at Stone Mountain, while Mark A. Cooper and David J. Bailey were summering there.

The first Georgia State Fair was organized and held at Stone Mountain for many years. White, in his *Statistics* tells us thousands of visitors annually, from all sections of Georgia visited there.

What wonderful history will be recorded soon on that *"Monolith of Prehistoric Times!"*

That history will vindicate the cause for which the Confederate soldier fought.

Every Confederate soldier's name is to be entered on the Founder's Roll by a child under eighteen years of age.

Those who are able financially will enter a loved Confederate soldier on a bronze tablet to be placed in Memorial Hall.

LEGEND OF THE CHEROKEE ROSE

Miss Frances L. Mitchell, in her "*Georgia Land and People,*" gives us in a charming way the legend of the Cherokee Rose, Georgia's State flower.

The Cherokees and Seminoles were enemies. These Indian tribes lived on lands adjacent, and were constantly warring with each other.

In a battle a Seminole chief was taken prisoner, and the doom was torture at the stake. He fell seriously ill just after the battle, and no Indian would torture an enemy who was ill. He must, therefore, be nursed back to health before the flames were applied so he was taken to the wigwam of the Cherokee chief to be cared for in the best way until his recovery.

It was the beautiful, black-eyed daughter of the chief who was put to nurse him. She was not only beautiful, but she rivaled the bounding fawn in grace.

The young warriors of her tribe said that the smile of the Great Spirit was not more beautiful than was the smile of this beautiful maiden.

Was it not natural then, that these young people—he so brave and handsome, and she so beautiful and charming—should become interested in each other? The father never dreamed that even a friendship should be formed between his daughter and an enemy, therefore, had no fear that

there would be a warmer attachment formed between the young people, but the Cherokee warriors suspected it, and became impatient over the slow recovery of their prisoner.

They were anxious to see him suffer the penalty of death.

Slowly the color returned to the cheeks of the lover; slowly the strength came back to the wasted limbs, and the lovers realized that the hour of death was near at hand. The devoted nurse urged the lover to escape, for she could not see him tortured. He saw safety meant death to him if it meant separation from her. He told her so, and said he preferred torture to life without her.

He urged her to go with him, and love finally prevailed and she yielded to his pleading. At the midnight hour they slipped away into the dark forest without guide or compass save the stars above them.

When the Cherokee maid realized that she was leaving her home forever, a great longing came over her to possess some memento of the past. She begged to go back for a sprig of the glossy green leaf vine with the white waxen petal flower with the golden center that grew over her father's wigwam.

Loath, as was the lover to grant this request, fraught with such danger to both, he could not refuse. She returned, pluckde a sprig, hid it in her bosom and planted it by the door of the wigwam in her new home.

The Seminoles called this flower "Evening Star"—the Cherokee Rose—because the Cherokee maiden planted it, watered it, and tenderly cared for it, for it brought to her memories of her childhood days, and the life she lived among her people, the Cherokees.

It is but natural that it should be Georgia's State flower.

THE LEGEND OF HIAWASSEE

Miss Fannie Lee Leverette has given the best rendering of the legend of Hiawassee. It is necessary to abbreviate for lack of space, but the legend is retained.

The Catawbas and the Cherokees were at war. A large town of the Catawbas was captured by the Cherokees and the son of the chieftain took for his prisoner, Hiawassee, "Pretty Fawn," the beautiful daughter of the Catawba chief.

Notley, "Daring Horseman," fell in love with the charming prisoner, and it was soon evident she returned the love of the handsome young warrior.

Notley had the innate sense of honor to feel that the thing to do was to take Hiawassee back to her father and ask him for her hand in marriage. He knew it would be a dangerous thing to do, and it was, for the proud Catawba chief lifted his war club, knitted his brow and curled his lips in scorn and said:

"The Catawbas drink the waters of the West; the Cherokees drink the waters of the East. When you find where these waters unite you may ask for the hand of the daughter of a Catawba chief."

Notley was discouraged, but Notley did not despair. Day after day he searched the mountain hoping to find the place where the waters did unite. Resting one day on the

ridge of a mountain, he saw two fawns and hoping to secure them, quietly followed and saw them drink from a lake at the foot of the ridge. Observing closely, he saw that from the lake flowed two streams in opposite directions, one towards the East, and one toward the West. Springing up wtih the bound of a deer, he cried, "Hiawassee, O, Hiawassee, I have found it!"

He hurried to the wigwam of the chieftain, but before he reached it Hiawassee met him, and he joyfully told her of his find.

She shook her head sadly. "My father will never let me marry the son of a hostile tribe." Seeing her lover's downcast look, she added, "But I will fly with you to your mountain home," and he said joyfully, "Then we will drink together the water of that beautiful lake."

Notley continued his search for her father, hoping he would yield to his request. In a rage, the old chieftain refused, accusing him of deceit in order to obtain Hiawassee's hand. Remembering that Notley had brought back Hiawassee to him, he said, "I will not take your life for daring to make this request, but remember you shall never marry my daughter."

Notley laughed, knowing Hiawassee's will.

That night "Pretty Fawn" was missing. A quick search was made but no trace could be found, and her father

knew that Notley had not deceived him, but had really found where the two waters met.

As the years rolled by, Notley became chief of the Cherokees and was instrumental in making peace between the Catawbas and the Cherokees, so Hiawassee became very happy again.

The Hiawassee River flows from north to south, right through the center of Towns County. The Indian legend of Hiawassee is a beautiful one.

THE LEGEND OF NACOOCHEE

Many Georgia writers have given us the legend of Nacoochee, possibly the best known of all of the legends of North Georgia Indians.

Long before the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Englishman, or any white man set foot upon North American shores, there dwelt tribes of hostile Indians in what is known today as the beautiful Nacoochee Valley in North Georgia.

The valley takes its name from Nacoochee, "Evening Star," a beautiful maiden, the daughter of an Indian chief, and she was said to have been endowed by the Great Spirit with a strange and bewitching beauty. The whole tribe loved and honored and indeed worshipped her, and in worshipping her almost forgot to worship the Great Spirit who made her.

Laceola, the son of a hated chief, also worshipped her, and stole her from her people. When the news reached the ears of her father his rage was something terrible.

It seems that for some time the lovers had been meeting secretly in a beautlful valley where the branches of the muscadine with clusters of purple grapes and clematis vines with pure white flowers formed a beautiful bower—a fit meeting place for lovers.

There the murmuring water was hurrying to join the waters of the Chattahoochee—truly this was an ideal place for lovers to dream of love.

They met, they loved, they told their love, and vowed that they would live and die together—the chieftain was told of these secret meetings and he vowed vengeance to any of a hostile tribe who aspired to the hand of his daughter—Laceola knew of this vow.

Nacoochee heard him make this vow, but her love for Laceola was greater than her fear of her father and his threats were disregarded. The lovers, however, felt it best to leave the village, and when it became known that Laceola had stolen their Evening Star, the warriors hastened by order of their chief to overtake them.

When discovered an arrow was aimed at the heart of Laceola, but Nacoochee, seeing the danger, sprang between the lover and the arrow and received the arrow in her own breast. Laceola, realizing that she had died for him made no further resistance and gladly mingled his blood with hers in death.

The two were buried in one grave in the Valley of Nacoochee, and a lofty mound marks their resting place. From the center of the mound there grew a lovely pine as if to proclaim to the world that love like theirs can never die.

THE RED OLD HILLS OF GEORGIA

(By Henry Rootes Jackson)

The red old hills of Georgia,
So bold and bare and bleak;
Their memory fills my spirit
With thoughts I cannot speak.
They have no robe of verdure;
Stript naked to the blast,
And yet, of all the varied earth,
I love them best at last.

The red old hills of Georgia,
My heart is on them now;
Where, fed from golden streamlets,
Oconee's water flow.
I love them with devotion,
Though washed so bleak and bare;
How can my spirit e'er forget
The warm hearts dwelling there?

I love them for the living,
The generous, kind and gay;
And for the dead who slumber
Within their breasts of clay;
I love them for the bounty
Which cheers the social hearth;
I love them for their rosy girls,
The fairest on the earth.

The red old hills of Georgia,
Where, where upon the face
Of earth is freedom's spirit
More bright in any race?
In Switzerland and Scotland,
Each patriot breast it fills;
But sure it blazes brighter yet
Among our Georgia hills.

And when upon their surface,
Is heart to feeling dead?
And when has needy stranger
Gone from those hills unfed?
There bravery and kindness
For aye, go hand in hand,

Upon your washed and naked hills,
"My own, my native land."

The red old hills of Georgia,
I never can forget;
Amid life's joys and sorrows,
My heart is on them yet.
And when my course is ended,
When life her web has wove,
Oh! may I then, beneath those hills,
Lie close to them I love.

THERE IS NO STATE LIKE GEORGIA

(Words by M. B. Wharton, D.D.; music by S. V. DeThinis)

There is no State like Georgia
The winds have told me so;
The waves of the Atlantic
Have sung it soft and low.
The mocking-bird has trilled it,
All through the summer night,
And the eagle has proclaimed it,
In his majestic flight.
Her soldiers are the bravest,
That ever buckled sword,
Her daughters are the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on.

Her statesmen wise and fearless
Repel the tyrant's chain
And her doctor's anaesthetic
Has conquered human pain.
There is no State like Georgia,
Her cities scrape the skies;
Her valleys laugh with plenty,
And progress loud replies;
When the corn is in tassel,
And the melon on the vine,
And the saw is making music
In the heart of yellow pine—

CHORUS:

You may talk about the Union,
And the land beyond the sea;
But the Empire State of Georgia
Is good enough for me.

HEROES AND HEROINES OF GEORGIA HISTORY

So long have we been fed upon *Paul Revere's Ride,* as told by Longfellow, that our young people really believe he is not only the one hero of history, but that none could be found greater. The fault is not the lack of heroes and heroines in our Georgia histories, but the lack of Longfellows to bring them forth.

Poetry too often misleads in putting deeds into rhyme for rhyme's sake and not truth's sake as has been illustrated not only by Longfellow in his *Paul Revere,* but by John G. Whittier in his *Barbara Frietchie,* and Robert Buchanan Read in his *Sheridan's Ride.* An attractive name often leads to the misrepresentations of history.

Paul Revere was no hero as will be discovered by the records on file. He started for Concord to carry the message but never reached it. Dawes started, too, and he reached Concord, yet Longfellow does not mention his name at all. It is not poetic. Revere's borrowed horse was taken from him and he had to walk back to Lexington. Yet Longfellow says it was two by the village clock when he reached Concord. Paul Revere was no patriot for patriots do not send in a bill for expenses. Paul Revere did, and he charged the Colony of Massachusetts Bay £4 2s,

and the Committee of Safety for riding from April 21, 1775, to May 7, 1775, 17 days, 5 shillings a day, besides £2 16s for expenses for self and horse. Then other expenses for keeping two cavalry horses and for printing, making £11 1s which price the colony cut, saying the bill was too much.

Now see some of Georgia's patriots, not found in history, that made no charge at all for services equally or more heroic.

SAM DALE'S RIDE

Sam Dale's ride was far ahead of Paul Revere's. Although born in Mississippi, and that state can claim him, yet he lived in Georgia during the War of 1812.

The Secretary of War sent to Governor Mitchell at Milledgeville, the Capital of Georgia, a very important message that must be delivered to General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, La. No one knows just what that message was, but it is surmised to have been about the trouble the Spaniards and British were giving in stirring up the Indians in Georgia to divert attention to the war at sea.*

Governor Mitchell asked, "Who will take this message?" Sam Dale said, "I will do it." "Remember," said the governor, "the distance is 500 miles, and the time limit eight days." "I will take it," said Sam Dale. He mount-

* It may have been to tell him that the Treaty of Peace had been signed and no need to fight longer.

ed Paddy, his little Georgia pony, and rode post haste, reaching New Orleans in the appointed time.

The Battle of New Orleans was raging, and he was told he could not see General Jackson until after midnight. "The answer must be returned tomorrow," said General Jackson when he read the message. "I will take it," said Sam Dale.

The General began to order relays of horses for his use on the return trip. "I will ride my Georgia pony, Paddy," insisted Dale, and he did ride it. The 500 miles in eight days were accomplished, but so frozen was he when he arrived at Milledgeville that they were obliged to lift him from his pony. That's heroism! Dale was a patriot! Upon the state's records not a cent was charged.

AGNES HOBSON AND SILVERHEELS

The War for Independence was on, and it was necessary to have a message sent from Milledgeville to General Nathaniel Green in South Carolina.

Governor Stephen Heard was governor, and knowing that Agnes Hobson had brought messages from South Carolina several times, asked her to carry this message, and he offered his horse, *Silverheels,* for her to ride. Hiding the papers under her plaits of hair, and disguising herself as an old country woman, she mounted Silverheels and

dashed away. Three nights had to be spent in farm houses in the enemy's territory—really she took her life in her own hands, but for love of her country she was willing to do it. The dispatches were delivered to General Green, and not a hair of her head was harmed.

Was she not a patriot? She charged not a cent of reward.

