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Georgia

THE EMPIRE STATE
OF THE SOUTH



TODAY'S LAND
OF
OPPORTUNITY



GEORGIA

By FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

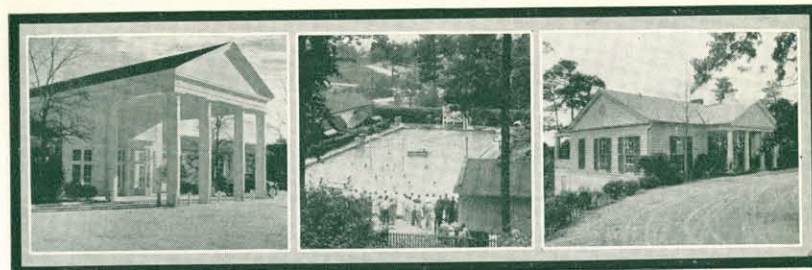
I AM so frankly a Georgia enthusiast, so downright a partisan when it comes to a discussion of the beauties and blandishments of that state, that at the outset I must bid the reader beware in accepting without some reservations all that I have to say about the charm of old Georgia. It is, after all, only natural that I should become eulogistic at the mention of Georgia. For the past several years, whenever the pressure of public duties and private affairs permitted, I have fled to Georgia for escape from the rigorous North, and I have found in her hospitable climate peace and contentment, a release from the worries of the every day, and a refreshment of body and spirit for which I must needs make personal acknowledgment.

There are certain unique aspects about Georgia culture—historical, recreational and industrial—which hold a vast fascination for me. For here is a state, one of the thirteen original Colonies, still pioneering. Who is there, even among the most sophisticated, who can resist the thrill of being part of a community which, although endowed with the richest of heritages from the past, can still look to a future of almost limitless opportunities? And that is Georgia today.

Georgia contains within her boundaries natural resources and scenic beauties of almost infinite variety. From the coastal plain at the south to the Appalachians you will find in Georgia almost any climate that your heart desires—from the coolness of the mountains of the north to the summer-time on the coast. Georgia offers the happiest of hunting grounds for the historian, and for those solely on pleasure bent—well, here rises the danger that I become as lyrical as some of Georgia's latter-day propagandists. Enough to say that Georgia is pretty nearly that ideally all-round playground which the ambitious resort literatures describe.



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WARM SPRINGS—GEORGIA HALL, THE POOL AND THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE

The Land of Opportunity

GEORGIA, the empire state of the South, has its potential wealth in the diversity of its agricultural and manufactured products; in the forests of pine and hardwoods; in the rocks and minerals; in its appeal to the tourist and vacationist.

The hog, the hen and the cow, so essential for self-support on the farm, provide the basis of farm prosperity.

The three crop system as practiced in south Georgia in the production of truck crops is notable because it is so profitable, and the field of opportunity in agriculture will include the adoption of this system to other crops.

The numerous soil types along with the temperate climate of middle and north Georgia, and the semi-tropical climate of south Georgia provide the opportunity for the growth of a diversity of cash products and a tremendous field of opportunity in the manufactured products of agriculture.

There is no greater opportunity anywhere in forests and forest products than in Georgia, for not only can pines be cultivated profitably as a crop, but they furnish the basis of naval stores, pulp wood, lumber and allied industries.

