

Reflector

1933

Georgia Southern University

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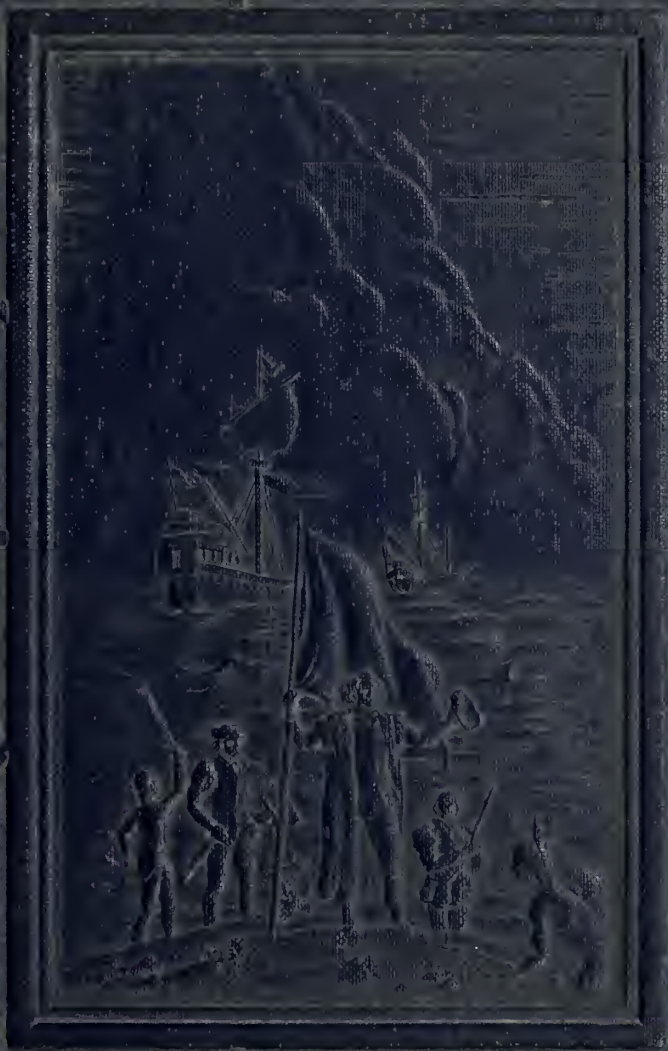


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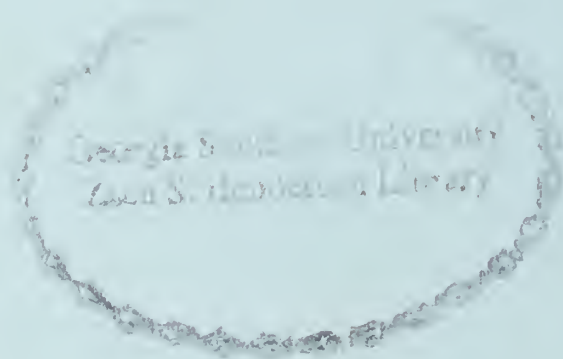
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SOUTH GEORGIA
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Y E A R B O O K
of
SOUTH GEORGIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
STATESBORO, GEORGIA

7

1 9 3 3



FOREWORD

*When the golden age of time
Has turned backward in its flight,
And a song from mem'ry's pages
Breaks the stillness of the night,
It will play upon our heartstrings
And waft us back an aeon or two.
'Twill be the echo of the praises
That we sing, T. C., to you.
Silver words of truth and beauty,
Written with a golden pen,
Could not reveal our love for you
To the future tribes of men.
May there be a true Reflection
Mirrored here on every page;
A story that will live forever
Despite the perils of the Age.*

CHARLES M. SNELLING, A.M., Sc.D.	Chancellor University System of Georgia
GUY H. WELLS, A.B., A.M.	President of the College
Z. S. HENDERSON, B.S., A.M.	Dean of the College
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MAE MICHAEL	Secretary to the President
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ELEANOR RAY, A.B.	Librarian
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HOY TAYLOR, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.	History
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MARIE WOOD, A.B., A.M.	Critic Teacher
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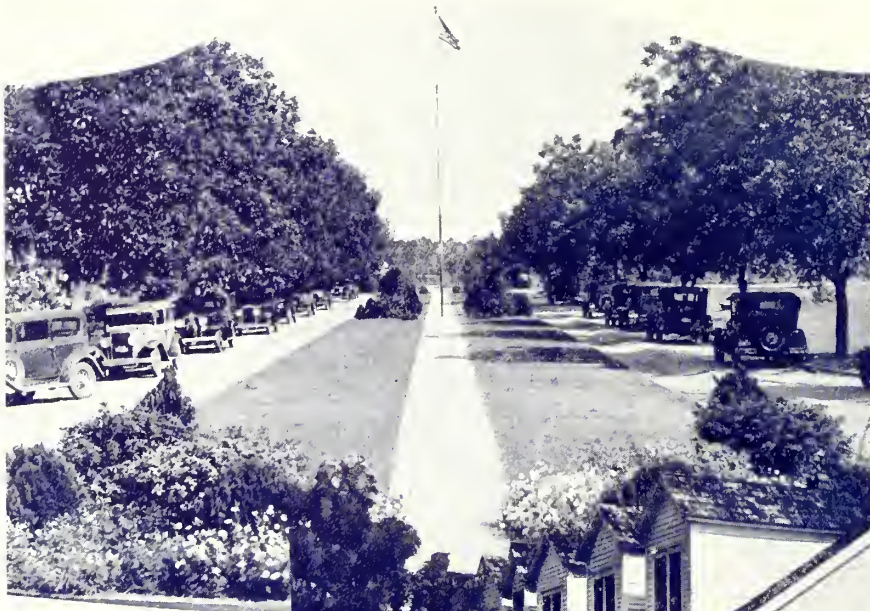
MR. WELLS



MR. HENDERSON











THE YEAR 1932-1933 ON THE CAMPUS

AS THE 1932-33 session of the South Georgia Teachers College comes to a close a number of changes are noted on the campus.

During the school year there have been many physical changes. The highway from Statesboro to the college and through the grounds has been paved. A sidewalk has been paved part of the way from the city to the college, and shrubbery has been planted along the way.

Four new tennis courts have been completed during the year with plans for four more underway. Much new shrubbery has been added on the campus and the new open air theatre stage has been completed on the lakeside. "Lake Wells" which was completed last spring, now has a much larger lake as a companion.

There have been improvements in the dormitories, in the gymnasium, and in the administration building. The library has been enlarged to take care of the many new books added during the year including the three thousand volumes donated by Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight. There have also been new equipment added in the dining hall and kitchen and much new furniture has been put in the place of the older furniture in the administration building and the dormitories.

As this book goes to press a new building is under construction on the campus. This new building, to be a training school, is located just behind East Dormitory, between the dormitory and the president's home. The building is of brick, has six large rooms and four half size rooms. There are also four office and conference rooms. The style of the building is similar to that of other buildings on the campus, this style architecture being known as Georgian style.

On the second floor of the building there will be two large rooms for the permanent homes of the two societies, the Oglethorpe, and the Stephens.

When the building is completed it will be the first unit of a larger building which is to be constructed later in the form of the letter H.



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POWELL, LINCIE DEE
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SPEARS, MELTON
STEPHENS, RALPH
THOMPSON, HAZEL
THRIFT, GEORGE
VANDIVER, LILLIAN



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 ENECKS, KATHRYN
 FRANKLIN, LEHMAN
 GASKINS, RALPH
 GRAHL, MAURICE
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 GRUSHKIN, SAM
 HALE, CLIFF
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 IVEY, IRBY
 JERNIGAN, OLLIE MAE

JOINER, OSCAR
 KENNEDY, FRANK
 KINNEY, EUGENE
 LEWIS, ROUNTREE
 LINDSEY, RETA
 MARTIN, MRS. GERTRUDE
 MOORE, REBA
 MOSELEY, ELIZABETH
 MURPHY, JOSEPHINE
 NEVILLE, SAM
 NICHOLS, I. D.
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 PARKER, FRANCES
 RIGGS, J. W.
 ROUNTREE, C. G.
 ROZIER, LORENA

RUSHTON, EDGAR
 SANDIFER, PRESTON
 SHAFER, CHARLES
 SLAYDEN, HERBERT
 SORRIER, ELIZABETH
 STALPLETON, WENDELL
 STORY, CARL J.
 STRICKLAND, FLORICE
 SULLIVAN, JAMES
 VINING, DAISY
 WALL, NEWTON
 WARNOCK, OLEN
 WATERS, ORLEY
 WELLS, MRS. GUY H.
 WATSON, JOHN
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LEONARD KENT, <i>Student Council Representative</i>	

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DIXON, RUBY	JAMES, EDGAR	MUNCH, CHARLES
DOSTER, HENRIETTA	JAY, DOROTHY	MUNDY, CAROLYN

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PARKER, LULA WAY
PIPPIN, SARA
PITTS, JANE
PITTS, ROBERT
POPPELL, RENA
POWELL, J. W.
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PROCTOR, LOUIS

PYE, NINA
QUANTOCK, LOUISE
QUATTLEBAUM, FRANK
RAMSEY, TALMADGE
RHODES, JOE
RIMES, MELBA
ROUNTREE, MILDRED
SHIVER, RUBY L.
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SMITH, ROY
SMITH, KYLE
STAPLETON, PEARCE
STAPLETON, SIDNEY
SUDBATH, JULIA

SULLIVAN, BARRIE
TAYLOR, HENRY
THOMAS, BERNICE
TIPPINS, HILDA
TROWELL, GRACE
TULLIS, WILLIE
VANDIVER, MARIE
WALL, MATTIE K.
WILLIAMS, CHESTER
WILLIAMS, NONA
WILSON, MARK
WOLFF, MARY G.
WRINKLE, JAMES