POCAHONTAS THE SECOND

When Duncan McKrimmon of Milledgeville was fighting against the Seminoles, their ferocious prophet, Francis, captured him and shaved his head, and then removed his clothes and tied him to a stake. The prophet, clad in an elegant Spanish uniform, with a fine brace of pistols held exaltingly a commission as brigadier-general which he had received from the British

The Seminoles danced for hours around the prisoner tied at the stake, at the same time yelling horribly and savagely.

Little Milly, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Francis, the prophet, seated among the other Indians, sad and silent, was watching the scene. When she saw the tomahawk raised to strike the prisoner dead, she sprang quickly forward and placed herself between the prisoner and the tomahawk. The executioner, in astonishment with toma-

hawk uplifted paused, and Milly was thus given a moment to implore her father to spare the prisoner, saying, "If you thirst for human blood and must have it then shed mine, for if the prisoner dies, your daughter shall not survive." Her father commanded McKrimmon to be released, but this was not in mercy, but to plan later the murder of both the prisoner and his daughter if he could not sell the prisoner to the Spaniards. The sale did take place for only seven and a half gallons of rum. While the prisoner lived, Milly never lost an opportunity to show kindness to him.

When the war ended the Seminoles were again under Federal rule. Milly and her people surrendered and were sent to Fort Gadsden in a starving condition. Duncan McKrimmon heard of Milly's distress and hastened from his Georgia home to relieve her misfortunes. She was ever afterwards known as the "Guardian Angel of the Georgia Soldier."

EZEKIAL ATTAWAY, THE HERO OF AUTOSSE

During the Waar of 1812, when the British were instigating the Creek Indians in Georgia to stir up trouble to divert attention from the conflict at sea, General Floyd found it necessary to build a fort on the Chattahoochee. He named it for Governor Mitchell. He had fought the

Indians all along the river, and now had gathered 900 men at Fort Mitchell and aided by the Indian Chief, McIntosh, and a band of friendly Creeks, he set out to attack Autosse on the Tallapoosa River, one of the largest of the towns belonging to the Creek Nation, and Tallassee, another large town nearby. They marched all night, sixty miles, each man carrying his own provisions. At daybreak an attack was made simultaneously on both towns. Captain Jett Thomas was highly praised by General Floyd not only for his own bravery but for inspiring his men to heroic deeds on the battlefield. In the very heat of battle one of the cannon was left with only three men, the other ten were weltering in their gore as they fell one by one at his post.

At this moment, Ezekial Attaway, with heroic firmness, wrenched an iron bar from the cannon and called out to two of his comrades, "Boys, we must not give up this gun," began defending it against the attacking foe. "Boys, seize the first weapon you can lay your hand upon, and stick to your post. We must hold it to the last!" Attaway again called out. The Indians seeing this determined courage hurried away, and in an hour the battle of Autosse was over. The kings of both Autosse and Tallassee were killed, the Creeks fled in confusion, the towns were burned, and the victory came with no serious loss to Georgia's men. Ezekial Attaway was a patriot not to be found every day.

ROBERT SALLETTE

Whether we admire Robert Sallette or not, he was a patriot. Never was there a more fearless man, and his deeds almost make one question the truth about them. He was an implacable foe.

It was during the Revolutionary War we first hear of him. He was a roving character who did not belong to any regular command. He hated the Tories with an intense hatred and said he would never forgive one. His warfare was not according to military rules. If a Tory was liberated from prison, he would track him and if possible shoot him. In battle he would slip behind the enemy to kill as many as possible from the rear.

On one occasion he put on the uniform of the British and went in to dine with the enemy. While they were merry with wine, he suddenly drew his sword and killed a man on each side of him, then sprang to his horse without a bridle, and escaped unharmed the fire of his pursuers.

When Major Baker, at the White House, near Sunbury, in Liberty County, defeated a party of Tories, Robert Sallette by a sabre stroke, almost severed from his body the head of Lieutenant Gray. The Tories were so horrified and indignant that a very wealthy Tory offered a large reward, about 100 guineas (more than $500.00) for Sallette's head.

Sallette hearing of it, placed a pumpkin, about the size of his own head, in a bag and presented himself before the wealthy Tory and announced that he came to claim the reward for Sallette's head, but that he would not give up the head until the money had been counted out to him.

The Tory eagerly counted out the money, and Sallette handed him the bag with the pumpkin. Then pulling off his hat, bowed before him touching his head, said, "Here is Sallette's head." The Tory was so frightened he instantly fled, but Sallette, by a well-directed shot, brought him to the ground.

Sallette was a patriot *but Sallette was not a hero.* He cannot be held up for imitation except as a lover of his country, and a brave and fearless man.

NANCY HART

Talk about heroines, none can excel our Nancy Hart of Revolutionary fame. She is the only American woman who has a county named for her. There are many stories told of Nancy Hart, some true, and possibly some not true, but Nancy was not a myth as some historians have said.

She lived in Elbert County; she was very tall, muscular, and erect; she was not educated so far as books were concerned, but she was educated so far as reading character was concerned. It is true she knew little of the civilities

of life but she was a true lover of liberty, none would deny that.

Some said she was ugly, and I think she was; some said she was cross-eyed and some said she was not; I believe she was.

One evening Nancy was seated around the big log fire stirring a pot of soap. She was talking to her children about the war news. One of her sons saw an eye peeping through the logs about the fire place. He gave his mother a sign. Without appearing to know what he meant, she continued to stir and talk, and at the same time to watch the hole where the eye had appeared. Suddenly, with the quickness of lightning, she dashed a ladle of the boiling soap into the peeper's eye. Blinded by the hot soap, he screamed and Nancy ran out and tied him as her prisoner.

A band of Tories from Augusta murdered Colonel Dooley in his bed and then proceeded to Broad River where Nancy's cabin was. Nancy received them with a scowl. They told her she had hidden a rebel which would have been hanged but for her interference. Nancy acknowledged that she had hidden him and that she had allowed him to ride his horse through her cabin to hide his horse's tracks. Then she pointed in the direction opposite to which he had gone, and went about her duties as usual. Later

another party rode up and asked the same question, and she gave them the same answer.

The men then ordered her to cook them something to eat. She said that the King's men had left her nothing to eat. They had stolen all of her chickens and pigs, and had left her nothing to feed her own family. Pointing to an old gobbler in the yard, she said: "That old gobbler is all that I have." With that, one of the Tories picked up his gun and shot the turkey and ordered her to cook it, and one of the men picked it up and handed it to her.

She fussed and fumed, but at last ordered Sukey, her daughter, to help her pick it. One of the men came over to help her. He began to joke with her and she did get into a pretty good humor. They offered her some liquor and they all drank together.

There was no water in the house so she ordered Sukey to go to the spring to get some water for her to boil the turkey. Sukey blew the conch shell while there to call the men to the house. She brought the water, and the turkey was put into a pot and set to cook.

When dinner was ready they were called to the table, and Nancy, under pretence of getting the guns out of the way of the table, one by one she put them through a hole in between the logs, and as she was putting out the third every Tory sprang to his feet. She seized a musket and swore she

would kill the first man that started to her. Nancy being cross-eyed, each thought she was aiming at him. As one started, she fired and he fell to the floor. She seized another and was ready to fire again when Sukey said, "Daddy and the men are coming." With that there was a rush for the door. Sukey had brought another gun, and Nancy, pointing it to them said, "Wait, shooting is too good for you," and they waited until the men arrived. The dead man and the wounded men were dragged from the house, and the three others were hanged on a tree.

In Elbert County there is a stream called "War Woman's Creek," thought to have been named for Nancy Hart's encounter with the Tories.

Her husband, she called " a poor stick," but he came of a very fine family. He was the uncle of the famous Senator Thomas Hart Benton, who really was proud of his connection with Nancy Hart. Georgia thinks Nancy Hart was a great heroine.

MAMMY KATE

Mammy Kate was one of the servants belonging to the Stephen Heard family of Heard County. His brother, Major Barnard Heard, was taken prisoner by the Tories in Wilkes County and carried to Augusta in irons. There he was sentenced by a court martial to be hanged. Mammy

Kate learned that her young "Marster" was going to be hanged the next day. No sacrifice was too great to be made for him. She went to Augusta and putting on her head a split hickory basket, as the washerwomen were wont to use, she appeared at the prison door and asked permission to carry "Marse" Barnard's clean clothes to him. There was no objection made, so she mounted the steps and unaccompanied was directed to his cell. When inside she told him to get in that basket and she would cover him up with his soiled clothes and he could slip out of prison.

Fortunately he was a slender young man of light weight and short height and it was thus made possible for him to escape

He joined Elijah Clarke and James Jackson and then after the battle went to the British garrison where he found his old father, John Heard, and a friend almost exhausted from lack of food. He took them by the hand and brought them to the American post.

Old Mammy Kate never tired of telling how she saved her young "Marster."

The spirit of heroism was in many of the faithful ones of the days gone by.

A SKETCH OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

It is strange what small incidents, like the spark which fires a powder magazine, sometimes produce such momentous results. Thus it was a mud-hole in a country road caused the building of the Georgia Railroad; the first railroad built in the state of Georgia, and the third in the United States.

James Camak, William Williams, William Dearing and others, were building Princeton Factory, near Athens, Ga. The machinery for the factory came from England by sailing vessel to Savannah, Ga., from whence it was sent up the Savannah River in a "flat-boat" pushed by men with poles, the regular method of transportation in those early days, to Augusta. At Augusta it was loaded on wagons drawn by teams of six mules each, and should have arrived in Athens, a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles, in something over a week's time. This was then considered "Rapid Transit." All went well until the wagons reached the red-clay roads in the northern part of the state. It was winter and the rains had made the roads rivers of mud. Near what is now Union Point, the wagons with the heavy machinery mired and stuck fast in a mud-hole from which they could not be extricated until the following spring when the roads dried hard and firm so that the

wheels could be dug out. Exasperated at the state of affairs it was decided to build a railroad to Athens.

The Charter for the Georgia Railroad was granted by the Legislature in December 1833. The first meeting of the stockholders to organize, to receive the charter, and elect Officers and Directors, was held in the library of the home of James Camak at Athens, Ga., March 10, 1834. The following is a copy of the minutes of the first meeting:

Athens, Ga., 10th of March, 1834.

We the Athens Commissioners of the Georgia Railroad having met this day in pursuance to Public notice given, for the purpose of holding an Election for President and twelve Directors of the Georgia Railroad Company, and having in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter made a list of the subscribers, examined the proxies, and received the Ballots; It appeared on counting the Ballots, that James Camak, Esq., was duly elected President, and the following Gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

Mess. William Dearing
William Williams
James Shannon
William P. Cunningham
Elizur D. Newton
Alexander B. Linton
John Nisbit
William Lumpkin
Henry N. Thompson
John A. Cobb
Absalom James
John Cunningham.

Whereupon the results of the Election as aforesaid was declared, and the President Elect, gave notice to the Directors to meet at the office of W. D. Mitchell, Esq., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

WM. DEARING,
JAS. CAMAK,
WM. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners appointed.

At the afternoon meeting William Williams was elected "Secretary and Treasurer."

Strange to say, the proposition to build the railroad seemed to have encountered serious opposition. The old records show that, "The President, James Camak, and Mr. Williams, were instructed to make a tour of such parts of the state as were necessary, to call public meetings to explain the purpose of a railroad, etc."

A number of conferences were held with the Boards of Trade of Savannah, Ga., and Augusta, Ga., who were both opposed to it being built. With the Augusta Board of Trade an agreement was reached, "That the railroad should terminate in Augusta and not be continued to Savannah, and that it would not compete with the boat trade on the Savannah River."

The citizens of Lexington, Ga., objected to a railroad because of the noise it made and that it frightened stock. They would not allow the railroad to pass nearer than four miles to the town.

The War Department of the United States took notice and sent out two engineers from Washington, D. C., to investigate the railroad. They feared that the British might land troops on the coast and by means of the railroad rush them into the interior before forces could be raised to oppose them.

Yet in the face of all this opposition the road was built, but it was not allowed to go to the sea coast. It is hard to realize this dense ignorance was less than a hundred years ago.

The road as originally planned was intended to run from Augusta, Ga., the head of navigation on the Savannah River, to Athens, Ga., with a branch road to Greensboro. These plans were afterwards changed so the road would connect at a point which is now Atlanta, with the "State Road," which was to be built through the "Cherokee Nation" to Chattanooga, Tenn., hence Athens came to be on the branch road.

For a number of years Athens was the headquarters of the Georgia Railroad. Its meetings were held in, and business transacted from Athens. Later the headquarters were transferred to Augusta.

The work of actual construction was begun in May 1835. The first rails used were wooden beams with flat bar iron spiked on top of them; later a rail like an inverted U was used. By 1839 trains were running as far as Greensboro, with a speed of twelve miles an hour. One train left Augusta at six o'clock in the afternoon, arriving at Greensboro at one o'clock in the morning. There were no headlights as even the use of kerosene was not then known. One night during a heavy rain a washout occurred which the en-

gineer could not see, causing a wreck in which two men were killed, so for a while night trains were discontinued. An old copy of the "Georgia Gazette," commenting on the wreck, says, "night was intended for sleeping, not for travelling." What would its editor say if he were living in the present age? (Facts furnished by James W. Camak.)