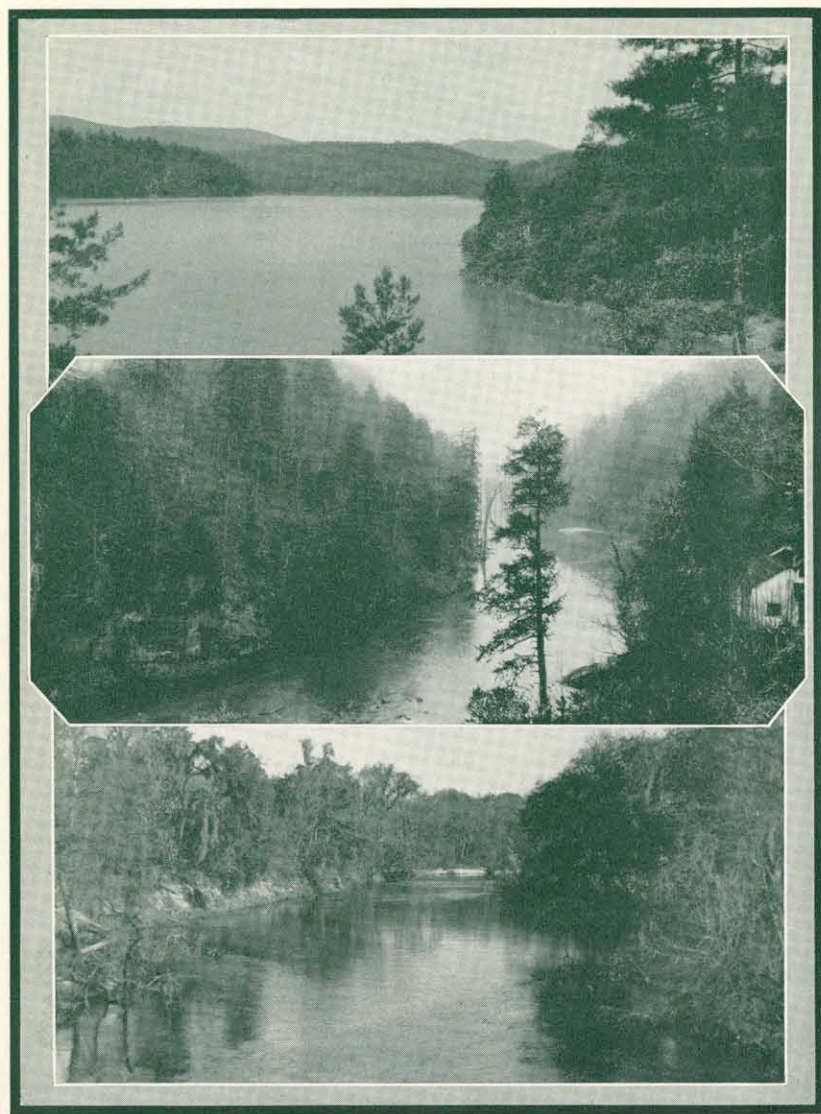
The potash deposits, now a storehouse of potential wealth, present a field of opportunity for use in agriculture and in a wide variety of chemical industries.

The high alumina clays may be the future source of supply for the production of alumina and aluminum.

The deposits of dolomite may be the source of the light weight metal, magnesium, as well as a wide variety of chemical products, such as gypsum, chemically precipitated calcium carbonate, calcium acetate and acetone, such essential materials as are used in the manufacture of explosives and in the trades.

Georgia offers unusual opportunities for manufacturing because of

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Top—A mountain lake more than twenty-five hundred feet above sea level. Boating—fishing—bathing. Middle—The Tallulah river, with its great developed hydro-electric power. Below—The Sewanee river in South Georgia, famous in poetry and song.

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wide distribution of developed hydro-electric power as well as potential water power; the availability of low cost oil, particularly at coast ports; the proximity of Georgia to high grade coals of the Appalachian province; the fact that natural gas is brought to many sections of the state, and because such a wide type of agricultural and mineral resources are found in such close association.

Possibly the greatest field of opportunity lies just ahead in the manufacture of newsprint and white papers from the Georgia sap pine.

Georgia's History

GEORGIA is rich in historic interest, and Georgians have taken a prominent part in shaping the destiny of the nation.

The Mound Builders, representing a high type of civilization, who came to America more than likely from Asia, chose Georgia for their abode. Just how old this civilization happens to be no one knows.

De Soto in 1540, eighty years before the landing of the Pilgrims, followed certain of the old Indian trails across the state on a tour of exploration and in search of gold.

Spanish priests of the Franciscan Order established and maintained missions on St. Simons and Jekyll Islands, and also in Glynn, McIntosh and Camden counties, as early as 1566, two hundred years before the missions were established by this same order of priests in California.