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BACON, DOROTHY	DAVIS, JOSA NELL	HAWES, MARY
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BEALL, JOE	DEAL, JAMES	HERRINGTON, OUIDA
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BENNETT, BILL	DEKLE, HENRIETTA	HINTON, JAMES
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BLISSETT, ETHEL	DELOACH, HARRIET	HODGES, SADIE
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BOSWELL, GEORGE	DOERNER, SARAH	HOLLOWAY, ARRETHA OPAL
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BOWEN, GERTIE	DOWNING, ERNEST	HORTON, THELVA
BOYD, OLLIEF	DUNCAN, GLADYS	HOWARD, CLAUDE
BOYKIN, JESSIE	DURDEN, BERTA L.	HUFF, MABEL
BRACK, CLARENCE	DURDEN, GEORGE	INFINGER, ROBERT
BRANNEN, CECILE	DURDEN, JOHN	JACKSON, EDNA
BRANNEN, SARA LUCILE	DURRENCE, JANIE	JIMERSON, MILDRED
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BROWN, ZELMA	ERNEST, MIRIAM	KIRKLAND, LLOYD
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BRUNSON, FLORENCE	FAIRCLOTH, MARY	KUTTLER, LEONARD
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BURELL, THOMAS	FRANKLIN, EDITH	LANIER, LORENE
CADLE, F. H.	FRANKLIN, NAOMI	LANIER, OLLIE
CAIN, MATTIE	FRANKLIN, REBECCA	LANKFORD, JOE
CAMERON, FRED	FULCHER, SADIE	LEE, ERNEST
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CHERRY, J. D.	FULMER, C. R.	LEGGETT, WRIGHT

FRESHMAN CLASS

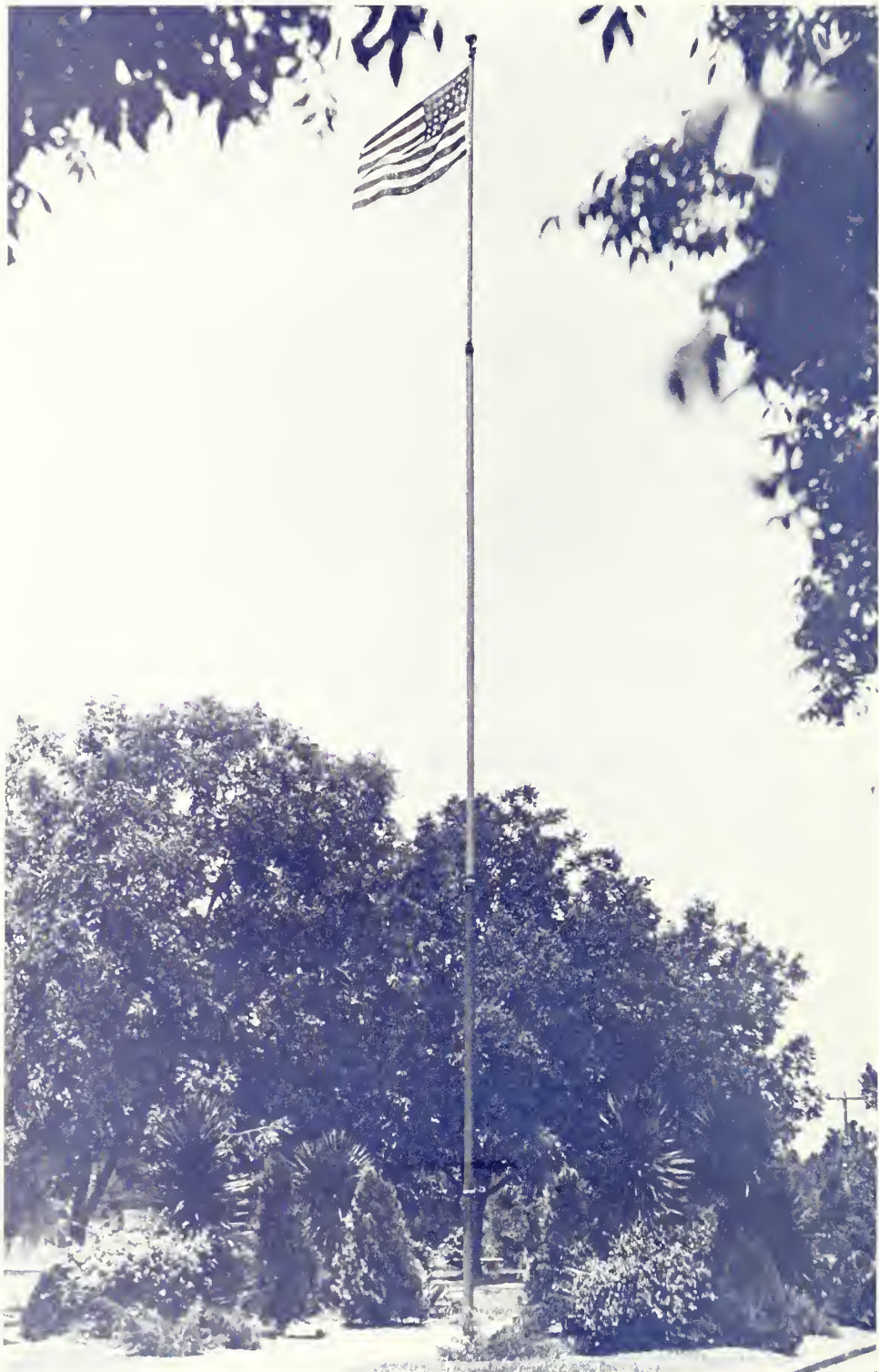
MEMBERS (Continued)

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MCGREGOR, ROBERT
MCLEOD, MARY FRANCES
MALLARD, PEARL
MALLARD, VICTORIA
MALLETTE, CAREY
MANRY, JAMES
MARTIN, HOWELL
MATHIS, ANDREW
MELTON, KATHERINE
MINCEY, PAULINE
MOBLEY, JACKIE
MOBLEY, MALCOLM
MOCK, EUGENE
MOONEY, SARAH
MOORE, CHRISTINE
MOORE, HENRIETTA
MONLEY, FRANKYE
MORROW, GEORGE
NESSMITH, AMEROSE
NEWTON, BELLE
NICHOLS, GLADYS
NICHOLSON, CLARANELL
OLLIFF, JOE
ORSER, HELENE
PIKE, HERMAN
POWELL, ANCELON
POWELL, MARY LEAH
POWELL, WOODROW

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PRICE, EDGAR
PROCTOR, EVELYN CLEO
PROCTOR, WILLIE CAROLYN
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PURVIS, OLIVIA
REAVES, WILLIE CLAIRE
REDDICK, MARVIN
REED, MRS. A. L.
REESE, JULIA
REWIS, JONNIE
RIGGS, BERT
RIGGS, DAN EARL
RIMES, GRACE
RIMES, PENTON
ROACK, FLEMING
ROSANSKY, MILTON
ROZIER, LOUISE
RUSHTON, EULIE
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SIMS, HARRIS
SLUDER, THOMAS
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SMITH, DORA
SMITH, MARTHA
SMITH, ROY

SMITH, WILKINS
STACY, HERBERT
STEMBRIDGE, JIM
STEWART, WILLIAM
SUDDATH, PARLETTE
TALLEY, WILLIAM
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TEMPLES, AMBROSE
TEMPLES, LARKIN
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THORNTON, BLAKELY
THURMAN, VIDA
TURNER, MARK
TYRE, DELMAS
UNDERWOOD, MAUDE
VANLANDINGHAM, LILLIAN
WATSON, MRS. JOHN
WEBB, ROSA
WHITLEY, MAURELI
WILLIAMS, A. J.
WILLIAMS, PEN
WILLIAMS, FI MA
WILLIAMSON, GROVER
WIMBERLY, THOS. EDWIN
WOMBLE, CORA
WRINKLE, JOE
YARBROUGH, MARY E.
YEOMANS, KATHRYN
YOUNG, REMER
ZETTEROWER, EVELYN





EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL CLUBS

THE social clubs on the campus of the South Georgia Teachers College are: D. L. D., Dux Domina, Iota Pi Nu, Bachelors, D. S. Epicurean, and D. D. The purpose of these clubs is to promote the social life of the young ladies and young men.

There are several clubs that have been organized in connection with various classes. These clubs lend much to the courses. They are: Social Science, Popular Science, Home Economics, and Mathematics Club.

The Music and Expression Departments sponsor several clubs: The Dramatic Club, which produces plays and furnishes programs from the expression department. The Glee Club, the Band, and the Orchestra give delight to programs for chapel and special occasions.

The religious life of the students is taken care of through the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Association.

There are two literary societies, the Stephens and the Oglethorpe. These societies meet twice a month and present programs of great literary value. They sponsor quarterly debates and contests in reading, declamation, and music.

The two publications on the campus published by the students are the twice-a-month paper published by a staff from the student body and the yearbook published by the sophomore, junior, and senior classes.





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Officers and Debaters of the Stephens Literary Society



Officers and Debaters of the Oglethorpe Literary Society



Orchestra



**Dramatic
Club**



Glee Club



The Band

Social Science



**Home
Economics**



**Mathematics
Club**



**Popular
Science**





GEORGE-ANNE STAFF

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WILLIAM EVERETT	<i>Business Manager</i>	ADDIE B. PARKER	<i>Alumni Editor</i>
LEONARD KENT	<i>Associate Editor</i>	A. W. BACON	<i>Associate Business Mgr.</i>
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JOSEPHINE MURPHY	<i>Feature Editor</i>	CHARLOTTE TAYLOR	<i>Reporter</i>



STAFF FOR 1933 YEARBOOK

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HENRY TAYLOR	<i>Assistant Editor</i>	AUBREY PAFFORD	<i>Circulating Mgr.</i>
LEONARD KENT	<i>Literary Editor</i>	HASSIE MAUDE McELVEEN	<i>Asst. Cir. Mgr.</i>
EUGENE KINNEY	<i>Business Manager</i>	R. L. MARR	<i>Advertising Manager</i>
JIM WRINKLE	<i>Photography</i>	KATHRYN LOVETT	<i>Asst. Advertising Mgr.</i>

ATHLETICS

ATHLETICS at the South Georgia Teachers College have had much to do with the growth of the school. In keeping with the change of the school from a two-year Normal School into a four-year Teachers College the athletic teams have scheduled stronger, older, and larger colleges of the South.

During 1932-1933 the college has been successful in the athletic world. From January 1, 1932 through March of 1933 the college won four consecutive championships in the major sports. The basket-ball team of 1932 won the Georgia State Conference Tournament which was held in the college gymnasium here. That same spring the 1932 baseball team playing in the Georgia State Conference League finished on top. In the fall of 1932 the "Blue Tide" swept over all opposition and won the Georgia State Conference football championship. This year, 1933, for the second consecutive year the basket-ball team won another championship, and as this book goes to press the 1933 baseball team seems headed towards another second consecutive year championship.