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD

A charter was obtained in 1833 authorizing a railroad to Macon. John McPherson Berrien, of Savannah, was chairman of the committee.

To bridge over a sparsely settled country without any revenue was a problem.

The delays were so great that a new charter had to be obtained in 1836. W. W. Gordon was made the first president. By May 1838, only sixty-seven miles had been built, and Macon was not reached until 1843. There were 190 miles of road to build and the cost for laying the track was $2,500,000. This was the first railroad chartered in Georgia.

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

The State of Georgia in 1836 decided to build a road to connect Georgia with the West. The idea was to extend the Central of Georgia to meet at some point on the Chat-

tahoochee River and catch the trade from the West. Atlanta became the site selected but not named Atlanta then. The road was to run to Chattanooga on the Tennessee River. As far as where present Atlanta is now was completed in 1851. It was 138 miles long. Extensions were made, by the Georgia and the Central and these were completed in 1845.

FALSE HISTORY

Do you know what histories your children are studying? If not, why not? One day you may wake up to the fact that your children are ashamed of their Georgia ancestors.

Montgomery's History, once used in our Georgia schools, said:

"Georgia was settled by filthy, ragged, dirty prisoners taken from a Debtor's Prison."

Other historians following, have modified this somewhat, but our children in Georgia are not yet taught the truth about the founders of their state, and are ashamed to claim as one of their ancestors any of the early settlers.

English history relates that the Earl of Egmont proposed establishing at the West Indies a colony composed of "those miserable wretches that had been taken from jail and were then without employment, and proving a nuisance upon the streets of London."

Possibly Montgomery, an English historian, took for granted that this was the colony that Oglethorpe had brought to America, but it was not.

For complete information concerning this matter, see *"The Georgia Historical Quarterly,"* Vol. VII., 1922, published by the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah. Read the article by our Georgia historian, Ulrich Bonnell

Phillips of LaGrange, Ga., now in Ann Arbor, Mich., where full light from authoritative sources found in the DeWrenne Library of Savannah are given of Oglethorpe's plan, antedating the plan of the Earl of Egmont.

If you will turn to Vol. I., page 113 in a footnote in *History of Georgia,* by Col. Chas. C. Jones, you will find a statement showing the falsehoods of history in regard to the settlement of Georgia. He says:

"It has been charged that Georgia colonists were impecunious, depraved, lawless, and abandoned men, and that the settlement at Savannah was a sort of Bombay Bay; that Yamacraw Bluff was peopled by runagates from prisons. This suggestion is utterly without foundation. Georgia of all the colonies was unique in that she did not permit any to enter her borders who was not adjudged worthy of citizenship."

A MYTH OF HISTORY—LADY OGLETHORPE'S VISIT TO GEORGIA

It has been stated that the wife of General Oglethorpe came to Georgia, and visited Jekyl Island. A letter from her purporting to have been written to her father-in-law, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, in England, appeared in one of the prominent New England journals or magazines and deceived many. It was written, no doubt, to boost Jekyl Island in which Northern men were interested, as they were buying it as a hunting lodge. Oglethorpe left Georgia July 23, 1743, and never returned. He did not marry

for a year later (1744). Lady Oglethorpe never saw Georgia.

EDUCATION

One of the greatest misrepresentations in history is in regard to education in Georgia.

Oglethorpe had a school house built before a church was built.

The first school in Georgia, five miles from Savannah, was for the Indians, founded by the Moravians, and named *Irene*. The teacher was Benjamin Ingham.

As early as December 10, 1735, the Trustees ordered Greek, Latin and French taught in the Georgia schools.

The first Constitution, adopted on February 5, 1777, just a few months after the Declaration of Independence, in the 54th section is found that "schools should be erected in each county, and supported at the expense of the state."

On July 31, 1783, the Legislature appointed that 1,000 acres of land in every county should be given to establish free schools.

The first free high school in the United States was Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., 1783.

In 1784, a few months after the Treaty of Peace, signed at Versailles, granting independence to each colony, then a state, the Legislature of Georgia gave 40,000 acres for the

endowment of a University, *the first State University in the World.* In 1785, the charter was granted. We must not forget what Governor Milledge gave to the University of Georgia, and made its location at Athens possible.

There were contributions of $400,000, $200,000 and $500,000 and large tracts of land confiscated from the Tories that were given for education.

In 1865 there were three times as many colleges in the South than were in the New England and Middle States combined.

Georgia has always believed in an educated manhood and an educated womanhood. She has always believed in an industrial and classical education.

In 1792, an act appropriated a sum for the endowment of an academy in every county in the state.

In 1798, a third Constitution was adopted. In its 13th section is found, "Arts and Sciences shall be taught in one or more of the seminaries of learning."

In 1817, $250,000 was appropriated for the support of poor schools.

In 1818, every 10th and 100th lot of land in seven counties was appropriated to education.

In 1821, $250,000 was set aside for county academies.

We must remember there were no public schools in Georgia until after the Reconstruction in 1872, but it must be remembered that before the War between the States, there

were more institutions of learning of higher grade in the South than in the North. This can easily be proven by reference to statistics furnished.

Georgia gave the first State University in 1784; she gave the *first college to confer degrees upon women,* Wesleyan College at Macon, in 1836; she gave the first free high school in the United States, Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., 1783; Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Ga., 1830; she gave Emory College (Methodist) 1836; she gave Oglethorpe College (Presbyterian) 1837.

INJUSTICE TO GEORGIA

After the War between the States nearly 500,000 slaves in Georgia were freed and few could either read or write. These were included in the census, as well as the whites in the mountain coves, living away from educational centers for many years, so of course a high per cent of illiteracy was shown, but statistics gave no excuse for this.

This was quite different when the many immigrants, unable to read, came by millions into Massachusetss, New York and other Northern States in later years and brought the per cent of illiteracy very high full explanation was made in statistics. Why was there not made an excuse for Georgia?

Georgia has never recovered from the injustice of that first census following the sixties, when a stamp of illiteracy

was placed upon her record, and statisticians have seemed unwilling to tell the truth about the situation.

Why her illiteracy was so high after the war can be easily explained. Georgia's taxable property in 1861 was over $671,000,000, of this amount more than $300,000,000 was in negroes. Georgia's wealth at that time was greater than the combined wealth of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. At the close of the war the South was impoverished, while the North had grown rich. At the close of the war Massachusetts had half as much wealth as all the Southern States combined. When the thousands of negroes were freed in Georgia, so impoverished from pillage and wanton destruction, how could she feed and clothe her own, much less establish and endow schools for white and blacks, too? For many years it was a struggle for bread and meat, and what was true of Georgia was largely true of the other Southern States. Now, was it not unfair when statistics were taken for illiteracy that no mention was made of the conditions in the South to account for the high per cent? I think so. It has also stamped the South in the eyes of this world as being very indifferent to education. It is marvellous, however, how Georgia reacted after the war.

God has smiled graciously upon the whole South but especially upon Georgia. Her recuperative power is with-

out a parallel in the history of all nations. At the close of the war she had less than 1,000,000 white people, she had lost over $530,000,000 in property, yet in twenty years she regained it all, and in 1911 Georgia's income from three sources was three times enough to pay for all the slaves freed in the South after the war.

Georgia is tired of being misrepresented, and will hereafter demand authority for the false statements made concerning her, whether by the North or the South.

The cause of Georgia's injustice in gifts to educational institutions is largely due to a Constitution whose laws need to be changed in regard to taxes particularly. This is now being planned, a new Constitution for Georgia will be the slogan of 1926! See Georgia wake up!

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

Then comes another grievous wrong to Georgia about the treatment of the Northern prisoners in the War between the States. Never in any prison was there such suffering. Whose fault was it? Surely not the South.

Medicine was made contraband of war. Thirty thousand men were packed into a stockade made for 10,000. Exchange absolutely denied on the part of the North. Freedom of the prisoners without exchange denied, and even refusal to send a vessel to take the sick and dying home.

The South sent the prisoners into the northern lines and General Sherman sent them back; the authorities sent them to Florida to free them and the officers in command sent them back. (See "*Henry Wirz,*" May SCRAP BOOK, 1924.) (See testimony of one of the prisoners.) (*The History of Andersonville,* p. 135, Page & Haley.) (See testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War.) (*War of Rebellion,* Series 2, Vols. IV., V., and VIII.) Henry Wirz, with tears streaming down his cheeks, surgeons who were present testified to this, walked down the long lines and saw those poor dying, suffering men and was not able to help them. Yet he was cruelly hanged without a fair trial because he refused to implicate Jefferson Davis, an innocent man, in the accusations brought against him.

YAZOO FRAUD

How fearfully maligned Georgia has been about the Yazoo Fraud papers! (See the *Milledgeville Recorder,* in the year 1825, and get the true facts regarding this fraud.)

The burning of those papers, in history, is called a myth. Go to Louisville, Ga., and some of those oldest citizens still remember what their parents told them, and will show the spot they pointed out where those papers were burned. (See White's *Statistics,* p. 48-54.)

SLAVE MARKETS

Slave markets are pointed out in Georgia towns which were no more slave markets than sheep or apple or cotton markets. These are falsely marked and such marking should exist no longer to satisfy the tourists' desire to prove the abolition stories regarding slavery in the South.

There were only five slave markets where only slaves were sold, and where the block for that purpose only was to be found. A student of history will tell you this is true. Not one of the five were built by Southern slaveholders. One was in New York, 1711; another in Boston, 1712; one near Cincinnati, Ohio; one in St. Augustine, Fla., built by the Spaniards; one in New Orleans, La., built by the Spaniards. (See T. R. R. Cobb's *Law of Slavery.*)

SLAVERY

Georgia has greatly been wronged by the representations of cruelty to her slaves on account of Fannie Kemble's story of slavery on her husband's plantation in lower Georgia. If one knew the story of Fannie Kemble's life it can be well understood why she recorded those falsehoods. It was to gain English sympathy for the abolitionists. In no state did the slaves have better treatment than in Georgia.

COTTON MILLS

A Los Angeles, Cal., paper was sent sometime ago giving an extract from an Ohio woman's speech made in the interest of Child Labor in the Mills. The attack was especially upon conditions in our Southern mills. So absurd was it that it was laughable, but it is realized now that many such speeches were then preparing the way for this Child Labor Amendment proposed (1924) to take away our State Rights and advocate a centralized government at Washington.

This was the extract:

"In the cotton mills of Georgia they work little children from four years up, sending them to and from the mills by rail in an old box car, huddled like so many pigs. When the cotton season is over they are taken to New Jersey and worked in the cranberry fields. These children work eight to ten hours in unventilated rooms without respect to any sanitary laws."

A Northern paper in 1924 stated that 89,000 children between 10 and 15 years of age were working in Georgia mills, being run at night. There were, by actual statistics, 238 children of that age working in Georgia mills and the law forbids them to work at night.

Such statements as this influenced many ignorant people to vote for the Child Labor Amendment, not realizing that the Legislatures of the states are the ones that must rectify

such conditions, if they exist. The Constitution must be preserved and our States Rights guarded.

The editor of one of the large Northern magazines employed a Georgia woman of influence to visit Georgia cotton mills, knowing that free access to the mills would be given her. She accepted the offer and truthfully wrote of conditions, but when her article appeared only that part of her report giving the unfavorable conditions appeared. When she wrote resenting this injustice, the answer came, *"She was not sent South to report favorable conditions."*

Would that such men as Wilson Lumpkin, and George Gilmer lived today to defy the United States Government for interference with the rights of the states given by the Constitution.

GEORGIA DATES

AUTHORITY

History of Georgia—Chas. Colcock Jones, Jr.; 2 vols.

The Story of Georgia and Georgia People—George G. Smith.

History of Georgia—Hugh McCall.

Landmarks and Legends—Lucian Lamar Knight.

History of Georgia—Chas. H. Smith (Bill Arp.)

History of Georgia—R. P. Brooks.

History of the Domain of Georgia—S. G. McLendon.

Makers of Romance—B. F. Riley, D.D.

Indian Trouble: My Autobiography—William Jasper Cotton.

Anchored Yesterdays—Mrs. Elfrida DeWrenne Barrow and Miss Laura Palmer Bell.

The Georgia Historical Quarterly—Savannah, Ga.

GEORGIA

FROM THE BEGINNING, 1732 TO 1925

1732 (June 9)—The Charter granted by King George II.

1732 (July)—The Charter accepted.

1732 (July)—The Trustees chosen. Common Council.

1732 (July)—The oath administered.

1732 (July)—The Secretary, Benjamin Martyn, elected.

1732 (July)—The Bank of England chosen.

1732 (July)—Lord Viscount Percival, later *Earl of Egmont,* elected President of the Trustees.

1732 (July)—The number of Trustees chosen; time limited to 20 years.

1732 (July)—Owning a foot of land in the New World colony prohibited; also no salary, no fee, no benefit or profit whatsoever.