In 1733 General Oglethorpe landed on the Yamacraw bluffs, now the city of Savannah, to found the thirteenth English Colony.

In 1741 Oglethorpe met and defeated the Spaniards on St. Simons Island in the battle of Bloody Marsh, and established his rights to a great territory that extended as far west as the Mississippi river.

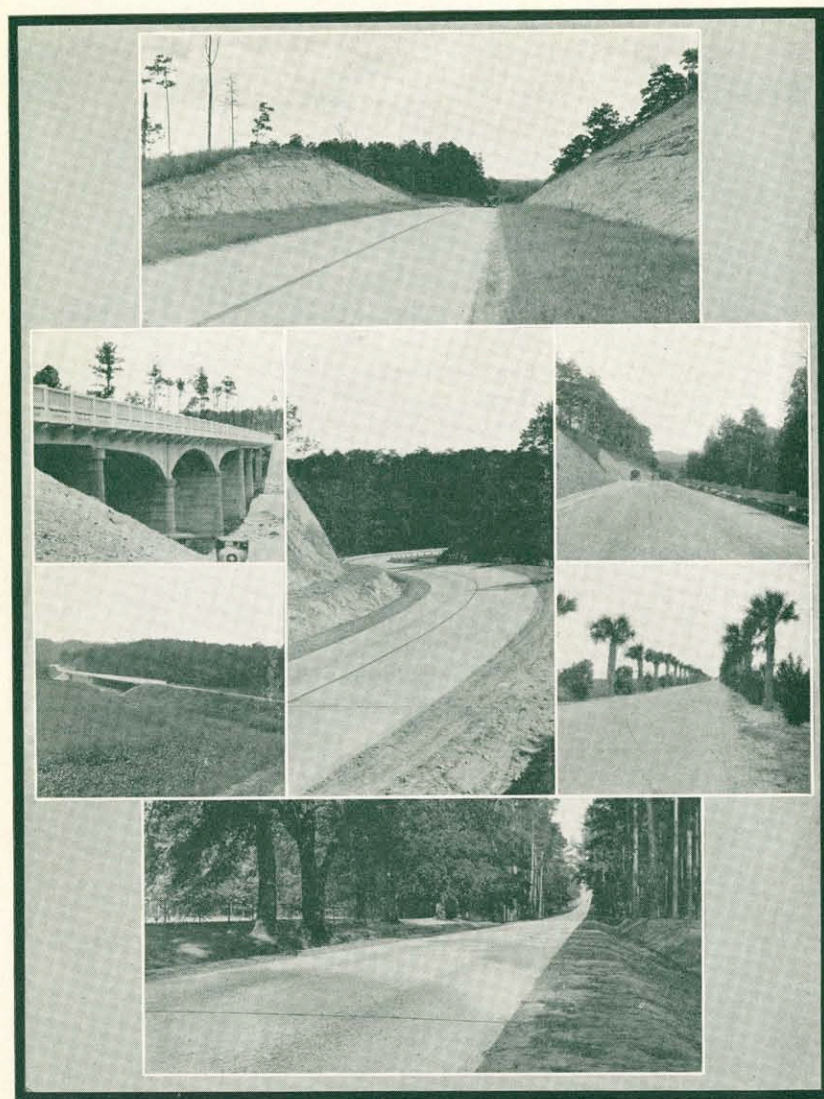
Lyman Hall, George Walton and Button Gwinnett signed the Declaration of Independence.

Alexander H. Stephens was Vice-President of the Confederacy, and Henry W. Grady, through his brilliant oratory, did much to cement again the bonds of friendship between the North and the South after the War Between the States.

Augusta Evans did much to popularize the romantic type of novel when she wrote Saint Elmo. Sidney Lanier and Frank L. Stanton wrote in Poetry the story of Georgia from the mountains to the sea. Joel Chandler Harris gave to the world his famous stories of Uncle Remus. Corra Harris, Caroline Miller and Harry Stilwell Edwards have established for themselves a high place in the literature of today.