Under the tutorage of Coach B. L. (Crook) Smith athletics have been placed on a high plane, and winning teams have been put on the field for the past three years.

In the realm of girls' athletics, there is only one sport in which there is inter-collegiate competition. The 1932 girls' basket-ball team won all their games, and the 1933 team finished above the fifty per cent. line.

Not only are there inter-collegiate sports but the intra-mural athletics include boxing, tennis, basket-ball, baseball, soccer, volley-ball, and other forms of wholesome recreation in which practically every student in the college has some part.



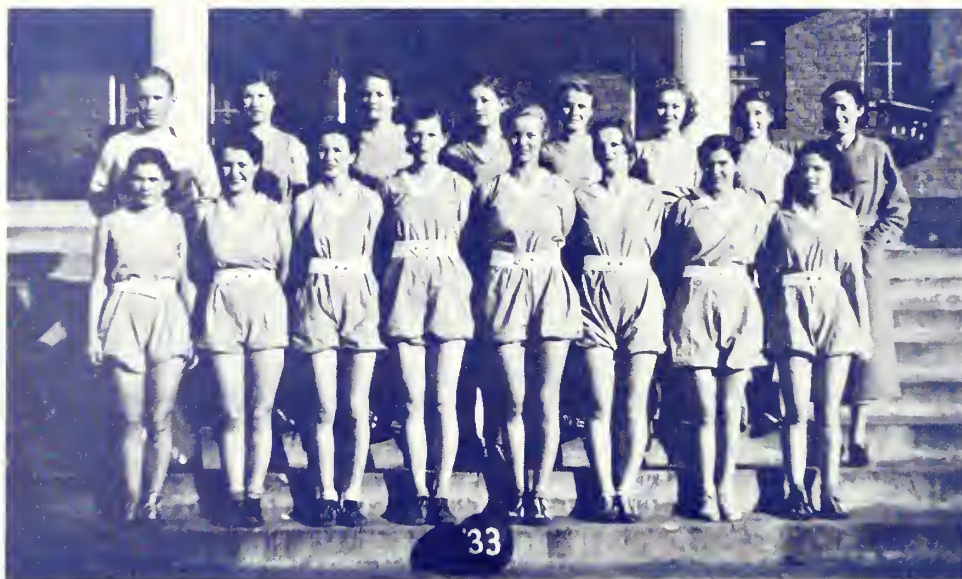


Boys' Basket-Ball Team

Left to right, top row: COACH B. L. SMITH, THOMPSON, GARbutt.

Second row: CAMERSON, J. W. POWELL, A. POWELL, YEOMANS, JIM WRINKLE, W. SMITH.

Bottom row: SPEARS, AMERSON, PAFFORD, HAGINS, WILLIAMS, JOE WRINKLE, J. SMITH.



Girls' Basket-Ball Team

Left to right, top row: HENDERSON, coach, M. ERNEST, A. MCGAULEY, M. UNDERWOOD, M. N. CONE, A. CLIFTON, SIMMS, NEW, manager.

Bottom row: WALL, REWIS, BARNHILL, L. ROSIER, B. SALTER, V. CONE, R. LINDSEY, E. JACKSON.

THE FIRST DISTRICT A. & M. SCHOOL

Its Beginning

THE bill to incorporate and organize an Agricultural and Mechanical High School in each congressional district in Georgia was passed in 1906 under the recommendation of Governor Joseph M. Terrell, who looked to these schools to be his monument.

The trustees of the first district, one from each county, met in due time and elected an old Bulloch county boy, J. Walter Hendricks, then head of the schools at Douglas, Georgia, as principal. They decided in order to give time and labor for thorough preparation that the School should not open for pupils until the fall term in 1908. Upon the recommendation of the principal, a professor of agriculture was elected, and these two began to lay out plans for the general organization of the school.

The buildings, three large and commodious ones, had been erected under the general plan for all of these schools, the money having been furnished by general subscription from citizens of Statesboro and Bulloch county, some sixty thousand dollars or more. While the work of the first year, preliminary in character, was going on, a clamor went up from the people to know why sixty thousand dollars should be tied up in magnificent buildings and then stand there idle. The trustees were moved by this clamor and ordered the principal to secure faculty help and open the school for pupils in February, 1908. Please try to imagine just what this meant. With all other schools in full operation for more than half the term, with no sources from which to draw students, this school opened its doors for the enrollment of pupils.

An idea had gotten abroad that this school would be able to handle and discipline the boys and girls who had been incorrigible in the public schools, because of the mere fact that it had industrial features, farm work, shop work, and such like, for the boys and work for the girls in the kitchen and dormitories. Under this idea the school received some pupils that were not angelic at all. But be it known also that some came to the school that were as fine as God ever blessed with mortal life. With these very discordant and sometimes belligerent elements the faculty set to work to follow the fundamental law creating these schools and give to the students such training as would fit them for a very practical and successful life on the farm.

The question of discipline was a very serious and difficult one. Just for instance: One boy wanted to go home for the week-end. He was told that he could go only when his father had written a request to the principal, which was the rule. He left the office very sullenly. He came back the next day and repeated his request with the same result, his father not having made any request. Then he lost his temper and paid his respects to his father in a burst of indignation. "He promised me he would write and now he has not done it. That's all right. He wants to run for congress and I know enough on him to ruin him and I'll tell it too." With this he strode out of the office, and when the time came, he slipped off and went home. When he returned, he took his demerits and afterward dug stumps to remove them.

Another boy, brother to the one mentioned above, went to town on Saturday afternoon, as was the privilege of all, and had his head shaved as if he were very bald. He was compelled to keep his cap on at all times when in public, in classes, and at meals until his hair grew out. We suppose that he might have prayed for his hair to grow in a hurry.

The principal resided in the girls' dormitory with his family. One night about eight o'clock a small boy, now quite prominent in Statesboro and Bulloch county,

came running with all his might to the principal to inform him that a general fight was going on in the boys' dormitory where two professors, both single men, resided. The principal went with all possible haste and grabbed a three-foot piece of quarter round from a pile of debris as he ran. Sure enough the fight was on. The principal yelled in stentorian tones and brandished his stick. Whereupon every boy dashed for his room. The fight had been in progress in the hall. The two professors were stationed as sentinels while the principal went from room to room to investigate. When he left the boys' dormitory for his own quarters, he carried a hatful of all kinds of pistols, most of which were finally thrown in the creek.

A great effort was made by the faculty to teach the students good manners, good general deportment, and especially to guard against the use of profanity. The principal had delivered a lecture at the chapel along this line. A few days later he was walking in the corn field where four of the boys were plowing side by side engaged in animated conversation. The principal listened unobserved and heard the following from one of the boys, about grown: "You boys remember about the professor giving us such a lecture about cussing. Well, I'm going to quit. I don't expect to cuss another d—n bit."

But with all this, there was a large element of serious boys and girls who came to the school. The fact that labor was paid for would enable some to pay all expenses and all of them to pay part of their expenses. Among many fine students that came to us from Screven county, one came desiring to work his way. As he left home, he promised himself never to milk another cow, a labor he had grown tired of at home. He introduced himself to the principal and stated that he wanted to work his way, as he had no money. The principal said, "We are very fortunate just now to have a job that will pay all expenses." "What is it?" said the young man with beaming face. "Milking the cows," said the principal. He took the job and did it well. He showed the stuff he was made of, and has made a success in his chosen work.

The school grew but not rapidly. The faculty had more care as to the character of the students, and a fine spirit of loyalty grew up among them. Some of the girls who first came to the school brought their dolls, and played with them, too. But they were as fine as could be found and have gone out to bless the world in many lines.

During the first few years of the school, all of the work on the farm, in the shop, in the kitchen and dining room was done by the students under competent supervision. The school had only a small annual allowance from the State, but was able to live within its income because of strict economy, hard work in all departments, and supplies coming in from the farm. Money crops were also produced and sold. Thus the school had its beginning in a time of great financial depression then called a "panic." But when prosperity came, as it did come, and after the first principal had resigned, it was harder than ever to carry on the school as formerly. The students not only did not want to work, but they saw no great necessity for it, their parents did not want them to work, and soon the school began to enter upon great and serious changes.

In closing, let me say that the first faculty had many hard problems to face and many serious difficulties to overcome, but they stood loyally together, and laid the foundations upon which others have been able to build more nobly. This same faculty had many great joys in watching students grow into serious minded men and women who have been an ornament to society and a credit to the school.

Yours very truly,

J. WALTER HENDRICKS, *First Principal*.

First District A. & M. School, Statesboro, Georgia.

PIONEER YEARS

1909 to 1914

MODESTLY stated but my active connection with the First District Agricultural and Mechanical School dates back three years prior to my election as president of the school itself.

Governor Joseph M. Terrell had promised Georgia to establish an Industrial or Farm School in each congressional district. I had a newspaper at Vidalia, which was in truth an educational defender. The legislature was slow to pass the bill in 1906. At Governor Terrell's request I made a speech before the joint committee of the two houses. The bill later became a law.

The Governor did me the kindness to name me a member of the first Board of Trustees. The spirit of the great men of Statesboro and Bulloch county led to a gift of buildings and lands. We opened the school by wisely electing that scholar, patriot, and Christian gentleman, J. Walter Hendricks, as the first principal. I ever held Professor Hendricks in highest esteem and as years have gone by I honor him more and more. His work was pioneer work. It was difficult to get a faculty trained for that special work, but he succeeded. It was more difficult to get a desirable student body. Designed for the farmer boys and girls the parents too often said, "You cannot teach my boy how to farm or my daughter home economics any better than I can." There was the problem.

But the school did. Professor Hendricks called to his assistance real men and women whose worth and high character I shall cherish to my last days. Pardon my naming a few, I want to place flowers before those who go to their graves. Three great teachers, Professor Frank M. Rowan (who succeeded myself). I never knew a truer teacher than Rowan. The same is true of Otto T. Harper. Then a noble woman and I pause to pay her just tribute for her work among the girls in home economics. I refer to Miss Estelle Bazemore, who is today a national character in her field. These three worked with Professor Hendricks and with me during my stay from 1909 to 1914.