TRUSTEES SELECTED

John, Lord Viscount Percival, later Earl of Egmont, *First President.*

Edward Digby
George Carpenter
James Oglethorpe
George Heathcote
Thomas Tower
Robert Moor
Roger Holland
William Sloper
Francis Eyles
John Laroche
James Vernon
William Beletha, Esq.
John Burton
Richard Bundy
Arthur Beaford
Samuel Smith
Adam Anderson
Thomas Coran

COMMON COUNCIL SELECTED

The Right Honorable Anthony, Earl of Shaftsbury.
The Right Honorable John, Lord Viscount Percival.
The Right Honorable John, Lord Viscount Tyeconnel.
The Right Honorable James, Lord Viscount Limerick.
The Right Honorable George, Lord Viscount Carpenter.
The Right Honorable Edward Digby, Esq.
The Right Honorable James Edward Oglethorpe, Esq.
And twenty-six others.

1732—Nov. 17—The ship *Anne,* Master John Thomas, sailed from Gravesend, England, 200 tons weight, 130 passengers, (120) in colony. *Rev. Henry Herbert, Church of England,* consented to go without salary. Colony spent last Sunday at Milton, and attended Divine service.

1733—Jan. 13—Anchored at Charleston of the Carolinas. Rev. Dr. Herbert returned thanks. Welcome given by Robert Johnson, Governor of the Carolinas.

1733—Jan. 14—Oglethorpe reached Beaufort, leaving the *Anne* anchored at Port Royal and arranged for small boats in which the colonists could embark. The King's pilot, Mr. Middleton, carried the ship to Port Royal.

1733—Jan. 18—Oglethorpe landed at Trench's Island and

left eight men to prepare huts for the colonists to rest.

1733—Jan. 19—Colonists reached Beaufort.

1733—Jan. 22—Oglethorpe returned to the *Anne* at Port Royal, and accompanied by Col. William Bull, ascended the Savannah River, called for the *Sawanos* tribe of Indians, and landed on Yamacraw Bluff.

1733—Jan. 23—Visited Tomochichi, the Indian Mico; Mary Musgrove lived in a small hut near Yamacraw, and Oglethorpe engaged her for an interpreter as she was the daughter of a white man and the wife of a white man and could speak English well.

1733—Jan. 23—The *Anne* returns to Beaufort.

1733—Jan. 24—Oglethorpe finds colonists greatly refreshed. Had been recipients of great kindnesses from the people of the Carolinas.

1733—Jan. 29, Sunday—*Thanksgiving Day*—Oglethorpe provided the dinner—four fat hogs, eight turkeys, many fowls, English beef, a hogshead of punch, a hogshead of beer—"No man got drunk, and there was nothing savoring of disorder." Rev. Lewis Jones, of Beaufort, conducted service, and Rev. Henry Herbert occupied his pulpit.

1733—Jan. 30—The colonists in five small boats set sail for

Savannah. Encountered a storm. Spent that night at *Look Out.*

1733—Jan. 31—Spent next night at John's where huts had been prepared. A plentiful supply of venison awaited them.

1733—Feb. 1—(O. S.) Feb. 12 (N. S.)—Reached Yamacraw Bluff Tomochichi and twenty of his chiefs came to welcome them. The medicine man came with a fan of white feathers in each hand, and stroked Oglethorpe on every side. This was a symbol of peace and friendliness. Spent first night on Georgia soil in four large tents. Oglethorpe spent the night on the ground under four large pines near the central fire.

1733—Feb. 2—Early in the morning Oglethorpe assembled the people to thank God and invoke blessings upon the colony.

1733—Feb. 3—City laid out in squares and lots and streets. Oglethorpe asked for no home for himself except his tent beneath four towering pines.

1733—Feb. 10—First house built in Savannah.

1733—Feb. 12—Letter sent by Oglethorpe to Trustees, reports that "People are all in perfect health."

1733—Feb. 13—Visit from Carolina gentlemen.

1733—March 22—Letter from this visitor in "Gazette,"

proving that Sir Walter Raleigh did reach Georgia and was the first Englishman that did. (C. C. Jones, p. 128.)

1733—April 18—The Trustees received from an unknown source a beautiful communion cup and platter for the colony at Savannah.

1733—May 3—Governor Belcher, of Boston, sent Oglethorpe congratulations upon the safe arrival of colony, saying, "May God Almighty attend you with His blessings, and crown your toils with success."

1733—May 14—The *James,* Captain Yoakley, arrives with Piedmontese (Italians) for silk industry. Captain Yoakley receives from Trustees the prize for bringing first immigrants.

1733—May 15—*Fort Argyle,* on Great Ogeechee River, named for Prince William, Duke of Argyle, Toonahoni's friend.

1733—May 21—*Treaty signed with Tomochichi,* chief of the Cowetas and Cussetas of Creek nation, Mary Musgrove, interpreter.

1733—July 7—Site selected for *Christ Church.* Divine blessing asked. Square named for Gov. Johnson, of Carolinas. A sun dial placed in center. Streets were named for Whitaker, Abercorn, Drayton, Day,

Bryan, and St. Julian in acknowledgment of kindnesses shown by those Carolina families.

1733—July—*Fort Thunderbolt* placed on St. Augustine Creek to protect settlers.

1733—July—Village of Abercorn laid out, fifteen miles from Savannah.

1733—July 11—Hebrews arrive (forty in number) bringing with them the "Book of the Law." Proved very acceptable citizens.

1733—Nov. 8—Magistrates, a recorder, constables, and tithing men were appointed and inducted into office. A jury was drawn and empaneled and a case tried. Conservators to keep the peace were named. Thomas Causton appointed "keeper of the public stores."

1733—Nov. 23—Common Council resolve that the drinking of rum in Georgia be positively prohibited.

1734—Jan. 8—Salzburgers leave England for America.

1734—Jan. 20—Funds exhausted. House of Commons appropriate $10,000.

1734—Jan. 23—Oglethorpe, Captain Ferguson and sixteen attendants in a row boat leave for a tour of investigation.

1734—Jan. 27—Reach Albany Bluff on St. Simon's Island.

1734—Jan. 28—Discovers an island which is named for

his friend, Sir Joseph Jekyl. Site for New Iverness decided.

1734—March 12—The Salzburgers arrive at Savannah on *Purisburg* with "the good Mr. Bolzius" as their pastor—seventy-eight in number.

1734—March 17—Leave for Saltzburg Town—later called *Ebenezer,* "Rock of Help."

1734—March 29—Ninety-one houses reported built. A court house, a guard house, house for strangers, a public hall, the parsonage and others. Church services were held in Oglethorpe's tent, and later in court house.

1734—April 7—Oglethorpe sails for England on the *Oldsborough,* accompanied by Tomochichi, his wife, Scenawki, his adopted son, Toonahowi, Hillispilli, the war captain, and other Indian chiefs with their attendants and interpreters. Oglethorpe's object was to interest the English people in the Indians so that they would supply teachers and missionaries. He took with him eight pounds of silk to show what the silk industry amounted to. It was presented to Queen Charlotte ,who had it made into a dress to wear on His Majesty's birthday.

1734—June 16—Arrive in London. Indians taken to Oglethorpe's estate. One of the chiefs develops smallpox

and dies. This greatly depressed the Indians. He was buried in St. John's cemetery at Westminster. First Indian burial on British soil. His burial followed the Indian customs.

1734—June 21—Grand entertainment in honor of Oglethorpe in order to hear his report of the colony. He was treated with every mark of consideration and distinction.

1734—Aug. 1—Tomochichi and other Indian chiefs presented to His Majesty, King George II., at Kenilworth Palace. He received them seated on his throne. Hillispilli and attendants insisted on appearing at court in dress of native country, which was only a covering around the waist. Oglethorpe said, *no,* they must wear the garments prepared for them. They were allowed to paint their faces and to wear their feathers. Tomochichi and his wife were in scarlet.

1734—Aug. 7—Lady Putney entertained them at Putney, and Tomochichi thanked her for what she had done for his country.

1734—Aug. 8—They were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth College. Tomochichi insisted upon the Archbishop keeping his seat during his visit on account of his feebleness. They visited

Eton College, and Tomochichi begged for a holiday for the lads, which brought forth a general huzza from the boys.

1734—Oct. 30—Indians return on *Prince of Wales.* They were laden with presents. Prince William, Duke of Argyle, gave Toonahowi a gold watch and told him to think of Jesus every day when he looked at it. He promised to do it. They were driven to Gravesend in the King's coaches. The Horse Guards passed in review. Many distinguished passengers sailed with them. Sir Francis Parkhurst, family and servants, many relatives of the Georgia Colony and fifty-six Lutherans.

1734—Dec. 27—Tomochichi's portrait, painted by William Cerelst, was hung in Trustee's room.

1735—Jan. 9—Oglethorpe appears before the Common Council and urges that *rum* and *slavery* be ruled out of the colony, and an Act passed for maintaining peace with the Indians, and forbidding the importation of slaves.

1735—April 3—Council notifies their approval and the recommendations become a law.

1735—May—Fifty-seven Saltzburgers arrive on the *Prince of Wales.* A small group of Moravians are given a home between Savannah and Ebenezer.

1735—July 16—The first school in Georgia was for the Indians, built by the Moravians. The school was named *Irene;* Rev. Benjamin Ingham, the teacher.

1735—Oct. 18—A band of Highlanders, 130, arrive on *Prince of Wales* with their pastor, John McLeod, and their families and servants. They settled at New Inverness which they called Darien.

1735—Nov.—Augusta was laid out and named for Augusta, one of the royal princesses.

1735—Dec. 10—Free Masonry was introduced. This was the *third lodge* chartered in America, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania having priority.

1736—Feb. 5—"*Great Embarkation.*" Oglethorpe returns to Georgia. Many immigrants accompanies him. John and Charles Wesley among them. John Wesley becomes a missionary to the Indians. Charles Wesley becomes Secretary to Oglethorpe.

1736—Feb. 15 (?)—On Sunday afternoon John Wesley, third rector of Christ Church Parish, who had just arrived from England, aids his friend, Delamotte, in teaching the children of his school the Word of God. This was the *First Sunday School organized in the World.* It started on the second Sunday after John Wesley landed in Georgia.

1736—Feb. 19—Frederica, on St. Simons, named for Fred-

erick, Prince of Wales, laid out. This was Oglethorpe's first and only home in America.

1736—May 17—Charles Wesley's health fails and he returns to England.

1736—Nov. 13—Oglethorpe returns to England, realizing the need of more troops in Georgia, owing to the alarming encroachments from the Spaniards. The Crown grants him additional troops and makes him Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in America.*

1737—Jan.—Count Tenzendorf requests that the Moravians be exempt from military service as it was against their religious tenets to fight. It was granted but colonists resented it.

John Wesley published the *First Hymn Book in America.* He had it published in Charleston by Lewis Timothy. It was called "*A Collection of Psalms and Hymns.*" His brother, Charles, wrote most of the hymns.

1737—June 17—Ladies of Savannah gave a ball in honor of Oglethorpe's friends and guests. Lighthouse at Tybee begun.

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* A deed dated Dec. 31, 1737, has been found at Cannes, France, in which Gen. Oglethorpe holds himself responsible for any loss of arms and drums furnished to equip a regiment of foot soldiers for duty in Georgia.

1737—July—John Wesley takes house to house census of Savannah—518 inhabitants listed.

There were five towns in Georgia at this time: Savannah, Augusta, Ebenezer, Frederica, and New Inverness.

1737—Dec. 2—John Wesley returns to England.

1738—Rev. George Whitfield, with Joseph Habersham, arrives with first transport of troops. Whitfield given 500 acres of land for an Orphan Asylum. Charles Wesley had given Whitfield the suggestion of the need of an orphanage in America. This was the *first Orphan Asylum in America.*

1738—Aug. 28—Whitfield leaves Savannah.

1738—Sept. 19—Oglethorpe returns to Frederica, bringing additional troops.

1739—June 20—A petition presented to allow slaves in the colony. Petition refused.

1739—Oct. 5—Tomichichi dies, age 97. Great respect paid to him. He had requested to be buried on the spot he had met the first white man. Many think, without doubt, that this was Sir Walter Raleigh. (Proof that Raleigh did really come ot America: Jones' History, p. 128), and *"Progress of the Colony of Georgia,"* printed in London by order of Trustees, 1741.)

1739—Oct. 18—Thomas Causton dismissed for mismanagement of funds.

1740—March 25—The first brick was laid by Whitfield for the House of Bethesda—*House of Mercy.*

1740—June 11—*Christ Church* erected; wooden structure. Large quantity of cotton reported raised.

1741—April 15—The colony divided into two counties—Savannah and Frederica.

1742—July—Battle of "Bloody Marsh." Oglethorpe with 632 men defeated 5,000 Spaniards. This ended Spanish aggressions on eastern coast of United States.

1743—June—The two counties join again. *William Stephens* chosen first President of Georgia.