The LeConte brothers held a high place in Geology and Chemistry. In statesmanship, in literature, in medicine, in the sciences and art,

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Illustrating Georgia's three thousand four hundred miles of hard surfaced highways with beautiful bridges; gentle grades through wide and deep cuts in the hills to the long level stretches of well drained roads lined with the pine and the palm.

GEORGIA

in education and the ministry Georgians have taken a leading part in the history of the state and of the nation.

Roads, Railroads and Busses

THE Georgia system of State Roads covers nearly 9,000 miles and connects almost every county seat in her 159 counties. The Highway Department has allocated \$140,000,000 for Georgia roads.

Georgia has now more than 3,400 miles of hard surfaced roads; 500 miles of semi-hard surfaced roads, and about 5,000 miles of graded earth and soil roads. The entire system is maintained the year round.

The industrial and agricultural progress of Georgia is very closely aligned with the development of her railroads. The Development Departments are progressive and are an important factor in the progress of her people. The rails traverse Georgia in every direction. An excellent system of busses traverse almost every section of the state.

Power and Fuel

THE availability of hydro-electric power and fuel, consisting of coal, fuel oil and natural gas, are factors of very vital importance in the prosperity of the state.

From the top of the mountains of North Georgia to the shore line of the Atlantic in a distance of 400 miles there is a drop of more than 4,000 feet. An average of 5,660 tons of water falls annually from the clouds on each acre in Georgia, to provide water for her crops, her forests, her underground water supply, and for her hydro-electro power.

Georgia's coast points obtain very low cost fuel oil, and power is developed from such cheap fuel at a very reasonable price.

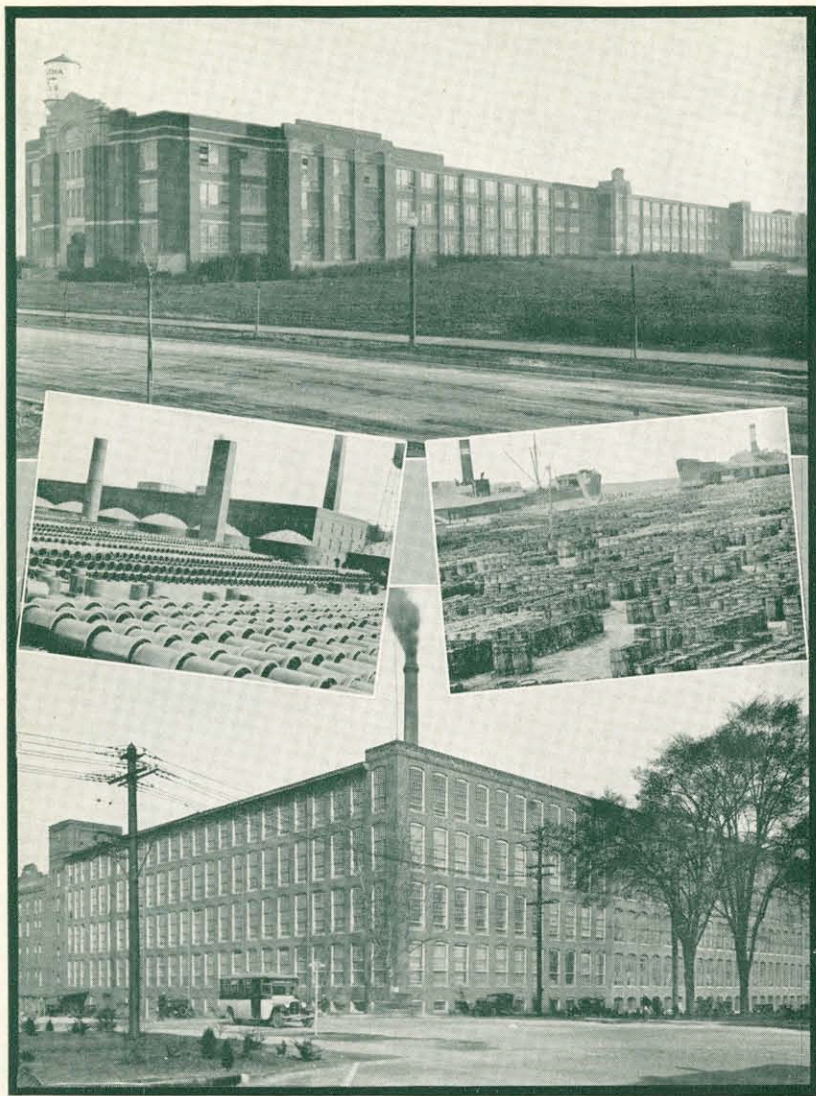
Natural gas from Louisiana is distributed over a wide section of Georgia for use in the home, on the farm and as an industrial fuel.