Growth came before the state ever provided enough cash to support a school of any size. I was called to the presidency unexpectedly following the resignation of Professor Hendricks. By 1910 students came in such numbers that it taxed our capacity, faculty, and funds. We had to enlarge without due financial provision. Nobly my faculty toiled with me. The size and character of the student body was a joy to me in my increasing labors. I thank God today for my "boys

and girls" now useful citizens of several states. Some of the most useful men and women in Georgia today are graduates of our school during those years.

I could not close this record without giving due recognition to the men who made my administration and the school possible. No school ever had a nobler or more unselfish Board of Trustees than ours. As president of the board, Hon. J. Randolph Anderson of Savannah never failed the school. He was truly the school's best friend. His board members were, Hon. S. L. Moore of Statesboro, Dr. W. F. Peacock of Vidalia, Hon. J. R. Miller of Statesboro, Hon. Ben Alexander of Reidsville, Hon. J. H. Evans of Sylvania, and Hon. A. W. Palmer of Millen. I can never forget these men, they made possible the education of hundreds of farmer boys and girls in that good school.

In addition to thorough training and valuable discipline our school by real experiment work in scientific farming did splendid work. Our boys on the farms actually learned soils and plant life and plant food. They actually bred corn, cotton, and other crops and saw proof of its value. It revolutionized farming in Georgia—I mean those district Agricultural and Mechanical Schools and the State College at Athens. They produced results needed at that period of Georgia history.

I could write pages, but space prohibits. May heaven smile upon the school in its new and large field of work.

E. C. J. DICKENS,
Lake City, Florida.



REMINISCENCES OF THE FIRST DISTRICT A. & M. SCHOOL, STATESBORO, GEORGIA

The Period 1915 to 1920

MY FIRST thought of teaching at the First District A. & M. School was when Dr. K. G. Matheson, President of Georgia Tech, wrote to me at Jonesboro, Tennessee, where I was superintending a cotton mill, asking if I would be available for a position at Statesboro. Replying affirmatively, Professor J. W. Hendricks visited me and I was engaged to teach mathematics and mechanics.

On a cold, blustery, wintry day, January 1, 1908, Mr. Hendricks met me at the depot in the "surrey." When we drove out to the school I looked over the poor sand hill with scrub oak and pine bushes growing on it and was not particularly impressed. The school grounds were unkept, and the fields beyond had numbers of recently pulled pine stumps scattered over them.

School opened February 5, 1908 with fifteen students in attendance. We had with us at this opening the Board of Trustees and many of the influential people of the town and county. Classes started the next day with Mr. Hendricks teaching English and physics; Mr. Harper agriculture, chemistry, and biology; Miss Josephine Schiffer, home economics; and my subjects were mathematics and mechanics.

During vacation I was given a mule and buggy and started out on a canvassing trip for students. My territory was part of Bulloch, all of Screven, Effingham, Chatham, and Bryan counties. We had no pre-arranged plans but I just drove through the country asking for boys and girls that were prepared for the sixth grade and above. I spent the night where dusk found me. Every one was hospitable and I look back with a great deal of pleasure on those evenings spent in these homes.

The fall term opened in September with a creditable enrollment. Several new teachers had been added to our faculty. Literary societies were organized. The Training Home was established where girls were taught to cook, keep house, and entertain. This training was continued until 1920. The method of punishment in those days was one hour's work for one demerit and this usually meant one stump dug by hand for the boys for each hour. The penalty for smoking was five hours.

Mr. Hendricks resigned at the end of the first school year and Mr. E. C. J. Dickens, a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected to take his place. We regretted to see Mr. Hendricks leave as he was held in high esteem by his teachers and students. Mr. Dickens immediately started an advertising campaign in the papers of the district for students, and consequently the fall term of 1909 opened with an increased attendance. Many students were given jobs around the school to help pay their way.

For six years I had charge of the boys' dormitory and the discipline connected

therewith. We had an inspector and a lieutenant in each wing of the dormitory. Each student at morning inspection was required to have his room in order and be dressed. He was required to remain in his room and keep quiet during study hours at night. He had to be in line for all meals when the bell was rung at the old residence dining hall at the back gate. He was not allowed to go to town at night except when the group went. Each inspector was expected to report any infringement of the school rules. They were faithful, dutiful officers, and students knew to obey them just as they would a teacher. Penalties might go as high as 28 hours and any infringement while under this "black list" meant a whipping or expulsion. The "black list" lasted four weeks and a student was not permitted to leave the campus or attend socials until it expired.

Many amusing incidents happened in connection with the discipline. One trick the boys "pulled" was to put fly paper just outside each door after "lights out" at night and yell "fire!" One can imagine what happened.

It was decided by the Board of Trustees during Mr. Dickens' administration to build an additional girls' dormitory and dining hall. In 1910 an extra appropriation of \$7,500.00 was made by the Legislature for this purpose. I drew up the plans on very short notice from the Board and after their approval we started to work with day labor, principally boys, under my supervision. The boys did all the excavating, made the window and door frames and put down all flooring and ceiling. We hired several masons and one carpenter, and I put in ten hours per day "bossing." This building was put up with the idea of plenty of room and cheapness uppermost in our minds. It has served very efficiently and has been a big asset to the Institution when cost and other conditions are considered.

Mr. Dickens resigned in December, 1914, effective January 1, 1915. During the years, 1915-1920 inclusive, our school attendance increased and our teachers were paid higher salaries than formerly. The enrollment in 1915 was about 160. In 1920 the average attendance was 189 with a somewhat larger enrollment. The largest graduating class previous to 1921 was the 1918 class with 27 members.

The curriculum during my administration consisted of the state adopted subjects taught in the eighth to eleventh grades inclusive with the addition of agriculture and mechanics for all the boys, home economics for all the girls, with Latin, solid geometry, music and the Teachers' Training Courses as elective subjects. Our students were especially strong in mathematics and industrial subjects. Since many of our graduates were teaching and our students were interested, the Teacher Training Course became very popular. Elementary psychology, methods of teaching and special work in English and composition were given. The department continued to grow, and in 1920 we had the largest number of students taking this work that we had ever had. Expression was added to the curriculum in 1915 as an elective course.

Extensive farm improvements were inaugurated in 1915. Among these was a new dairy barn which we designed and for which the boys should receive credit for about one-half of the building. A silo was put up, a milking machine was installed, government co-operative tests were started, and hog and chicken yards were built. Our fine hogs, cattle, and chickens won many prizes at the county fair. Our Home Economics Department always compared favorably with the

Farm Department in these exhibitions, as well as in their general departmental work.

When war was declared by the United States in April, 1917 several of the men teachers and many of our boys were anxious to go. However, all finished out the school year. Mr. C. S. Folk enlisted later in the year but I lost touch with him and do not know the nature of his service. Mr. M. E. Cox left us, joined the Engineering Corps, and was with one of the first divisions in France. He served with honor and credit to himself and the school with the American Engineers in their support of the British Army in their desperate drives against the German lines. I believe he reached the rank of major before the armistice. He is now State Contact Engineer for the Highway Department of Georgia. Forty-seven of our boys saw efficient and honorable service. Some went overseas, and others were in Officers' Training Camps when the war closed. None were killed or received serious wounds.

A military department was established at the school in the fall of 1917. Rifles were furnished by our government, and all the boys were required to wear khaki uniforms except on Sunday and dress occasions. Under the direction of two of our instructors the students acquired some proficiency in drilling.

The First District A. & M. School always stood well in athletics. In both baseball and football we usually won over 50% of our games.

Several times during these years we won first place in spelling, declamation, recitation, essay writing, music, home economics, and stock judging. Twice we won the Literary Banner at the Agricultural High School Meets in Athens and twice the Daughters of the Confederacy Essay Writers' Contest.

Our students not only showed excellent progress in their mental and physical activities, but their spiritual growth and interests were equally as evident. The contact with the ministers of the town had a deep influence upon the lives of the students. Their splendid support, as well as that of the various church members, was very helpful.

I wish to express my appreciation to the people of Statesboro, Bulloch county, and the First District for the loyal support and co-operation they gave me. The following gave medals for general excellence or best student in some subject almost every year: Col. J. A. Brannen, Col. Hinton Booth, Mr. M. E. Grimes, all of Statesboro; Hon. Chas. G. Edwards and Hon. J. Randolph Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, of Savannah and Hon. J. W. Overstreet of Sylvania. Dr. J. Allen Bunce of Atlanta gave a loving cup each year to the student having the general excellence record for that year. The Sea Island Bank and its splendid President, Mr. R. F. Donaldson, were always co-operative. The local Trustees, Messrs. S. L. Moore and J. W. Williams, Mr. J. Randolph Anderson of Savannah, the Executive Committee, Mr. C. S. Grice of Claxton, Mr. John D. Clark of Darien and Mr. A. N. Grovenstein of Guyton deserve special mention for their long and devoted service to the school. The above, as well as the many former students and friends of the school, shall always have my ever grateful thanks for their support and co-operation during the twelve years I spent there.

F. M. ROWAN.

THE PERIOD 1920 - 1926

WHILE I was at Columbia University in New York, the Honorable J. Randolph Anderson, Savannah, Georgia, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First District A. & M. School, contracted with me to become the Principal of the school early in 1920. On arrival I found that I was succeeding Professor Frank M. Rowan as the head of the institution. Both of these gentlemen had worked long and faithfully to bring the school to the stage in which I found it. These, and others, were the real pioneers, and their mistakes and failures and successes were those usually associated with new enterprises.

Through inadequate appropriations, poor collections, and inefficient management, the school had lost much of its prestige. For the most part those who had made it their first love had deserted it in despair; those who had trusted it financially still had the account on their books. Its credit was gone, the buildings and grounds were in rather dilapidated condition, and its clientele had begun to attend high school in the home community. Through the co-operation of the Sea Island Bank, the merchants of Statesboro and Savannah, and the city and county officials of Statesboro and Bulloch county, we finally rehabilitated the financial and physical standing of the institution.

The founders of the school had in mind the double-barreled aim of providing for the farm boys and girls of Georgia practical training in home-keeping and farming, together with a standard high school education. My predecessors had about become convinced that a student could not accomplish the two aims of the founders at one and the same time; and the counties in the First Congressional District had come to have reasonably adequate high school facilities for their children at home. It was evident to me that I had charge of a school that had served its mission under the original charter and was ready to close up or go into new fields.