1743—July 23—After ten years in Georgia, Oglethorpe leaves on the *Success,* never to return again. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, a member of Oglethorpe's regiment, brought treacherous charges against him. Oglethorpe demanded of the Trustees that the charges be investigated. These charges were pronounced by the Board of General Officers, "groundless, false, and malicious."

1744—General Oglethorpe marries in England. (White's *Statistics,* p. 623.)

1747—Bosomworth, the third husband of Mary Musgrove, demands payment for his wife's services as an interpreter for Oglethorpe ten years. He claimed in the name of his wife the entire territory of the Creek

nation under the title of "*Empress Cowsaponckesa of the Creek Nation.*"

1748—July 20—Claim adjusted. The colony refused the full claim but gave her right to St. Catherine Island.

1749—Commerce begins with foreign nations.

1749—Jan. 10—Slaves admitted into the colonoy, provided the young should be educated, religion be stressed and all acts of inhumanity punished.

Rum was reported sold clandestinely. No punishment followed the offense.

1750—July 7—Christ Church formally dedicated.

1751—Jan. 15—The *First Provincial Assembly of Georgia.*

1751—April—*Henry Parker* chosen second President of Georgia.

1751—June 13—First general muster under Captain Noble Jones.

Midway settled by New England Puritans, who had lived fifty years at Dorchester in the Carolinas. They were granted 30,000 acres of land.

1751—June 23—The Trustees were caused to surrender their charter one year before expiration of the twenty years.

Georgia becomes a Royal Colony and placed under Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

1752—September 2—Calendar changed from Julian to

Gregorian. September that year had only 19 days.

1754—Aug. 6—The King appoints *Captain John Reynolds* Governor of the Province.

1754—Oct. 29—Governor Reynolds arrives in Savannah with demonstrations of respect and joy shown.

1755—The *First General Assembly of Georgia* meets.

The General Courts of Georgia are established. Noble Jones and Jonathan Bryan, *first judges.*

1756—The Acadians arrive from Nova Scotia.

1756—Jan. 16—A Presbyterian Church is granted a lot. *Rev. John J. Zubley,* first pastor.

1756—Aug.—Governor Reynolds recalled. Governor Henry Ellis succeeds him.

1757—Nov. 3—Treaty with the Indians forestall French aggressions in Georgia. Province divided into eight parishes.

1758—March 17—First organ ever brought to Georgia is presented by Col. Barnard to Christ Church.

The *Filature* with 7,000 pounds of cocoons and a quantity of raw silk destroyed by fire.

1759—The first Lutheran Church is established.

The first wharf is built.

1760—Oct.—*James Wright* succeeds Governor Ellis and is commissioned as *Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Georgia.*

1761—March 24—George III., hailed King.—"Long Live the King" cried for first time.

1763—April 7—"*Georgia Gazette,*" eighth newspaper published in the United States. James Johnson, Editor.

Four parishes added—twelve in all.

1764—Post office established. Postmaster, Robert Bolton.

First cotton shipped—James Habersham to William Rathbone in Liverpool. It was held by officials who could not believe that so much cotton could be raised in America.

1765—*St. Andrews Club* established with 30 members.

1765—March 23—News of Stamp Act reaches Georgia.

1766—Feb. 22—Stamp Act repealed.

1768—April 11—*Benjamin Franklin* is made an agent to transact affairs between Great Britain and Georgia.

1769—Sept. 19—Merchants of Savannah resolved to import no article that can be made at home.

1770—Governor Wright dissolves the Assembly.

1770—Sept.—News of Whitfield's death received. City draped in black. Will read. Leaves Bethesda to Countess Huntingdon and at her death to James Habersham.

1771—Bethesda destroyed by fire.

1772—Oct. 7—Benjamin Franklin sends to colony a small quantity of rice from Cochin, China, and wrote it

could be grown on dry ground, and needed no overflowing. He sent also seed of the Tallow Tree.

1773—*James Wright deposed.*

1775—Jan. 18—*Provincial Congress* meets in Savannah to elect delegates. Only five parishes represented. Delegates elected to go as five parishes did not represent the will of the people.

1775—March 25—*Dr. Lyman Hall* goes as independent delegate to represent St. John's Parish.

1775—May 11—News of Battle of Lexington on April 19th, received.

1775—June—*Council of Safety organized.*

William Ewen elected Governor.

1775—June 7—Liberty Pole erected.

Second Provincial Congress. Every parish represented. Delegates elected, John Houston, Archibald Bulloch, Rev. John Zubly, Noble Jones and Lyman Hall.

1775—July 4—Georgia's *first secession day.*

English schooner captured. *First commissioned vessel* for naval service in the Revolution.

1776—Jan.—Governor Wright arrested by Joseph Habersham.

First Battalion of Georgia Troops organized (8 companies), Lachlan McIntosh, Colonel.

1776—Feb. 7—Delegates appointed to Continental Congress, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, George Walton, Archibald Bulloch, John Houston. Last two were prevented from attending on account of sickness.

1776—Feb.—Governor Wright escapes on armed ship, *"Scarborough."*

Provisional Congress adopts *Provisional Constitution.*

1776—April—*Archibald Bulloch* becomes Commander-in-Chief of Georgia.

1776—Sept. 9—Congress orders that *United States* be officially recognized as the name of this country.

1776—Jan.—*Button Gwinnett* becomes Governor.

1777—Feb. 5—Georgia adopts her first Constitution as a Sovereign State, and converts the twelve parishes into eight counties—*Wilkes, Richmond, Burke, Effingham, Chatham, Glynn, Camden* and *Liberty.*

Seven of these counties were named for English statesmen who sympathized with the colony. The other was called Liberty because of the patriotism of the parishes it included—St. John, St. James, and St. Andrews.

1777—May 8—*The First General Assembly of Georgia* as a

state met and elected *John Adam Treutlen, Governor of Georgia.*

1777—Jan. 10—*John Houston* becomes Governor.

1777—Dec. 29—British rule Georgia.

1777—July 14—*Governor Wright* returns to Georgia.

1778—*John Wereat,* Governor.

1779—Sept. 3—The French fleet under Count d' Estaing, arrives off Tybee.

1779—Sept. 16—Gen. Benjamin Lincoln succeeds Gen. Howe in command of the Continental troops.

1779—*George Walton,* Governor, Nov. 7, 1779—Jan. 7, 1780.

1780—*Richard Howley* elected Governor.

1781—Gen. Nathaniel Greene succeeds Gen. Lincoln as commander of Southern Department of Continental.

1781—*Stephen Heard* made Governor.

Nathan Browson made Governor.

1782—Gen. Anthony Wayne takes command.

John Martin made Governor.

1782—Oct. 19—*Cornwallis surrenders.*

British evacuate Savannaah.

1783—Jan. 7—House of Assembly meets.

Lyman Hall chosen Governor.

1783—Sept. 3—Treaty of Peace signed in Paris.

1784—Jan.—*John Houston* elected Governor.

Charter asked for University of Georgia.

1785—Jan.—*Samuel Elbert* elected Governor.

Charter granted for University. Abraham Baldwin, one of the founders, was made President.

General Nathaniel Greene takes up his residence in Georgia at Mulberry Grove, an estate confiscated from a Royalist.

1796—Jan.—*Edward Telfair* is elected Governor.

The capital is moved to Augusta.

1786—Aug.—Congress changes currency to dollars and cents.

1786—*The Chatham Artillery* was organized—Edwin Lloyd, Captain.

1786—Jan. 19—Gen. Greene dies from sunstroke. Funeral service read by Hon. William Stephens.

1786—June—*Post stages* run between Augusta and Savannah—time, twenty-seven hours.

1787—March 1—A whale, supposed to be 60 feet long, passed several times under ship bottom and gave sundry heavy strokes with its tail.

1787—Georgia sends two delegates—Abraham Baldwin and William Few—to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia.

George Handly made Governor.

1788—Jan.—*James Jackson* elected Governor. Declines on account of his youth.

George Matthews made Governor.

1788—Jan.—Georgia fourth state to ratify Constitution, the first of all the Southern States to ratify. Georgia, at Augusta convention, adopts the Constitution unanimously.

1788—Jan. 20—*The first church wholly for negroes* was organized at Brampton's Barn, three miles from Savannah. Andrew Bryan, a negro, was ordained by Abraham Marshall, a white Baptist preacher.

1788—Feb. 1—*Chatham Academy* incorporated.

Patent granted by Georgia Legislature to William Longstreet for a steamboat.

1788—June 24—*Bethesda* rebuilt.

1788—Georgia's *Second Constitution* adopted.

1788—May 28—News of George Washington's inauguration on April 30, reported.

1789—*George Walton* again made Governor.

1790—*Edward Telfair* again made Governor.

1790—Nov. 26—*The First National Thanksgiving Day* was proclaimed by George Washington, first President of the United States.

1791—March 14—George Washington visits Savannah and attends church services at Christ Church.

1792—Joseph Watkins invents a cotton gin.

1793—March 14—*Eli Whitney* visits Mulberry Grove, the guest of the widow of Nathaniel Greene.

George Matthews again made Governor.

1793—Dec.—*"The Georgia Journal and Independent Federal Register"* appears.

1795—March—*James Jackson* resigns as United States Senator to return to Georgia to become a member of the Georgia Legislature to defeat the Yazoo Fraud.

1796—Feb. 13—*"The Rescinding Act"* passed and the day was saved. The Yazoo papers were publicly burned before the court house aat Louisville, Ga., the capital.

Jared Irwin made Governor.

1796—March 4—*"The Columbian Museum"* and *"Savannah Advertiser"* appear.

1796—July 10—*James Jackson* elected Governor.

1798—Prohibited slave trade. Seal adopted.

Wisdom, Justice, and *Moderation.*

Circulating Library started by George Lamb.

1800—News received that the Capital is moved to Washington, Ga.

David Emanuel, Acting Governor, March, 1801, to Nov. 1801.

1801—*Josiah Tatnall* made Governor.

1802—Georgia ceded to United States Alabama and Mississippi.

John Milledge elected Governor.

1803—Lands bought from the Creeks divided into three counties—Wayne, Wilkinson and Baldwin. Milledgeville is named for Gov. John Milledge, who gave land for the University.

1804—Terrific hurricane.

1805—Gen. James Jackson dies and buried in Congressional burying ground, Washington, D. C.

1806—*Jared Irwin,* Acting Governor, Sept. 1806, to Nov. 1809.

1807—Lands bought from Indians divided into five counties—Morgan, Jones, Putnam, Laurens and Telfair.

1807—Milledgeville made the capital.

1809—*David Mitchell* made Governor.

1809—Duelling prohibited.

1810—*First Bank in Georgia.*

1812—War of 1812 and Seminole War.

1814—*Peter Early* elected Governor.

The Indians cede land and five counties are formed—Early, Baker, Irwin, Appling and Ware.

1815—The last battle of War of 1812 was fought on Cum-

berland Island. Capt. Messias drove the British back.

1815—Bank of Georgia incorporated.

1815—*David Mitchell* elected Governor.

1816—Legislature passed an Act to maintain and protect aged negroes.

Act passed that no slaves could be brought into Georgia by slave ships.

1817—*William Rabun* elected Governor—Nov. 1817-Oct. 1819.

Land ceded by Indians became six counties—Newton DeKalb, Gwinnett, Walton, Hall, Habersham, and Rabun.

Seminole War ended.

Matthew Talbot, President of Senate and Acting Governor.

1818—Cherokees desiring more room hold a conference to exchange lands in Georgia for lands beyond the Mississippi.

1818—Remarkable drought.

1819—The *"Savannah,"* the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, sailed from Savannah, Georgia.

1819—Prsident Monroe visits Georgia.

Florida acceded to United States by Spain.

1819—*John Clarke,* son of Elijah Clarke, made Governor.

1820—*George M. Troup* elected Governor.

1825—*George M. Troup* re-elected.

Treaty with Creek Indians ceded all remaining lands in Georgia. This land became Muscogee, Troup, Coweta, and Carroll Counties.

1825—General LaFayette visits Georgia.

1827—*John Forsyth* became Governor without an opponent.

1828—Law passed forbidding white men to live on Cherokee land.

1829—*George R. Gilmer* elected Governor.

Large meteor fell in Forsyth.

1830—Medical College chartered in Augusta.

1831—*Wilson Lumpkin* made Governor. He held every office in the gift of the state.

1832—Medical College established.

1833—*Wilson Lumpkin* re-elected for Governor.

Treaty made for all Indians to leave Georgia. Seven million acres west of Mississippi given in exchange for all land belonging to Indians. Indians promised protection in Indian Territory from United States, and two years given for them to move.

1833—*Manual Labor School,* Greensboro, Ga., by Baptists, to teach practical agriculture.

1835—*William Schley* made Governor.

Seminole War renewed.

Creeks make trouble in Georgia.

Gen. Scott sent, by United States Government, forced them to go to Arkansas. They made trouble again. Gen. Scott forced them to go to Indian Territory.

1835—Feb. 8—Coldest weather ever known in Georgia.

1836—*First Railroad Chartered in Georgia*—Macon to Savannah.

Western and Atlantic Railroad built with state money—Atlanta to Chattanooga.