The Southern Appalachian coal field crosses the Northwestern section of Georgia and extends Southwest into Alabama and Northeast into Tennessee and Kentucky, and provides coal at a reasonable cost.

The Georgia Power Company serves approximately 400 cities and towns in an area comprising 75% of the state's area, and has more than a half million horse power in hydro-electric and fuel operated plants.

Other power companies operating in Georgia are: The Georgia Power and Light Company, with headquarters at Valdosta; the Tennessee Electric and Power Company at Chattanooga, Tennessee; the Toccoa Electric and Power Company at Toccoa; the Savannah Electric and Power Company at Savannah; the Georgia Public Utilities at St. Mary's; the Sardis Light Co. at Sardis, and the Crisp County Power Commission at Cordele.

GEORGIA



Top—Largest automobile tire cord and fabric mill in the United States, at Thomaston. Left center—Big clay pipe factory in Walker County. Right center—Loading naval stores for export at Savannah. Bottom—Textile mill at Columbus.

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Mineral Resources

THE value of Georgia's mineral resources annually mined is more than \$12,000,000, but this actually represents a small part of the real value of these minerals as used in manufactured products.

In a whole section of North Georgia, for more than 40 miles, one sees the evidence of what the great marble industry means to Georgia, for this section is dotted with finishing mills, sawing and chiseling and polishing huge marble blocks into monuments, mausoleums and building stone.

What raw material wealth means to the prosperity of a community is in evidence at Elberton, where there is produced from these quarries many varieties of monumental granite; while at Stone Mountain the nationally known gray granites, so popular as building stone, are mined and worked into a wide variety of products.

More than 6,000 carloads of white Kaolin—a train about 40 miles in length—leaves Georgia every year destined to the markets of the North.

Clay products, such as face brick, sewer pipe, roofing tile and building tile are made from a wide variety of Georgia clays; and this land of opportunity has an open door for the establishment of a big pottery industry.

Bringing potash to Georgia for agriculture is like carrying coals to Newcastle, for near Cartersville and other points is found in unlimited tonnage the Georgia potash shales.

Eighteen million dollars is the value of the gold which has been added to the nation's wealth from the gold mines of Georgia. These alluring deposits, now being prospected, await the results of active development.

Limestones form the basis of a great cement and lime industry, and thousands and thousands of tons of these limestones are used as a base in road building and as crushed stone products in concrete structures.

Georgia leads in Fullers earth production. Barite, manganese, ocher, iron ore, bauxite, asbestos, coal, copper, pyrite, feldspar, graphite, kyanite, vermiculite, and mica are some of the more important minerals in this land of opportunity; and there lies ahead potential millions in the chemical and manufacturing industries, based on an interpretation of the uses of Georgia raw materials for the industries of the future.

Manufacturing In Georgia

GEORGIA is already one of the leading manufacturing states of the nation, and the annual value of her manufactured products exceeds that of the value of her agricultural products.

Textiles—the manufacturing of cotton and its products—constitute the largest single industrial enterprise in the state. There are approximately 235 spinning, weaving, knitting and finishing mills in Georgia.

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Top—Tobacco, the net average income per acre greater than any other crop in Georgia.
Middle—Corn, the crop second in value in Georgia. 150 to 300 bushels per acre can be grown on Georgia soils. Cotton—the king of crops in money value.

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which ranks fourth in size among the cotton manufacturing states.