Being fresh from a great teacher training college, and seeing the need for a college in Southeast Georgia, I began a campaign with my Board of Trustees and the leading citizens of Statesboro looking to the conversion of the school into a teachers' college. The desperate straits of the institution helped me win their approval. The idea was next sold to state school officials and other leading educators and legislators. With the help of Senator Howell Cone of Statesboro, a bill converting the school into a teacher training college was prepared for submission to the General Assembly. (I still have my first draft of this document). The story of the labors of the interested people in the community for the passage of this bill would take too much space to tell, but I must mention J. E. McCoan, S. W. Lewis, Pete Donaldson, Francis Hunter, Harvey Brannen, D. B. Turner, John Parrish, and Leonard Rountree of Graymont-Summit, Georgia.

After securing the creation of the teachers' college, our next battle was to secure an appropriation on which a college might be operated, and to convince the people in Southeast Georgia that we really had a college. Undoubtedly many of the gray hairs now in my head came from the struggle to get through the Legislature maintenance appropriations and a special bill to pay for an auditorium and additional classroom space that had been built on the faith of the three banks of Statesboro and a number of leading citizens who personally advanced us money.

Convincing the people that we really have a teachers' college at Statesboro has been the work of my successor, President Guy H. Wells. My final labor for the new college was to bring to it Mr. Wells as Dean of the college, and to recommend to the Board of Trustees his elevation to the presidency. I have the joy of a father or an older brother in the successes that have crowned the administration of President Wells to date, and I predict for him many more years of usefulness to the South Georgia Teachers College.

Respectfully submitted,

E. V. HOLLIS, *Ex-President*,
South Georgia Teachers College.

THE COLLEGE SINCE 1926

THE writer came to the South Georgia Teachers College when it was called the Georgia Normal School, June 1, 1926. The college was in its first year of operation since its conversion into a Normal School from the First District Agricultural School. During the first year there were about 100 enrolled, most of whom were high school students.

E. V. Hollis was president when I came to the college, but resigned to accept a General Education Board Fellowship for study, soon after my arrival. At a called board meeting the writer was made president, and asked to recommend a dean, and other teachers.

Too much cannot be said about the work which had been done by E. V. Hollis and his Board. An act permitting the borrowing of \$45,000 had been put through the 1926 legislature. This money had already been lent by fellow-townsmen in Statesboro and an auditorium and other indispensable improvements had been begun. Without this act it seems doubtful that the college would ever have been able to succeed, and much credit is due those who made it possible.

The work I found immediately pressing was, first, to organize and begin assembling a college faculty; second, the securing of a student body of college material, and third, the re-building of the old plant into college rooms, work ably begun by my predecessor.

First, the service of Ernest Anderson, former superintendent of the Graymont-Summit school, was secured as dean. Mr. Anderson was a great and friendly soul and began the spirit of friendly relationship that has continued to exist in the institution between faculty and students. At the end of the year Ernest Anderson's death left the school in need of a dean. I secured the services of Z. S. Henderson of Eastman, Georgia, with whom I had worked before coming to Statesboro. He was the same friendly, sincere soul as Mr. Anderson.

A brief statement of yearly enrollments tells the growth more graphically than words. In 1925-'26 there were only 17 college students and 109 preparatory, in 1926-'27 the college enrollment jumped to 129 with 100 preparatory making a total of 229 for 1926-'27. The preparatory students were dropped in 1929-'30 and that year 371 college students were enrolled. Last year, 1931-'32, there were 397 college students and this year, 1932-'33, 460 have been registered. The summer school enrollment has been spectacular. In 1925-'26 there were 244 summer students; the following year 484; in 1928-'29 the number jumped to 629; last year, 1932, there were 644.

In February, 1928, the school was admitted into the American Association of Teachers' Colleges. In 1929 the legislature changed the name to the present name and the school was given the specific right to grant degrees. The four-year course was already being given, and in 1929 the first four-year class with four members was graduated.

In 1931 the college was admitted to four-year rating by the American Association of Teachers Colleges; credits are now recognized by most of the Georgia colleges, and the college has its application in for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges.

The Board of Regents took charge of the school January 1, 1932. Under their administration a recent school survey has been made with the recommendation that the Statesboro school be made one of the major institutions of the state.

The college now faces the future with a surer step than ever in its history. Through the gift of Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight's library of 3,300 books the college library has been made standard. From year to year the faculty has been improved and it seems now the college has as bright a future as any in the state.

GUY H. WELLS.

Original Bill Creating the College

BILL NO. 448 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA 1906.

An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools of agriculture and mechanic arts in the respective congressional districts of the State.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor is hereby authorized to establish and cause to be maintained in congressional districts of the State an industrial and agricultural school in accordance with the further provisions of this Act. Said schools shall be branches of the State College of Agriculture, a department of the University of Georgia. The general board of trustees of the University shall exercise such supervision as in their judgment may be necessary to secure unity of plan and efficiency in said schools.

Other sections of the bill deal with the funds to establish and maintain, a section with reference to trustees, a section with respect to location and donation, and a section concerning the support of students, courses of studies, faculties, and work of students.

Bill Changing College From A. & M. School to Normal School

BILL NUMBER 514 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA 1924.

An Act to establish a Normal School at Statesboro as a branch of the University of Georgia.

Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that there shall be, and is hereby established at Statesboro, Georgia, on the tract of land occupied by the First District Agricultural and Mechanical School as a branch of the University of Georgia, a normal school for teachers to be known as the Georgia Normal School to which shall be admitted white students of this state both male and female, and without charges for tuition therein.

Bill Changing Name of College From Georgia Normal School to South Georgia Teachers College

BILL NUMBER 379 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA 1929.

An Act changing the name of the Georgia Normal School, etc.

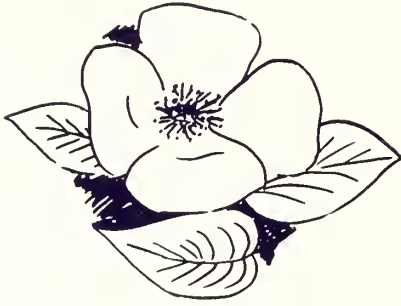
Section 1—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this Act, the Act approved August 18, 1924, establishing the Georgia Normal School at Statesboro, be and the same is hereby amended by striking from the caption of the said Act the words "Georgia Normal School" and substituting therefor the words "South Georgia Teachers College."



TO GEORGIA

GEORGIA! two hundred years have made thee an empire, a state whose songs of glory will ever float from the tongues of men. Thy days have been flooded with the light of knowledge, and thy nights have been studded with myriads of silvery stars. Thy wings of fame have basked in the sunlight of praise on the shores of every nation. No living poet can picture thy sublimity; no words can voice thy splendor. Not for your rolling hills behind whose summit the majestic sun sinks in its wondrous beauty; not for your fertile valleys whose golden harvest yields a yearly fortune; not even for your stately pines that sway majestically in the gentle breeze; but for your men and women we give you praise, oh Georgia! May we as their successors to thy great heritage never stain the honor and purity of thy name—*Georgia!*

LEGEND OF THE CHEROKEE ROSE



THE Cherokees and the Seminoles were mortal enemies. They were always engaged in battles with one another. In one of these battles, a Seminole chief was taken prisoner—and the doom was torture at the stake.

The chief fell seriously ill after the battle, and no Indian would torture an enemy who was sick. The enemy who was sick had to be nursed back to health by the Cherokees before they could apply flames to his body. He was, therefore, carried to the wigwam of the Cherokee chief to be cared

for in the best way until he had recovered.

The beautiful black-eyed daughter of the Cherokee chief was assigned to care for the prisoner. This daughter was not only beautiful, but was said to resemble the graceful fawn in liteness and tenderness. The youthful braves of the tribe said the "smile of the Great Spirit is not more beautiful than the smile of this beautiful maiden."

Of course, the daughter of the chief fell in love with the handsome chieftain of the Seminoles. The father of the girl never dreamed that so much as a friendship had arisen between his daughter and the enemy of the tribe. He did not think it possible, but the warriors of the tribe suspected it, and became impatient over the slow recovery of the prisoner. They were naturally anxious to see him suffer the torture of the stake.

Slowly the color returned to the cheeks of the lover. Slowly the strength returned to the wasted limbs, and the lovers realized that the hour of his death must soon approach. The daughter of the chief urged him to escape for she felt she could not undergo the agony of seeing him tortured. He saw that safety meant death for himself, if it meant separation from her. He acknowledged his love, and averred that he preferred death to life without her. He urged her to go with him, and love won. She yielded to his persuasive powers, and one midnight they slipped away into the darksome forest with nothing but the stars to guide them.

When the Cherokee maiden realized that she was leaving her home and family forever, she begged to return to the camp and obtain a memento of her home. She wished a sprig of the glossy, green-leafed vine with the white waxen petal flower with the golden center. A vine grew over her father's wigwam, and although it was fraught with greatest danger, the chief consented for her to return. She did; she plucked a tiny sprig and when she reached her home among the Seminoles, she planted it outside of her wigwam home.

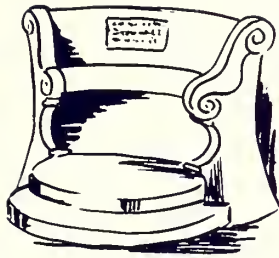
The little plant grew and blossomed. The Seminoles called it Cherokee rose, for it was a gift from the squaw of their chief, who came from the Cherokee tribe.

The Cherokees and the Seminoles long since have vanished from their erstwhile homes and glory.

There are remnants of these tribes living today; but the old nations as they once flourished in this part of the country are gone to the realms of traditions and songs.

But the fragrance of their stories remains today and may be sensed through the legend of the Cherokee rose—Georgia's official state flower.

THE HISTORIC SPOTS OF GEORGIA



ALTHOUGH Georgia is the youngest of the original thirteen states, she has more than her share of historic spots.

Yamacraw Bluff at Savannah bears particular significance this year. It was here that General James Oglethorpe and his band of settlers on February 12, 1733, first made a permanent landing on Georgia soil. This spot may be found in the heart of Savannah's busy shipping district.

The Estate of Wormsloe near Savannah has a great historic interest. This estate has been in the same family for seven generations since it was granted in 1733 to Noble Jones by George III. Being almost as old as Georgia itself, the estate has evidences of all the periods in the history of the state. Thus it has Fort Wimberly, built to protect the Georgia coast from invasions by Spaniards and Indians, mulberry trees planted in the early history of the colony in the hope of raising silkworms, a Confederate battery used to defend Savannah in 1864, a library containing many rare volumes and documents, and beautiful gardens whose loveliness could be gained only by time.