1836—*Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., First Female College in the World* to grant diplomas and degrees to women. *Bishop Pierce, First President.*

Georgia Historical Society founded, Savannaah.

Charles McDonald elected Governor.

1837—*Governor Gilmer* re-elected Governor by States Rights Party.

Emory College founded at Oxford.

1837—May 29—Hail storm. Hail lay for twelve days in some places.

1837—Sept.—Fourteen thousand Indians leave for Indian

Territory—well fed, well protected—but many die on the way.

1838—*Mercer College* founded at Penfield. Named for Jesse Mercer.

1841—*Charles McDonald* re-elected Governor.

1842—*Lunatic Asylum* at Milledgeville founded.

Dr. Crawford W. Long discovers ether as an anaesthetic.

1843—*Geeorge W. Crawford* elected Governor.

1845—*Deaf and Dumb Asylum,* at Cave Springs, founded.

Supreme Court organized—Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Chief Justice.

1847—*George W. Towns* made Governor.

Act passed exempting women from imprisonment for debt.

1851—*Howell Cobb* elected Governor.

Academy for the Blind, at Macon, founded.

1853—*Herschel V. Johnson* made Governor.

1857—*Jos. E. Brown* elected Governor.

1864—May—Sherman begins his March through Georgia —100,000 men.

1865—*James Johnson,* Pro. Governor—July to December.

Charles J. Jenkins made Governor.

1868—*Rufus B. Bullock, Governor*—Jan. 1868-July, 1871.

Gen. Meade calls a Convention.

Public schools established.

Rights of suffrage conferred on blacks.

1869—*Rufus Bulloch* made Governor.

1871—*Ben Conley,* President of Senate, acting as Governor—Oct. 1871-1872.

1872—*James M. Smith,* Governor—Jan. 1872-1877.

1876—*Alfred H. Colquitt* made Governor.

1882—*Alexander H. Stephens* made Governor.

1883—*James M. Boynton,* President of Senate, Acting Governor—March to July.

1883—*Henry D. McDaniel* elected Governor.

1886—*John B. Gordon* elected Governor.

1890—*William J. Northen* elected Governor.

1894—*W. Y. Atkinson* elected Governor.

1898—*Allen D. Candler* elected Governor.

1902—*Joseph M. Terrell* elected Governor.

1907—*Hoke Smith* elected Governor.

1909—*Jos. M. Brown* elected Governor.

1911—*Hoke Smith* elected Governor again.

John M. Slaton, President of Senate ,acting as Governor.

1912—*Jos. M. Brown* elected Governor again.

1913—*John M. Slaton* chosen Governor.

1914—*Nat Harris* elected Governor.

1918—*Hugh Dorsey* chosen Governor.

1921—*Thos. W Hardwick* made Governor.

1923—*Clifford M. Walker* elected Governor.

GEORGIA FIRSTS

MOTTO: *Non sibi sed aliis.*
FLOWER: *Cherokee Rose.*
SEAL: *Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.*

There are nine climate belts in the United States and Georgia has eight.

The purest Anglo Saxon blood out of rural England is in Georgia.

Georgia contains nearly 60,000 square miles of territory —37,120,000 acres.

Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi—as large as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined.

Georgia is 300 miles long and 250 miles at greatest breadth.

STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL

First to suggest that Stone Mountain be made a memorial to Southern valor—a Temple on top of the mountain—Wm. Terrell.

First to suggest the carving on side of the mountain of Robert E. Lee—John Temple Graves.

First to present it to the Daughters of the Confederacy for definite action—Mrs. C. Helen Plane.

First to make that suggestion possible—Samuel Hoyt Venable and his nieces, Mrs. Coribel Venable Kellogg and Mrs. Robert Venable Roper, who signed the deed.

First to secure a sculptor—Mrs. C. Helen Plane.

First to secure Mr. Venable's promise to give the side of the mountain—Mrs. C. Helen Plane and Mrs. A. McD. Wilson.

First to win the $100.00 prize for a song about Stone Mountain, "The Message of the Mountain"—Mrs. Eleanor Johnson Sykes. (Music by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deel of Greenwood, Miss.)

First to write a Stone Mountain booklet—Elwyn Barron.

First U. D. C. Chapter to give $1,000 to Stone Mountain —Laura Rutherford Chapter, Athens, Ga.

First Ladies' Memorial Association to subscribe—Atlanta Memorial Association.

First to contribute $100.00 to the Monument—Mrs. A. McD. Wilson.

First Chapter U. D. C. to finance the actual work—Atlanta Chapter, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, President.

First to enroll a soldier on Children's Founder's Roll—Mary Cox Bryan, Clemson College, S. C. Grandfather, Albert Ewing Cox.

GEORGIA'S MARBLE AND GRANITE

Georgia's marble deposits one of the greatest resources of the world.

Georgia's marble the best "weathering" stone known.

It is 90 per cent better than that of Vermont, its nearest competitor in the stone world.

It has stood every test and is acknowledged to be first.

In Pickens County is a marble deposit four miles long, three-eighths of a mile wide, and one-half a mile deep—the largest deposit of marble in the world.

Georgia marble excels in purity, durability, variety in tint and color, and charm of beauty.

Other marbles require two coats of water proofing compound—Georgia marble needs nothing.

Georgia marble stands the test of 12,000 pounds to the square inch.

The most beautiful buildings, monuments and memorials in the United States are made of Georgia marble .

The largest block of marble ever quarried in the United States came from a Georgia quarry.

HISTORIC GEORGIA

First colony settled in an unselfish spirit.

First and only colony aided financially by the English Parliament.

First to rule slavery from the colony.

First to legislate against the slave trade.

First to rule rum from a colony.

First to trail the Spanish flag.

First to have a commissioned ship.

First to send a schooner against the British.

First to send powder to Bunker Hill.

Only colony to have a Queen, an Emperor and an Empress.

Only colony made free, sovereign and independent before the Declaration of Independence.

The only colony that ever became a Military Colony.

The only colony that had no tomahawking by the Indians.

First of the Southern colonies to sign the United States Constitution.

First state to defy a President of the United States for interfering with her State Rights.

The Revolution asked for 750 men as her quota, and she sent 5,000.

Georgia has the stone throne of "Grey Eagle," the Chief of the Cherokee Indians—*Georgia stone.*

There have been 14 periods of United States history and Georgia has had a prominent part in each.

There were 56 battles and skirmishes on Georgia soil during the Revolution; 241 heroes lie buried on her soil.

According to population, Georgia sent more troops in Spanish-American War.

First to plant the flag at Manilla—Tom Brumby.

First to legislate to make President Davis' birthday, June 3, a legal holiday—Waynesboro Chapter U. D. C.

First to suggest a State day—February 12, the founding of Georgia—Miss Francis Leitcher Mitchell, Athens, Ga.

GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED STATES

Georgia gave to the Federal Government Alabama and Mississippi.

Georgia gave to the Cabinet during Washington's, John Adams' and Thomas Jefferson's administrations a Postmaster-General—Joseph Habersham.

During James Madison's and James Monroe's administrations, a Secretary of the Treasury—William H. Crawford.

During Andrew Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, a Secretary of State and an Attorney General—John Forsyth, John McP. Berrien.

During Zachary Taylor's administration, a Secretary of War—George Crawford.



During James Buchanan's administration, a Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb.

During Ulysses S. Grant's administration, an Attorney General—Amos S. Akerman.

During Grover Cleveland's administration, a Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith.

Georgia gave two Speakers of the House—Howell Cobb, Chas. Crisp.

Georgia gave as Ministers to foreign courts:

1813—William H. Crawford, France.

1819—John Forsyth, Spain.

1845—William H. Stiles, Austria.

1853—Henry R. Jackson, Austria and Mexico.

1886 and 1887—Alexander R. Lawton, Austria.

1917—Pleasant Stovall, Switzerland.

PRESIDENTS OF SENATE

Abraham Baldwin, 1801-1809.

John Milledge, 1809.

William H. Crawford, 1812-1813.

William H. Crawford was nominated for President of the United States but ill health forced him to decline the nomination.

Associate Chief Justice—Joseph Rucker Lamar, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Georgia born.

GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

Georgia gave to the Confederate Congress:

Howell Cobb, President Provisional and Permanent Congress.

Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of Confederate States.

Robert Toombs, Secretary of State.

Benjamin H Hill, Confidential Adviser to President Jefferson Davis.

Francis S. Bartow, the first general killed in the War between the States.

Thos. R. R. Cobb wrote the first draft of the Confederate Constitution.

Martin J. Crawford, a Commissioner of Peace.

Augustus R. Wright and Augustus Kenan, signers of Confederate Constitution, and Members of Confederate Congress.

Eugenius Nisbett wrote the Ordinance of Secession.

William M. Browne, Secretary of State.

Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

John Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War.

James D. Bullock, Naval Agent to England.

First state to have a governor for four consecutive terms —Joseph E. Brown.

Alexander R. Lawton, Quartermaster General.
Isaac M. St. John, Commissary General.
G. E. W. Nelson, Superintendent Public Printing.
Georgia furnished:
Ninety-four Regiments.
Thirty-six Battalions.
Eight Major Generals.
Eight Lieutenant-Generals.
Forty-seven Brigadier-Generals.
There were 262 battles and skirmishes on Georgia soil during the War between the States.

GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES

When the United States Government wished a Commissioner to the First Paris Exposition, Madame Octavia Le Vert, Augusta, Ga., was chosen; the first woman ever so honored.

When Texas wanted a President for her Republic she sent for Mirabeau Lamar, of Columbus, Ga.

When Mississippi needed some one to plan for her secession, she appointed L. Q. C. Lamar of Georgia to do it.

When Alabama needed a leader for her forces in the Spanish-American War, she chose that "*Wizard of the Saddle,*" General Joe Wheeler, born in Georgia.

When New York wanted the Hudson River tunnelled, she found William G. McAdoo, of Marietta, Ga., able to do it.

California needed an astronomer and geologist and she sent for Joseph LeConte, of Georgia, the greatest in the United States.

Texas Republic wanted a flag and sent to Joanna Troutman, of Georgia, to make it—1836. (See *"Disputed Points in History."*

The Lick Observatory in California was suggested by Joseph LeConte, of Georgia.

They needed a good man to finance it and sent to Georgia for Captain R. S. Floyd, Camden County.

FIRST IN CONFEDERATE WORK

First to have a Wayside Home—Kingston, Ga.

First to have a Confederate Hospital—Mrs. Isaac Winship, Macon, Ga.

First to organize a Memorial Association—Miss Lizzie Rutherford, Columbus, Ga.

First to plan Memorial Day, Miss Lizzie Rutherford (Mrs. Ellis) and her Secretary, Mrs. Williams, Columbus, Ga.

First to celebrate Memorial Day—Columbus, Ga., April, 1866.

First to offer troops to the Confederate Cause—Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Savannah, Ga.

First to call Winnie Davis the "Daughter of the Confederacy"—Gen. John B. Gordon.

First to suggest uniting the Divisions and Chapters of the Daughters into a General U. D. C.—Mrs. L. M. Raines, Savannah, Ga.

First to suggest a common badge for the U. D. C.—Mrs. L. M. Raines, Savannah, Ga.

First to suggest the Cross of Honor—Mrs. Alexander S. Erwin, Athens, Ga. (Daughter of Gen. Howell Cobb.)

First to suggest design adopted for Cross of Honor—Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, Atlanta, Ga.

First Chapter to bestow Crosses of Honor—Laura Rutherford Chapter, Athens, Ga.

First to receive a Cross of Honor—Capt. Alexander S. Erwin, Athens, Ga.

First to suggest a State Historian U. D. C.—Mrs. C. Helen Plane, Atlanta, Ga., 1896.

First to suggest U. D. C. Scholarships for Confederate descendants—Mrs. C. Helen Plane, Atlanta, Ga.

First Scholarship offered—Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga.

First to suggest a Memorial Building to Winnie Davis—Mrs. Hallie Rounsaville, Rome, Ga.

First to suggest the Essay Contest, U. D. C.—Miss Mandeville.

First to present a medal for best essay—Mrs. James L. Sexton, Savannah, Ga.

First to suggest Children of Confedercay Chapters—Mrs. McDowell Wolff, Atlanta.

First to organize a Chapter—Mrs. Albert Howell, Atlanta (The Julia Jackson Chapter.)

First President of the Children of Confederacy—Mrs. Wyllemette Williams, Atlanta, Ga.

First Children of Confederacy to enroll on Founder's Roll, Stone Mountain.

Georgia had the only gunpowder factory in the South in 1861—Augusta, Ga.

A gun made in Athens, Ga., in the Sixties—*Cook Enfield*—is the only one recorded in the Official Records.

First and only mother to send ten sons to the Confederate Army, first enlistment.

First and only father to send twelve sons to the Confederate Army, first call for troops.

GEORGIA'S INVENTORS

Joseph Watkins, Petersburg, Ga., inventor of cotton gin in 1792.

First to suggest the brush in cotton gin—Mrs. Hillhouse, Augusta, Ga.

Francis Robert Goulding, Roswell, Ga., inventor of the sewing machine.