Near Savannah also is Bethesda, the oldest organized charity in the United States. It was founded in 1739 by George Whitefield. This energetic and gifted clergyman by his eloquence obtained sums of money for the building and upkeep of the institution in various parts of America and Europe. Although the present buildings are not those originally built, they stand on exactly the same site as the structures built by Whitefield before the middle of the eighteenth century.



Sixteen miles north of Savannah is Mulberry Grove. This estate was given by the State of Georgia to General Nathaniel Greene at the end of the Revolutionary War as reward for his services in the war. One may still see the "big house" as well as the slave quarters. But another fact makes it much more important in history. It was here that the cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney while visiting the widow of General Greene. As the economic development of the South and the development of slavery itself was due to this invention, the importance of Mulberry Grove cannot be overemphasized.

But other sections as well as the Savannah section also have historic spots.

Near Brunswick is St. Simons Island, rich in early colonial history. Here General Oglethorpe successfully defended the Georgia coasts against Spanish invasion. As his base he used Fort Frederica, the ruins of which may be still seen. When the Spaniards made their appearance in June, 1742, Georgia was less than a decade old. Oglethorpe with a band of 600 men was forced to resist a force composed of 5000. By his skill and resourcefulness, the attackers were repelled. On July 7, 1742, a division of Oglethorpe's troops made the winning stroke by completely defeating a body of the Spaniards at Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island. Today a marker stands at this site in memory of the battle which saved Georgia and possibly the Carolinas from Spanish invasion.

Other points on the Georgia coast are rich in history. North of Brunswick is St. Catherine's Island, which was before the settlement of Georgia dotted with Spanish missions. It is more important, however, as having the perfectly preserved home of Button Gwinnett, one of the Georgians who signed the Declaration of Independence. Not far away is the site of old Sunbury, a port which at one time was the proud rival of Savannah. A few miles up the Midway River from Sunbury is Midway Church, famous all over the country. It was established in 1752 by a group of Puritans who came to Georgia from Massachusetts. The accomplishments of both its members and its ministers are almost too numerous to mention. Two signers of the Declaration of Independence worshipped there, as did numerous governors, United States senators, and famous educators. Ancestors of Samuel F. B. Morse, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Theodore Roosevelt have been connected with Midway.

Near the present town of Springfield is the site of the Ebenezer settlement of Salzburgers. In 1734 religious reasons prompted these German Lutherans to leave their native land and take advantage of the generous invitation of Oglethorpe to settle in Georgia. Their descendants today hardly without exception are numbered among the best citizens of the state.

In the extreme northwest corner of the state is Chickamauga Park, the location of one of the bloodiest and most crucial battles in the War Between the States. Of the 130,000 engaged in combat, 37,000 were reported as casualties. The final Confederate defeat prepared the way for the invasion of Georgia and fall of the Confederacy.

There are many other historic places which might be included in a more detailed account. Thus the towns of Washington and Louisville are very historic. Milledgeville, formerly the capital of the state, was laid off in 1804 from Indian territory. The University of Georgia at Athens possesses interest as it was the first state university chartered in the United States. The Etowah Mounds at Cartersville lend an element of historic mystery. They were evidently built by an advanced tribe of Indians before the advent of the white man.

Thus, historically speaking, the "Empire State of the South" is surpassed by no other state in the Union.

GEORGIA INVENTIONS

FROM the site of the old Revolutionary fort on the bank of the Savannah River, where stands historic St. Paul's Church, have been heard in times past, the whistle of the first steamboat, the whistle of the first cotton gin, and the whistle of the first locomotive. These three whistles marked the greatest events in the commercial progress of the nineteenth century.

On March 14, 1794, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin made Cotton King of the South. It was on the above date that Whitney patented his invention. Being a graduate of Yale, young Whitney came to Georgia as a school teacher. However, soon after his arrival, he abandoned this profession and went to live in the home of Mrs. Nathaniel Greene at Mulberry Grove on the Savannah River in order to study law.

It was through the hospitable Mrs. Greene that the ambitious young man became

interested in trying to invent a cotton gin. At her suggestion, he set to work and finally invented, after many hardships, a crude machine composed of a wooden cylinder encircled by rows of slender spikes set one-half inch apart which was worked by hand and could separate 50 pounds of lint from the seed a day. Perhaps no other invention has added more to the life and labor in the South than Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

At the time when Augusta was an Indian trading post, there lived near this spot on the Savannah River a man who had enough native genius to advance the world's commerce. This man was William Longstreet, inventor of the steamboat. In 1788, he received from the State of Georgia a patent on a newly constructed steam engine. This was ten years before Robert Fulton received a similar patent from the State of New York. Longstreet, who was a queer sort of genius, worked faithfully toward the perfection of his invention and applied to Governor Telfair for aid. There is no reason to believe that Governor Telfair or anybody gave Longstreet the least encouragement or help. But with faith in his ideas he said, "I'll show them I can do it."

Longstreet, however, soon found out that building wooden steamboats did not feed and clothe a family; so he had to apply steam to another new invention—the cotton gin. The first Whitney gin known to history was put up on Rocky Creek, a few miles from Augusta at Phinizy Place. This gin was run by water. Only three years after Whitney's patent, Longstreet was running by steam, a public gin that could clean 1,000 pounds of cotton a day. This was the first steam gin.

After his perfection of the steam cotton gin, Longstreet turned his attention once more toward his steamboat. He was determined to show his fellow citizens that he could row a boat by steam. The laughter of the people was changed to wonder as they saw moving on the water a curious craft, without paddle or oar. This was in 1804, three years before the Clermont appeared on the Hudson. William Longstreet was without riches and powerful friends; he could not borrow other people's ideas and capital; therefore, he failed to make a success of his invention as did Robert Fulton in the succeeding years.

The next step in America's commercial progress was the railroad. Hamburg, South Carolina, across the river from Augusta, became the terminus of the first railroad. Later this line was extended across the river to Augusta and Savannah. The engine called "Best Friend" was the first locomotive made in the United States by native mechanics, for which credit is due E. L. Mills of Charleston who, although not a Georgian, played a part in the development of the railroad between Hamburg and Savannah. About the same time that the tender-hearted English poet, Thomas Hood, wrote the *Song of the Shirt*, Frank R. Goulding, a student at the state University at Athens, invented the sewing machine. Some years after the model of the first sewing machine was made, Dr. Goulding was a minister living at Bath, near Augusta, Georgia. His wife was frail and there were several children. He often watched the mother—sitting at a table with a little silver bird holding her work, as she made garments for the family. No doubt it brought to mind the invention of his student days. So Dr. Goulding set to work and made the first practical sewing machine and it worked beautifully. In 1842, three years before Howe's patent, Goulding wrote in his journal: "Having satisfied myself about this machine I put it aside that I might make other and mightier things." Dr. Goulding lost fame and fortune by not patenting his invention.

THE CAPITALS OF GEORGIA



SAVANNAH, settled in 1733, naturally became the first capital of the Georgia Colony. It was here that the governmental transactions of the Trustees were carried on under the direction of Oglethorpe who was the only one of the Trustees ever to visit the colonies. When the Trustees' grant reverted to the Crown and Georgia became a royal province in 1754, the three royal governors, John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and James Wright, directed affairs from Savannah; thus for nearly a half century Savannah continued to be the capital city of Georgia. When the Revolutionary war clouds threatened her sky, those ardent patriots, the Liberty Boys, seized the reins of government, Governor Wright fleeing in terror because of threats made against his life.

It was during this period that the provisional government directed its ship of state. During this brief transitional period, Archibald Bulloch was elected as President of the provisional government and, at his death, Button Gwinnett was elected to succeed him. By 1778 Georgia had fully established her state government and John Treutlen was elected the first governor. Thus through the varying stages of colonial, provincial, and very early statehood, Savannah remained the capital of Georgia.

When the British fleet seized Savannah in 1778 as a safety measure, the seat of government was transferred to Augusta. Then when Augusta was seized in 1780, it was temporarily transferred to Heard's Fort, now Washington, Georgia. As soon as Augusta was recaptured by the Patriots, it again became the capital of the state. It was during this period that Georgia had the unique experience of being under two antagonistic governors. While the Patriots directed their affairs from Augusta, Governor Wright resumed his governorship after Savannah was captured by the British.

The rich farms northwest of Augusta attracted a large number of immigrants from Virginia and Carolina and as the population of this section increased, it seemed only right that the capital should be moved. Therefore Louisville was selected as seat of government in 1786. Though the time the capital remained in Louisville was short, one of the most important phases of Georgia history was transacted. The state was exonerated from the disrepute of the Yazoo Fraud. Governor Jared Irwin rescinded the act and burned the papers in the capitol square in Louisville.

Due to unhealthy living conditions, the capital was again shifted in 1807 to the new town of Milledgeville. It was while the seat of government was here that the great drama of Civil War was enacted. It was in those Assembly Halls that Toombs and Stephens debated for and against secession and also there that Georgia cast her vote for secession from the Union and became a member of the Confederacy.

In 1877 one of the important things to engage attention of the people was that of a new Constitution. Georgians had never been satisfied with the Constitution made in reconstruction times, and a convention was called to revise it. This convention met in Atlanta, July, 1877,



and adopted the constitution under which the affairs of the state are now carried on. At the election the same year, the question of the capital was submitted to the people for their decision. The Contest took place between Milledgeville and Atlanta which Atlanta won by a majority of fifty thousand vote, and since then she has been the proud capital of the "Empire State of the South."

GREAT WOMEN OF GEORGIA

Nancy Hart

NANCY HART was born in North Carolina, but soon after her marriage she moved to Georgia and settled on Broad River in what is now Elbert County. She was nearly six feet tall and very muscular and on account of her powers was called "War Woman" by the Indians.

Standing for American independence in a region that swarmed Tories, whose murderous deeds never have been and never will be fully set forth, she ably defended her home and children. One legend of her bravery that has come down to us is: One day a party of Tories descended upon her and forced her to cook dinner for them and serve them. While eating the soldiers foolishly stacked their guns in a corner and apparently forgot them. Suddenly Nancy seized one of the guns and made all of the men stand with their hands in the air while she sent for some men to complete the capture. The story goes that she was so cross-eyed that the soldiers, not knowing at whom she was looking, were afraid to move.

When necessary she would dress as a man and penetrate the British lines to get information.

Uneducated, but intensely patriotic, the memory of her heroic deeds will live as long as America, and the Republic owes much to her memory.

Juliette Gordon Low



JULIETTE LOW was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1861. She died in Savannah in 1927 and is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

While on a trip to Scotland in the summer of 1911, she became interested in starting a girl guide movement after hearing Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts, speak.

In March, 1912, she started the Girl Scouts in America, and, in spite of the fact that she was almost totally deaf, she travelled over the country organizing troops and interesting prominent people in the movement until she had 't on a firm foundation.

As she was married to an Englishman, she felt that it would be better that the Girl Scouts be controlled by Americans, so she gave up her active leadership, while still retaining her keen interest in all their activities.

It was only after years of discouragement that she was able to see the Girl Scout movement really develop into the splendid training for young girls under competent leadership, which she had visioned for it. When she received the telegram from the American head of Scouts as she was dying: "You are not only the Head Scout, but a Good Girl Scout," she asked that she be buried in her uniform with that telegram in her pocket.

Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton

(1835-1930)

MRS. FELTON was born in DeKalb County in 1835. She was graduated from Madison (Georgia) Female College in 1852 and became the wife of Dr. William H. Felton the following year. Dr. Felton was a member of the National House of Representatives.

Mrs. Felton was the first woman in the history of the republic to be sworn in as a member of the Senate of the United States. She received her appointment from the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Thomas E. Watson. After occupying her seat for two days, Nov. 21 and 22, 1922, she gave way to Walter F. George, who had been elected to the unexpired term.

For many years Mrs. Felton was a lecturer and newspaper writer. She was one of Georgia's pioneer leaders in the cause of woman suffrage. She did much for her native state and will long be remembered for her noble efforts.

Corra Harris

NO GEORGIAN ever carried the literary fame of the state more nearly to the four corners of the earth than has Mrs. Harris. She shares with Joel Chandler Harris—to whom, by the way she is in no way related—distinct pre-eminence in the world of literary achievement.

Mrs. Harris began her literary career in its broader aspects on the Independent in 1899. Shortly thereafter she contributed "Brasstown Valley" stories to the American Magazine; these contributions attracted nation-wide attention, and from then on her career has been one success upon another. "My Own Book and Heart" is more or less an autobiography; it is exquisitely written and is considered by many, Mrs. Harris' best literary work.

Oglethorpe University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature upon Mrs. Harris.

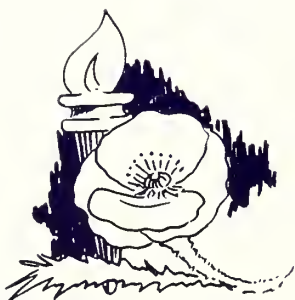


Moina Michael

MOINA MICHAEL was born at Good Hope, Georgia. She was graduated from Georgia State Normal after which she immediately took up her life work as a teacher. During the World War she was extensively engaged in American Red Cross work.

Miss Michael has the very great and honored distinction of having originated "Poppy Day," which is annually observed throughout the United States in memory of those who fought, bled, and died on Flanders Fields.

It was the famous poem, "We Shall Not Sleep," which caused Miss Michael to dedicate herself to the service forever, and to keep the faith by wearing always a red poppy as a token



to those who had "borne the torch" and as she wrote a few responsive lines, "We Shall Keep the Faith," the idea came to her—Why should not everyone, on a special day each year, wear a red poppy in memory of those who gave their lives for Liberty?

Thus this idea is not only responsible for our beautiful "Symbol of valor in war," but each year nets millions of dollars for the relief of our disabled soldiers and for the disabled World War veterans.

Martha McChesney Berry



MARTHA BERRY was born in Floyd County, Georgia, in 1866. She was educated at Edgeworth School, Baltimore. After her graduation she travelled extensively in Europe and then returned to Rome to make her home.

As the organizer of the Martha Berry School for mountain boys and girls at Mount Berry, near Rome, Georgia, Miss Berry is widely known throughout the nation as a philanthropist and executive.

The Martha Berry School was founded in 1902 in a log cabin with two pupils—a boy and a girl. Since that time it has grown into the greatest educational institution of its kind in the world and is constantly expanding to larger proportions.

From the modest beginning stated, the plant of the Berry School has grown in value into the millions, is far reaching in physical area, and is composed of two accredited high schools and a secondary college.

Miss Berry is an honorary Ph.D. of the University of Georgia and in 1925 was awarded the Roosevelt Medal for services to the nation.

Ex-President Roosevelt upon a visit to the Berry School said, "This is one of the greatest practical works for American citizenship that has been done within this decade."

Annabel Matthews

FROM A CLERKSHIP in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Miss Annabel Matthews of Gainesville, Georgia, has risen to one of the most important positions in the service of our government. In 1930, the senate, after a month's delay, confirmed her nomination by President Hoover as the first and only woman member of the Federal Board of Tax Appeals. Entering the bureau in 1914, she advanced by studying law and tax matters until in 1926 she became an attorney in the General Counsel's division. Her understanding of the complicated subject of double taxation is such that twice she has represented our government abroad at international conferences on this subject.

To those who knew Miss Matthews in college, her rise in this special field seems to be only a rightful sequence to the unusual ability in leadership which she displayed in school. Miss Matthews is one woman in whom Georgia's feeling of pride is well founded.

FAMOUS MEN OF GEORGIA

George Whitefield

GEORGE WHITEFIELD is known to Georgians as the founder of Bethesda, the first orphanage in America. A man endowed with great talent in oratory, blessed with wit and humor, and filled with religious ardor was Whitefield. Considered flighty and erratic by many people, he nevertheless was a great leader and teacher in the early history of our state. Whitefield felt that his greatest service to God could be rendered by giving a home to orphaned children. He was granted five hundred acres of land for his orphanage by the Honourable Society of England and received contributions for it from the patrons of various churches at which he preached. From the time of Whitefield's arrival in Georgia until the completion of Bethesda, he welcomed into his own home the fatherless children of the colony. Contrary to the general opinion, the idea of an orphanage was not Whitefield's own, but was first suggested to him by Charles Wesley and General Oglethorpe. It was, however, Whitefield's enthusiastic and tireless effort which brought the project to success. In writing of this to a friend afterwards, Mr. Whitefield said, "I called it Bethesda, because I hoped it would be a house of mercy to many souls."

Joel Chandler Harris



HAD IT NOT been for the writings of Joel Chandler Harris, perhaps the old-time Negro of the South would have been lost forever. It was no small task to portray so vividly his very individual character; such an effort was made many times, but it took the pen of Harris to tell the stories that have won such a high place in Southern literature. Mr. Harris denied that the character of Uncle Remus was his own creation.

He claimed merely to represent in his narratives the typical ante-bellum Negro and to put into that character's yarns only legends that had been handed down for generations. But it is impossible to deny or to discredit the ability that was required to paint the pictures in such a manner that they have put in permanent form the old darkey of slavery days and the stories of Br'er Rabbit and Br'er Fox in which children so delight—a marvelous talent possessed only by Joel Chandler Harris.

Sidney Lanier

TO MANY PEOPLE the name of Sidney Lanier calls to mind "The Song of the Chattahoochee" and "The Marshes of Glynn." But a closer look into the life of the author of these immortal songs reveals that he was not only poet but also musician, mathematician, lawyer, and linguist. He was able to perform upon the banjo, the guitar, the piano, and the violin; but it was on the flute that he excelled. Versatile was he by nature; and yet nature gave to him along with her gifts a handicap that clung to him through the most of his adult life—the demon of ill health. Even in spite of this insurmountable obstacle, Lanier gave to the world songs which will live always. His work is a beautiful example of how an infirm body could not stand in the way of an inspired soul.



The Wesleys

IN SPEAKING OF early Georgia history, the Wesley brothers must always be remembered. They came with Oglethorpe as ministers, John, at Savannah, and Charles, at Frederica. Both men are regarded today as great religious motivators in the hard, struggling days of Georgia's infancy, but the fact that they did not fit in well with the colonists caused them to carry on their work in England after a year or so in America. Their lack of success might be attributed to their youthfulness. Whatever the cause, failure changed to success as the Wesleys founded the strong, lasting religion of the Methodists.

Alexander H. Stephens

PERHAPS THE MOST popular and best loved figure ever known to Georgia was the noble statesman, Alexander Hamilton Stephens. Staunchly adhering to his own convictions, tearing down the defense of his opponents, building up his own arguments to impregnability, Stephens nevertheless was loved and admired by all who knew him. A fitting example of the respect he commanded was his election to the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy after he had bitterly opposed secession. Stephens believed firmly in the sovereignty of the State; and although withdrawal from the Union did not seem to him the way to settle the rising catastrophe between North and South, he remained loyal to his state and joined the majority in voting for secession.

The greater part of Stephens' life was spent in Congress, but he always welcomed an opportunity of spending some time at Liberty Hall, his home near Crawfordville.

In spite of ill health which caused great bodily pain, Stephens was ever ready to serve his nation or state. Many of his immortal speeches were made from an arm-chair. Only about two weeks before his death, he responded to an invitation to speak at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration at Savannah.

Altruism, energy, and patriotism were keynotes of Stephens' character. On his tombstone at Liberty Hall are found the words by which he guided his life: "I am afraid of nothing on earth, or above the earth or under the earth, except to do wrong. The path of duty I shall ever endeavor to travel fearing no evil and dreading no consequences."

William H. Crawford

IN PHYSICAL APPEARANCE William H. Crawford has been compared to Jupiter, Atlas, and Apollo; in ability as a scholar, statesman, and diplomat no comparison is possible—he stands alone. Such was the weight of his personality that, upon the occasion of his presentation to Napoleon as American ambassador, that great personage, who usually but slightly inclined his head, bowed to him twice—a tribute, it is said, paid to no other mortal man.

Crawford owed to himself the credit for rising from a young farm boy, born of humble Scotch parents, through the academy of Dr. Moses Waddell, to the Georgia bar, straight into the State Legislature, and one year later into the United States Senate. To him belongs the honor of being the youngest man up to his time ever to preside over the Senate, a duty performed by him during the illness of Vice-President Clinton.