William Longstreet, Augusta, Ga., inventor of the steamboat, 1806.

Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of ether as an aesthetic, 1842.

Dr. Battey, of Rome, revolutionized surgery.

A Georgia man made the engine for the *Savannah,* the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic.

First to have ironclad steamboat with ram—Charles Austin.

First to plan a passenger railroad—Ebenezer Jenks, 1825.

First to invent a cotton tie—Dudley Lee, Blakely.

First to invent a circular saw—Cox, 1795.

First to suggest the Ferris Wheel—Osborn Lowney, Jefferson.

First to invent revolving cannon—James Stewart.

First to invent a machine for manufacturing cloth—Eugene A. Luster.

First to cup trees for turpentine manufacture—Chas. Herty.

GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION

In 1777, Georgia's Constitution said, "Schools shall be erected in *each county* and supported at the expense of the state."

In 1783, Georgia's Legislature appropriated 1,000 acres of land to each county to support the free schools. (Remember Georgia had no public schools until after Reconstruction days.)

In 1784, the Legislature appropriated 40,000 acres for a State University, and Governor Milledge added 660 additional acres.

After the Revolution academies in every county were endowed by the state—*St. Mary's in Camden County has now some of the funds derived from the state.*

Richmond Academy, Augusta, Ga., the first free high school in the United States, was then endowed—1783.

First State University—1784, Athens, Ga.

First college to confer degrees upon women—Weslevan Female College, Macon, Ga., 1836.

BAPTIST

Mercer College, Penfield, Ga., 1833.
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

METHODIST

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., 1836.
Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

PRESBYTERIAN

Oglethorpe College, Milledgeville, Ga., 1837.
Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.
The second Manual Labor School in the United States—Athens, Ga.

GEORGIA IN LEGISLATURE

Sidney Lanier's poems combine the idealism of the North, South, East and West, therefore America's greatest poet. He belongs to Georgia.

Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), is without doubt the greatest writer of animal stories for children. He belongs to Georgia.

Charles Colcock Jones, the greatest American historian after George Bancroft, belongs to Georgia.

Henry Grady, "The Peacemaker," belongs to Georgia.

Frank Stanton, the "Poet of The Constitution," belongs to Georgia.

Daniel G. Bickers, the "Poet of The Savannah News," belongs to Georgia.

First to have a hymn book—John Wesley, published at Charleston, S. C.

GEORGIA'S MINERALS

Georgia's gold the purest in the world. Before the gold in California was discovered practically all the gold in the United States came from Georgia. The United States mint was at Dahlonega.

Georgia has more minerals than any other state.

One county has 41 minerals.

One county has fuller's earth to supply the United States.

The discovery of bauxite in America was at Rome, Floyd County, Ga., 1887.

The cap of Washington's Monument, the tallest in the world, is made from Georgia aluminum.

On the Holland property in Floyd County, started the bauxite mining in the United States.

All the greater time divisions of geological history are represented in Georgia with two exceptions.

Georgia reserve iron ores are estimated to be 300,000,000 tons, enough to last 1,000 years—175 square miles.

The largest manganese mines in the United States are in Bartow County.

The materials for cement, found at Anslie, near Macon, Ga., is sufficient to give 3,000 barrels a day for two hundred years.

Nine hundred and twenty million tons of coal is estimated to still be beneath Georgia soil—142 square miles of coal.

The mines of White County, Georgia, for many years has been chief producers of asbestos in the United States.

Beds of fuller's earth lie fifty feet deep in Bibb and Twiggs Counties.

One-half the ocher in the United States is in Georgia.

One-half the barytes in the United States is in Georgia.

The clay products of Georgia exceed that of any other mineral product of the state.

Blue diamond mines of Georgia have been bought by Tiffany.

Georgia at one time was chief corundum producing state in this country—this is next to the diamond in hardness.

Yes, Georgia has her diamonds, rubies, amethysts, agates, opals, garnets, moonstones, pearls, sapphires, topaz, emery and other precious stones—too many to mention. Come to Georgia and see them for yourself.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Columbus, Ga., first made prescription for coca-cola.

Finest beach in America—Cumberland Island.

First woman United States Senator—Mrs. Rebecca Felton, Cartersville, Ga.

First Relief Association organized in Spanish-American War—Miss Ella Powell, Atlanta, Ga.

First steamship to cross the Atlantic—350 tons—sailed May 24, 1819—twenty-six days.

Brunswick, Ga., the largest crosstie market in the world.

Savannah, Ga., has the lowest per cent of illiteracy, for size, in the world—(World's Almanac.)

A tree that owns itself—the deed recorded—Athens, Ga. William H. Jackson gave it.

The only doubled-barrel cannon in the world—Athens, Georgia.

A tree whose branches spread 120 feet—Brunswick, Ga.

Grier's Almanac belongs to Georgia.

Georgia has a half million horespower in her water powers, and ranks second in amount of hydro-electric current in use in the South.

Georgia has the largest and second largest commercial fertilizer plants in the world.

Georgia is the only state that has a city that has never permitted intoxicants to be sold—Tifton.

Athens, Ga., the lowest death rate of its size in the world. (World's Almanac.)

Georgia has a county (Clarke) that furnishes all material necessary for good roads.

"The most beautiful beach, the most interesting beach in the world; the most beautiful island in the Western Hemisphere" is St. Simon's.

First in America to build an orphan asylum—1740.

First to have a vagrancy law—1813.

First to have a head right policy—200 acres to every settler and 50 acres to every child.

First to have a Sunday School—John Wesley, Savannah, Ga., February 15, 1736. (Second Sunday after landing.)

First to ordain a negro preacher—George Lester, 1774.

First to invent an Indian alphabet—Sequoyah—George Guess.

First colony to appoint a Thanksgiving Day—Oglethorpe, in Augusta, 1735.

First to have rural delivery—J. E. Ponder.

First to suggest it—Thomas E. Watson.

First state to pass the Married Woman's Act, giving a

woman the right to manage her own property. This before woman's suffrage.

First state to forbid the imprisonment of women for debt.

First to codify the English law to principles of equity—Thos. R. R. Cobb.

First to have a paper mill in the South—1839.

First to make cotton seed oil—Athens, Ga., 1829.

First to have a railroad commission—Robert Toombs, 1877, Americus.

First to have thread made from cotton—sent to Richard Leake, Massachusetts.

First to try chopping out cotton with a hoe—Purnal Truett, 1818.

First to send a bale of cotton to England—James Habersham or Samuel Auspourgeur—both Georgians.

First to use a sewing machine—Mrs. F. R. Goulding.

First woman to own and edit a newspaper—The Washington Gazette—Mrs. Hillhouse, of Wilkes County.

First to cultivate grapes—Worsham de Lyon, 1735.

First bay tree in America.

First horses in America.

Oliver Goldsmith alludes to Georgia in his "Deserted Village."

First philosophical apparatus brought to the South—Dr. Henry Jackson, for Franklin College, 1817.

First woman in the world to receive a diploma—Miss Catherine Brewer.

First woman to own and be president of a railroad—Mrs. J. P. Williams, Atlanta.

Finest flute player in the world—Sidney Lanier.

First woman to give two United States Chief Justices to her country—Mrs. Williamson.

First to have a State Day (Georgia) authorized by law—Joseph Habersham Chapter D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.

First state to give her women full and equal rights by law, and this before suffrage.

The largest twine mill in the world—Porterdale, Ga.

Georgia wool the best in the South.

Georgia shad (Ogeechee) is the best.

Georgia wood made the six frigates in War of 1812.

Three-fourths of all the wrapping tobacco in the United States grows in Georgia.

Queen Charlotte's wedding gown made from Georgia's raw silk.

The Lick Observatory in California was suggested by a Georgia man.

Augusta is the only city of any size where the Confederate flag floated undisturbed for the four years.

Georgia had a man that lived to be 132 and married when he was 126—Rev. J. W. Lee is authority.

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., are marked by guns made in Augusta, Ga.

FIRSTS IN AGRICULTURE

First to send out an agricultural train.

First to have a Farmers' Club—Dr. Edwin Newton, 1891.

First to have a Department of Agriculture—1810.

First to issue an agricultural paper—Southern Cultivator.

First state to give free transportation to farmers' conventions.

Second Botanical Garden in the South. (See weeping willow from Napoleon's grave in Athens, Ga.)

First to diversify crops—First prize at St. Louis Exposition.

First to organize a Boys' Corn Club in the South—G. C. Adams, 1904.

Finest pimento peppers in the world grown in middle Georgia.

Georgia's tobacco won first prize at Paris Exposition.

First Agricultural Experiment Station in the world—Savannah, 1733.

Long staple cotton first grown in Georgia.

Cotton first planted for commercial use.

Georgia raised a watermelon weighing 147½ pounds.

Georgia's cassava produces more starch to the acre.

One county in Georgia raised a cabbage weight 27 pounds—48 inches in diameter and 144 inches in circumference.

First in peaches as to flavor ,size and excellence.

Georgia's apples won first prize at International Horticultural Exposition.

Georgia has the largest tobacco plantation in the world—25,000 acres, and employs 3,500 hands.

Six crops a year have been raised on the same Georgia soil.

First in sweet potatoes—sends yam slips to California.

Georgia soil and climate produce anything that can be grown in any other part of the United States.

HENRY GRADY SAID:

"When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, amid his teeming orchards and vineyards, dairies and barns, plant his own crops in his own wisdom and grow them in independence, making cotton and tobacco clean surplus, and selling these in his own time and in his own chosen mar-

ket and getting pay in cash, then and not till then will be the breaking of the fulness of a new day."

Georgia farmers can do this today and bid defiance to the boll weevil if they will.

COUNTIES OF GEORGIA

(Name and When Laid Out; County Seat and District; For Whom Named and Why Named.)

APPLING (1818)----------Baxley, Eleventh District
Daniel Appling; Colonel, War of 1912.

ATKINSON----------Pearson, Eleventh District
Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

BAKER (1825)----------Neweton, Second District
John Baker; Colonel, American Revolution.

BACON----------Alma, Eleventh District
Hon. A. O. Bacon.

BALDWIN (1803)----------Milledgeville, Tenth District
Abraham Baldwin; Member of Continental Congress, Statesman and Teacher.

BANKS (1853)----------Homer, Ninth District
Richard Banks; Physician.

BARTOW (1861)----------Cartersville, Seventh District
Francis S. Barton; Confederate General.

BEN HILL (1907)----------Fitzgerald, Third District
Benj. H. Hill; Statesman.

BERRIEN (1856)----------Nashville, Eleventh District
John M. Berrien; Statesman.

BIBB (1822)----------Macon, Sixth District
W. W. Bibb; Physician.

BLECKLEY (1912)----------Cochran, Twelfth District
Logan E. Bleckley; Judge and Poet.

BRANTLEY----------Hoboken, Eleventh District

BROOKS (1856)----------Quitman, Eleventh District
Preston L. Brooks; S. C. Statesman.

BRYAN (1793)----------Clyde, First District
Jonathan Bryan; Revolutionary Patriot, Statesman.

BULLOCH (1796)----------Statesboro, First District
Archibald Bulloch; Am. Revolution, Statesman.

BURKE (1777)----------Waynesboro, First District
Edmund Burke; English Statesman.

BUTTS (1825)----------Jackson, Sixth District
Sam Butts; Patriot of 1812.

BARROW----------Winder, Ninth District
David C. Barrow; Chancellor University.

COWETA (1826)----------Newnan, Fourth District
Indian Chief; Indian Tribe.

CRAWFORD (1822)----------Knoxville, Sixth District
Wm. H. Crawforrd; Statesman.

CRISP (1905)----------Cordele, Third District
Chas. F. Crisp; Statesman.

CASS (1832)----------Cassvillee
Lewis Cass; Brigadier General of 1812.

CALHOUN (1834)----------Morgan, Second District
John C. Calhoun; South Carolina Statesman.

CAMDEN (1777)----------St. Mary's, Eleventh District
Earl of Camden; English Statesman.

CANDLER----------Metter, First District
Governor Allen D. Candler.

CAMPBELL (1828)----------Fairburn, Fifth District
Duncan G. Campbell; Distinguished Georgian.

CARROLL (1826)----------Carrollton, Fourth District
Chas. Carroll; Statesman. (Md.)

CATOOSA (1853)----------Ringgold, Seventh District
Catoosa; Indian Tribe.

CHARLTON (1854)----------Folkston, Eleventh District
R. M. Charlton; Poet.

CHATHAM (1777)----------Savannah, First District
Earl of Chatham; English Statesman.

CHATTAHOOCHEE (1854)---------Cusseta, Fourth District
Chattahoochee River.

CHATTOOGA (1838)--------Summerville, Seventh District
Chattooga River.

CHEROKEE (1832)----------Canton, Ninth District
Indian Tribe; Cherokee Indians.

CLARKE (1801)----------Athens, Eighth District
Elijah Clarke; Revolutionary Hero.

CLAY (1854)----------Ft. Gaines, Third District
Henry Clay; Statesman, (Ky.)

CLAYTON (1858)----------Jonesboro, Sixth District
A. S. Clayton; Statesman.

CLINCH (1850)----------Homerville ,Eleventh District
Duncan S. Clinch; General.

COBB (1832)----------Marietta, Seventh District
Thos. W. Cobb; Statesman.

COOK----------Adel, Eleventh District
General Philip Cook.

COFFEE (1854)----------D--ouglas, Eleventh District
John Coffee; General.

COLQUITT (1856)----------Moultrie, Second District
Walter T. Colquitt; Statesman.

COLUMBIA (1790)----------Appling, Tenth District
Christopher Columbus; Discoverer.

DADE (1817)----------Trentno, Seventh District
Francis Dade; Soldier.

DAWSON (1857)----------Dawsonville, Ninth District
Wm. C. Dawson; Statesman.

DECATUR (1823)----------Bainbridge, Second District
Stephen Decatur; Naval Officer.

DEKALB (1822)----------Decatur, Fifth District
Baron DeKalb; Revolutionary Hero.

DODGE (1870)----------Eastman, Twelfth District
Wm. E. Dodge; Wealthy Financier.

DOOLY (182)1----------Vienna, Third District
John Dooly; Soldier.

DOUGHERTY (1853)----------Albany, Second District
Chas. Dougherty; Judge Western Circuit.

DOUGLAS (1870)----------Douglasville, Fifth District
Stephen A. Douglas; Statesman.

EARLY (1818)----------Blakely, Second District
Peter Early; Governor of Georgia.

ECHOLS (1858)----------Statesville, Eleventh District
Robt. M. Echols; General, Mexican War.

EFFINGHAM (1777)----------Springfield, First District
Lord Effingham; English Statesman.

ELBERT (1790)----------Elberton, Eighth District
Samuel Elbert; Governor of Georgia.

EMANUEL (1812)----------Swainsboro, Twelfth District
David Emanuel; Governor of Georgia.

EVANS----------Claxton, First District
General Clement Evans.

FANNIN (1854)----------Blue Ridge, Ninth District
J. W. Fannin; Soldier, Texas, Mexico.

FAYETTE (1821)----------Fayetteville, Sixth District
Marquis Lafayette; French Soldier.

FLOYD (1832)----------Rome, Seventh District
John Floyd; Patriot of 1812.

FORSYTH (1832)----------Cumming, Ninth District
John Forsyth; Governor of Georgia.

FRANKLIN (1786)----------Carnesville, Eighth District
Benj. Franklin; Philosopher and Patriot.

FULTON (1853)----------Atlanta, Fifth District
Robt. Fulton; Inventor, Perfected Steamboat.

GILMER (1832)----------Ellijay, Ninth District
Geo. R. Gilmer; Governor of Georgia.

GLASCOCK (1857)----------Gibson, Tenth District
Thos. Glascock; Officer, State Militia.

GLYNN (1777)----------Brunswick, Eleventh District
John Glynn; Member English Parliament.

GORDON (1850)----------Calhoun, Seventh District
Wm. W. Gordon; First President of Central R. R.

GRADY (1905)----------Cairo, Second District
Henry W. Grady; Brilliant Orator and Editor Constitution, Peacemaker.

GREENE (1786)----------Greensboro, Eighth District
Nathaniel Greene; Revolutionary Soldier and General.

GWINNETT (1818)----------Lawrenceville, Ninth District
Button Gwinnett; Governor of Georgia, Signer Declaration Independence.

HABERSHAM (1818)----------Clarkesville, Ninth District
Joseph Habersham; Statesman.

HALL (1818)----------Gainesville, Ninth District
Lyman Hall; Governor of Georgia, Signer Declaration Independence.

HANCOCK (1793)----------Sparta ,Tenth District
John Hancock; President Continental Congress, First Signer Declaration Independence.

HARALSON (1856)----------Buchanan ,Seventh District
Hugh A. Haralson; Officer State Militia.

HARRIS (1827)----------Hamilton, Fourth District
Chas. Harris; Noted Lawyer of Savannah.

HART (1853)----------Hartwell, Eighth District
Nancy Hart; Revolutionary Heroine.

HEARD (1830)----------Franklin, Fourth District
Stephen Heard; Governor of Georgia.

HENRY (1821)----------McDonough, Sixth District
Patrick Henry; American Statesman.

HOUSTON (1821)----------Perry, Twelfth District
John Houston; Governor of Georgia.

IRWIN (1818)----------Ocilla, Eleventh District
Jared Irwin; Governor of Georgia.

JACKSON (1796)----------Jeefferson, Ninth District
James Jackson; Governor of Georgia, Revolutionary General.

JASPER (1812)----------Monticello, Sixth District
Sergeant Jasper; Revolutionary Hero.

JEFF DAVIS (1905)----------Hazlehurst, Eelevent District
Jefferson Davis; President of Confederacy.

JEFFERSON (1796)----------Louisville, Tenth District
Thos. Jefferson; President of United States.

JENKINS (1905)----------Millen, First District
Chas. J. Jenkins; Governor of Georgia.

JOHNSON (1858)----------Wrightsville, Twelfth District
Herschel V. Johnson; Governor of Georgia.

JONES (1807)----------Gray, Sixth District
James Jones; Distinguished Lawyer.

LAMAR----------Barnesville, Sixth District
Hon. W. G. Brantley.

LAURENS (1807)----------Dublin, Twelfth District
John Laurens; Lieutenant Colonel, American Revolution.

LANIER----------Eleventh District
Sidney Lanier; Poet, Greatest Flute Player in the World.

LEE (1826)----------Leesburg, Third District
Richard H. Lee; Member Continental Congress, Virginia.

LIBERTY (1777)----------Hinesville, First District
Events in History; Liberty, Commemorated Patriotism.

LINCOLN (1796)----------Lincolnton, Tenth District
Benjamin Lincoln; General, Revolution.

LOWNDES (1825)----------Valdosta, Eleventh District
Wm. L. Lowndes; South Carolina Statesman.

LUMPKIN (1838)----------Dahlonega, Ninth District
Wilson Lumpkin; Governor of Georgia.

LONG----------First District
Dr. Crawford W. Long; Discoverer of Anaesthesia.

McDUFFIE (1871)----------Thomson, Tenth District
Geo. McDuffie; Orator and Statesman, South Carolina.

McINTOSH (1793)----------Darien, First District
McIntosh Family; Revolutionary Heroes.

MACON (1837)----------Oglethorpee, Third District
Nathaniel Macon; Statesman, North Carolina.

MADISON (1811)----------Danielsville, Eighth District
James Madison; President United States.

MARION (1827)----------Buena Vista, Fourth District
Francis Marion; Revolutionary Hero, South Carolina.

MERIWETHER (1827)----------Greenville, Fourth District
David Meriwether; Distinguished Officer State Militia.

MILLER (1856)----------Colquitt, Second District
Andrew J. Miller; Distinguished Jurist.

MILTON (1857)----------Alpharetta, Ninth District
John Milton; Georgia's First Secretary of State.

MITCHELL (1857)----------Camilla, Seecond District
David B. Mitchell; Governor of Georgia.

MONROE (1821)----------Forsyth, Sixth District
James Monroe; President of United States.

MONTGOMERY (1793)--------Mt. Vernon, Twelfth District
Richard Montgomery; Major-General, American Revolution.

MORGAN (1807)----------Madison, Eighth District
Daniel Morgan; General, American Revo lution.

MURRAY (1832)----------Spring Place, Seventh District
Thos. W. Murray; Distinguished Lawyer and Legislator.

MUSCOGEE (1826)----------Columbus, Fourth District
Muscogee Indians: Creek Confederacy of Indians.

NEWTON (1821)----------Covington, Eighth District
John Newton; Sergeant, Revolutionary War, South Carolina.

OCONEE (1875)----------Watkinsville, Eighth District
Oconee River; River.

OGLETHORPE (1793)----------Lexington, Eighth District
Jas. Oglethorpe; Founder of Georgia.

PAULDING (1832)----------Dallas, Seventh District
John Paulding.

PICKENS (1853)----------Jasper, Ninth District
Andrew Pickens; General, Revolution, South Carolina.

PIERCE (1857)----------Blackshear, Eleventh District
Franklin Pierce; President of United States.

PIKE (1832)----------Zebeulon, Sixth District
Zebulon M. Pike; Discoverer of Pike's Peak.

POLK (1851)----------Ceedartown, Seevnth District
Jas. K. Polk; President of United States.

PULASKI (1808)----------awkinsville, Twelfth District
Count Pulaski; Polish Nobleman.

PUTNAM (1807)H----------Eatonton, Eighth District
Israel Putnam; Patriot, American Revolution.

PEACH (1924)----------Fort Valley, Twelfth District
Peach Crop; Georgia Pride.

QUITMAN (1858)----------Georgetown, Third District
John A. Quitman; Soldier, Mexican War.

RABUN (1819)----------Clayton, Ninth District
William Rabun; Governor of Georgia.

RANDOLPH (1828)----------Cuthbert, Third District
John Randolph; Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, Statesman.

RICHMOND (1777)----------Augusta, Tenth District
Duke of Richmond; English Statesman, House of Peers.

ROCKDALE (1870)----------Conyers, Fifth District
Rockdale Church; Church.

SCHLEY (1857)----------Ellaville, Third District
William Schley; Governor of Georgia.

SCREVEN (1793)----------Sylvania, First District
James Screven; General, American Revolution.

SPALDING (1851)----------Griffin, Sixth District
Thos. Spalding; Wealthy Planter, Member Congress, Statesman.

STEPHENS (1905)----------Toccoa, Ninth District
Alex H. Setphens; Governor of Georgia.

STEWART (1830)----------Lumpkin, Third District
Danl. Stewart; General, American Revolution.

SUMTER (1831)----------Americus, Third District
Thos. Sumter; General, American Revolution, South Carolina.

SEMINOLE ----------Second District
Seminole Indians; Indian Tribe.

TALBOT (1827)----------Talbotton, Fourth District
Matthew Talbot; Governor of Georgia.

TALIAFERRO (1825)--------Carwfordville, Tenth District
Benjamin Taliaferro; General, American Revolution.

TATNALL (1801)----------Reidsville, First District
Josiah Tatnall; Naval Commander, Revolution.

TAYLOR (1852)----------Butler, Third District
Zachary Taylor; President United States, "Old Rough and Ready."

TELFAIR (1807)----------McRaee, Twelfth District
Edward Telfair; Governor of Georgia, Patriot in Revolution.

TERRELL (1856)----------Dawson, Third District
Dr. Wm. Terrell; Physician.

THOMAS (1825)----------Thomasville, Second District
Jett Thomas; General, War 812, Major-General State Militia.

TIFT (1905)----------Tifton, Seecond District
Nelson Tift; Member Congress.

TOOMBS (1905)----------Lyons, Twelfth District
Robt. Toombs General Confederate Army, United States Senator, Member Congress, President Davis' Cabinet.

TOWNS (1856)----------Hiawassee, Ninth District
Geo. N. Towns; Governor of Georgia.

TROUP (1826)----------LaGrange, Fourth District
Geo. M. Troup; Governor of Georgia.

TURNER (1905)----------Ashburn, Third District
Henry G. Turner; Member Congress, Judge Supreme Court of Georgia.

TWIGGS (1809)----------Jeffersonville, Twelfth District
John Twiggs; General.

TREUTLEN----------Soperton, Twelfth District
John Adam Treutlen; First Governor of Georgia.

UNION (1832)----------Blairsville, Eighth District
Union; Loyalty to Federal Government.

UPSON (1824)----------Thomaston, Sixth District
Stephen Upson; Distinguished Lawyer and Legislator.

WALKER (1833)----------LaFayette, Seventh District
Freeman Walker; United States Senator.

WALTON (1818)----------Monroe, Eighth District
George Walton; Governor of Georgia, Signer of Independence.

WARE (1824)----------Waycross, Eleventh District
Nicholas Ware; United States Senttor.

WARREN (1793)----------Warrenton, Tenth District
Joseph Warren; Major-General, Revolution.

WASHINGTON (1784)----------Sandersville, Tenth District
Geo. Washington; Father of His Country.

WAYNE (1805)----------Jesup, Eleventh District
Anthony Wayne; Soldier, General Revolution.

WEBSTER (1850)----------Preston, Third District
Daniel Webster; American Statesman.

WHEELER (1912)----------Alamo, Twelfth District
Jos. E. Wheeler; Confederate and Spanish-American War, General.

WHITE (1857)----------Cleveland, Ninth District
John White; Patriot, Revolution.

WHITFIELD (1851)----------Dalton, Seventh District
Geo. Whitfield; Great Pulpit Orator.

WILCOX (1857)----------Abbeville, Twelfth District
Mark Wilcox; Distinguished Officer State Militia.

WILKES (1777)----------Washington, Eighth District
John Wilkes; Member English Parliament.

WILKINSON (1803)----------Irwinton, Tenth District
James Wilkinsson; Major-General, American Revolution.

WORTH (1853)----------Sylvester, Third District
William J. Worth; Major-General, War with Mexico.

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