Mr. Crawford was considered the probable winner of the presidential race of 1824, when he was suddenly seized with a stroke of paralysis, and his chances for becoming President were thwarted. Though not totally disabled, Crawford never regained his beautiful power of speech or his natural excellence of mental power.

The broken form of this master man still retained some of the old fire and eloquence as he carried out his judicial labors as judge of the northern circuit of Georgia. To his son, a foremost minister and educator, was passed much of the genius of the remarkable man whose career was smashed at its height by the hand of Fate.

Crawford W. Long

GEORGIA has made her contributions to literature, art, affairs of state, and oratory; in medicine, too, Georgia has contributed her share, the greatest part of which is perhaps the knowledge of the use of ether in performing operations. The discoverer of this anesthesia was Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, a physician of Jefferson, Georgia. Dr. Long came upon his discovery in a peculiar manner; when he returned from college and opened his office, the younger set of the town enjoyed using it as a rendezvous for parties. Not the least of their enjoyment were "ether frolics," where ether was administered and the comical antics of the subjects observed by the onlookers. Dr. Long noticed that the substance made the person to whom it was given insensible to pain, and he concluded that it could be used satisfactorily in surgery. He thereupon put his theory into practice. But so modest was he that the scientific world did not know of his performance until some months later, by which time two other surgeons had used the substance for a similar purpose. The delay almost cost Dr. Long the distinction of being known as the discoverer of the anesthetic. Through the work of loyal friends, however, proof was finally established that Dr. Long was the first man to have used the substance. His work has been commemorated in the Hall of Fame, at the University of Georgia, at the University of Pennsylvania, at Jefferson, and at Atlanta. Truly deserving of any honors received is the man who did so much to stop human suffering and who so loved humanity that the last words he ever breathed were directions for the care of a patient.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

The Regents are twelve—one from each of the Congressional Districts, the Governor, ex-officio, and a member from the State at Large.

The personnel of the Board, as now constituted, is as follows:

Eugene Talmadge, Governor, Ex-Officio, McRae.

Hughes Spalding, Chairman, Atlanta, Fifth District.

Cason Callaway, Vice-Chairman, LaGrange, Fourth District.

Sandy Beaver, Gainesville, Ninth District.

M. D. Dickerson, Douglas, Second District.

S. H. Morgan, Guyton, First District.

W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Eighth District.

T. F. Green, Athens, Tenth District.

E. S. Ault, Cedartown, Seventh District.

George C. Woodruff, Columbus, Third District.

W. Elliott Dunwoody, Macon, Sixth District.

Marion Smith, Atlanta, State at Large.

STONE MOUNTAIN

ONLY fifteen miles north of Atlanta rises this huge mass of stone which is one of the geographical wonders of the earth. As it is surrounded by an almost level plain and there are no other similar masses nearby, its presence is unique. Stone mountain is composed entirely of solid grey granite and is of such a size that statistics are startling. It is 867 feet high and over seven miles in circumference. Engineers estimate that it exposes more than 25 million square feet of granite and contains at least 16 billion cubic feet of workable stone.

The mountain possesses much historical interest. Its formation reaches far back into prehistorical times. The Indians always held it in great awe. It is believed that De Soto was the first white man to view its mass and that he placed the Spanish flag on it in the first half of the sixteenth century.

For several years it was proposed to carve a monument on Stone Mountain to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Confederate Armies. Just before the World War, work on such a memorial was begun by Gutzon Borglum under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The immensity of the project startles human conception. The full figures of Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and twenty or thirty Confederate generals were to be sculptured on the nearly perpendicular side of the mountain. The figure of Lee on horseback was to be 130 feet high and the head of his horse 30 feet long. The work was interrupted during the war but was taken up again later. In 1924 the head of Lee carved by Borglum was unveiled. Then, due to various disputes another sculptor, August Lukeman was hired. In 1928 part of his work was unveiled. Financial troubles and various disputes brought an end to further work. Since then uncertainty has surrounded the project. However, various proposals have been made, and undoubtedly the work will be completed sometime in the future. The Stone Mountain Memorial would undoubtedly commemorate the Confederate cause not only to generations in the near future but to those in the future so far distant that it cannot be conceived.

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES OF GEORGIA

THE principal occupation and hence the principal industry in Georgia is agriculture. Cotton is the chief crop, although due to diversification of crops, the relative value of this crop is declining. Corn ranks next as a crop. Wheat and oats are also grown to some extent. New crops have been constantly fostered. Tobacco and peanuts are raised in increasing quantities. The raising of peaches, pecan nuts, and sugar cane is very important to certain sections of the state.

The forests as well as the fields furnish wealth to Georgia. In the production of rosin and turpentine the state holds first place in the Union. Lumber is also a very valuable product. Experiments are now under way to produce paper from slash pine and thus make Georgia one of the leading producers of paper pulp.

The state possesses an unusually varied number of mineral resources, although it lacks coal and petroleum in quantities. Marble and granite are produced in huge amounts. It ranks second to Vermont in the production of marble; moreover, the quality of the marble is known the world over for its enduring qualities. Clay products and Fuller's earth are also important minerals. Quantities of coal, iron-ore, bauxite (aluminum ore), gold, manganese, and talc are also obtained in the state.

Although agriculture is considered the principal industry, the value of the manufactured products exceeds the value of the agricultural products. Centering around Atlanta, Savannah, and other cities, manufacturing has experienced a steady growth in recent years. The chief manufacture is the conversion of cotton into cloth. The abundance of raw material as well as the cheapness of water power and industrial sites combine to accelerate the growth of cotton manufacture in the state. The making of lumber products, fertilizers, and foodstuffs rank next in importance. Cottonseed manufacture is increasing in importance. With the rapid industrialization of the entire country, Georgia will undoubtedly fall in line as one of the manufacturing centers of the South.

GEORGIA'S FAMOUS TREES

GEORGIA has many interesting trees. The most interesting possible are our historic trees. On St. Simons Island stands the famous John Wesley Oak, which was old when John and Charles Wesley stood under it to preach to the Indians and early settlers. Under this tree the first Sunday school of America was organized by the Wesleys.

Equally as important as the Wesley Oak is the Constitution Oak which stood on St. Simons Island and furnished the keel of the war ship "Old Ironsides." The tree called Constitution Oak today is from the acorns of the old tree. The original "Constitution Oak" stump still claims a spot on the island. When the ship was planned all the American coast was searched for the sturdiest wood, and the Constitution Oak which grew on Cooper Plantation was selected as the most suitable.

At Indian Springs is the "Big Tree." It has large spreading branches covering much ground and shading acres. Under this tree the famous half-breed chief signed the treaty with the whites ceding certain lands to them, for which he was killed by the Creek Tribe.

There is in Jefferson, Georgia, a tree of unusual interest and under its branches Dr. Crawford W. Long, discoverer of anesthesia, thought out the method of using sulphuric ether.

Brunswick is honored by the possession of two famous trees. One of these is the Liberty Oak around whose base was placed soil from every state in the Union in hopes that there would be an end to sectionalism. The other is the Lanier Oak in whose shade Sidney Lanier, the noted Georgia poet received inspiration for his beautiful poem, "Marshes of Glynn." No marble shaft, however fine, would be so suitable a memorial to this lover of nature.

Georgia possesses two trees which own themselves. One at Church and Deering streets in Athens has been famous for years as a property owner. It was probably the first inanimate object in history to own property. It stands on land that was owned by Col. W. H. Jackson. It has reached magnificent proportions and its destiny has been left in its own hands. Col. Jackson before his death recorded a deed that conveyed to the oak entire possession of itself and the land eight feet around it. This tree has threatened to die several times and has been doctored by specialists.

The other tree which owns itself is Yarborough Oak at Oxford, Georgia. It is known as the "Prince of the Forest" and stands near the Oxford Post Office. This is the most symmetrical and beautiful white oak in Georgia. It is said to be over one hundred years old. The base of the trunk is about six feet in diameter.

Some years ago the city of Oxford deeded this tree to itself giving it ten feet of ground running in a radius of the tree.

The largest tulip tree in America is found at Washington, Georgia, known as Presbyterian Poplar, for under its boughs in 1790 Rev. John Springer was ordained. This was the first Presbyterian ordination in Georgia.

Georgia holds her trees dear to her heart and Sidney Lanier expressed the sentiment of all the peoples of our state as he says:

"O braided dusks of the oak,
And woven shades of the vine,
While the riotous noon-day sun
Of the June-day long did shine
Ye held me fast in your heart and I
Held you fast in mine."

THE COLLEGE'S PART IN HELPING GEORGIA CELEBRATE HER BICENTENNIAL

THE South Georgia Teachers College played an important part in the State of Georgia's Bicentennial year. Besides being assigned a part in the pageant held in Savannah in April, President Wells spent a great part of the year bringing historical collections to the campus.

In the pageant celebrating the 200th birthday of the State of Georgia, which was held in Savannah on Thursday and Saturday of the last week in April the students of the college, one hundred and fifty, presented the "Evacuation of the Cherokee Indians." This particular part of the program was in the eighth episode and the sixth procession.

In 1838, 14,000 Cherokee Indians and their 1300 slaves were escorted westward by Federal Troops, and Georgia was divided among her citizens, in lottery parcels and the final acquisition of her public lands. This was the picture presented by the college students. The Cherokees were civilized Indians, they dressed as the whites, their manners, and customs, were as the whites and they were owners of negro slaves as the whites.

Besides the one hundred and fifty students that had a part in the pageant, the entire faculty, and many other students attended the program. The students taking a part were dressed to depict the lives of the Cherokees as much as possible. Suits, war paints, ponies, wagons and other characteristics pertaining to the Cherokees made a prominent part in the program. The college's part in the pageant was under the supervision of Miss Hester Newton, Miss Ruth Bolton, Miss Caro Lane, and R. L. Winburn.

During the year, in keeping with the 200th birthday of the state, President Wells collected relics from all parts of the state and placed them on the campus. Rocks and stones from historical forts, homes, schools, and churches were brought here. Some of these rocks and bricks were made into fountains, lily pools, and walks. Acorns from famous Georgia trees were brought to the campus and planted. Shrubby and sprigs from historical places, trees, and grounds were brought to the campus and planted.

During the year many Georgia programs were given and talks were made on historical places, happenings and people. The college feels that it has contributed largely to the celebration of the state's birthday, and with this in view, this book has been built around "Georgia," history, people, events, places, and the college and its place in the history of the state.

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