Fully seventy-five per cent. of all the tire cords and fabric used in automobile tires in the United States are manufactured in Georgia.

Georgia's textile industry gives employment to 60,000 people who, with their families, comprise at least 300,000 people directly dependent upon this industry. The capital investment in her textile mills is more than \$200,000,000, with a payroll of more than \$39,000,000, and more than \$120,000,000 in raw materials.

Food products, including the canning and packing of sea food, fruits and vegetables, is carried on in various sections of Georgia; but the field of opportunity lies ahead in this industry.

Lumbering and forest products, other than naval stores, have a value of \$5,000,000, and chemically treated timber is a fast-growing industry.

The chemical industry of Georgia includes fertilizers, naval stores, cottonseed oil, sugar refining and miscellaneous products. At Brunswick is located a unique chemical industry where pine stumps are distilled to obtain rosin, turpentine, pine oils and many other chemical by-products.

In addition there are many types of products manufactured in Georgia, such as floor and wall tile, terra cotta and a wide variety of brick products, portland cement, lime, steel and steel products, machinery, leather, furniture, candy, wearing apparel, etc.

The manufacture of pottery products offers a tremendous field of opportunity in Georgia because the raw materials, consisting of the clays, the feldspars and silica, are in close association, and because Georgia is in the center of the southeastern market, consuming more than \$25,000,000 worth of these products annually.

Close association of a wide type of agricultural and mineral resources offer a wide field for the development of a great diversity of industries.

Dependable Anglo-Saxon labor; the availability of cheap fuel and hydro-electric power; low taxes; a good climate and adequate transportation facilities to markets, are important factors in the industrial development of Georgia.

Agriculture

SUNSHINE, rainfall, climate and soils are the essentials which provide in Georgia the greatest variety of agricultural products of any state in the Union.

Georgia has an average of 235 growing days annually free from frost, with a minimum of 200 growing days annually in the mountains of North Georgia, and a maximum of 270 such days in South Georgia.

The average annual rainfall in Georgia is slightly more than 50 inches, while the average temperature in the state is 63.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

The soils of Georgia are of almost every conceivable type. They are

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Top—A typical field of tomatoes. Middle left—Rows of peanuts—one of the most important money crops in Georgia. Middle right—Beans prolific. Bottom—An orchard of paper shell pecans in which production Georgia leads all states.

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deep and rich in the bases so essential as plant food.

The value of Georgia's agricultural products in 1933 was about \$129,000,000. Cotton led all other crops, and along with cotton seed was valued at \$60,000,000. Corn is grown all over the state and ranks second in crop values. No crop in Georgia is more susceptible to increase in production as a result of crop rotation and fertilization than corn.

Peanuts in recent years have risen to a high place amongst Georgia's farm products, with an annual value of \$11,000,000. In South Georgia peanuts are the main dependence of nearly all the hog producers.

Tobacco has become an important crop in South Georgia, and last year had a value of \$6,000,000. Sweet potatoes are grown throughout the state and have an annual value of about \$4,000,000. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently demonstrated the adaptability of sweet potatoes for the manufacture of starch, and plans have been consummated for the building of the first plant at Quitman, Georgia.

Georgia peaches and watermelons are nationally known products. The sugar cane crop is now valued at about \$2,000,000.

In addition, \$42,000,000 represent the values in 1933 of pecans, apples, truck, hogs and cattle, corn, oats, legumes, grasses, poultry and the dairy.

Georgia leads the states in the production of peaches, watermelons and pecans, and a close second in production of peanuts, apples and tomatoes.

Georgia's truck crops consist of cabbages, beans, cucumbers, squash, carrots, potatoes, cantaloupes, turnips, lettuce, peppers, tomatoes, egg plant, sweet corn, onions, radishes, green and dried peas, collards, okra, spinach and asparagus. The annual value of her truck crops is \$17,000,000.

The dairy industry is rapidly forging to the front.

Hog raising has come to be of great importance, especially in the southern portion of the state, where corn, peanuts and velvet beans grow in abundance at small cost. The growing of an improved type of livestock, especially beef cattle, has made great strides in the state.

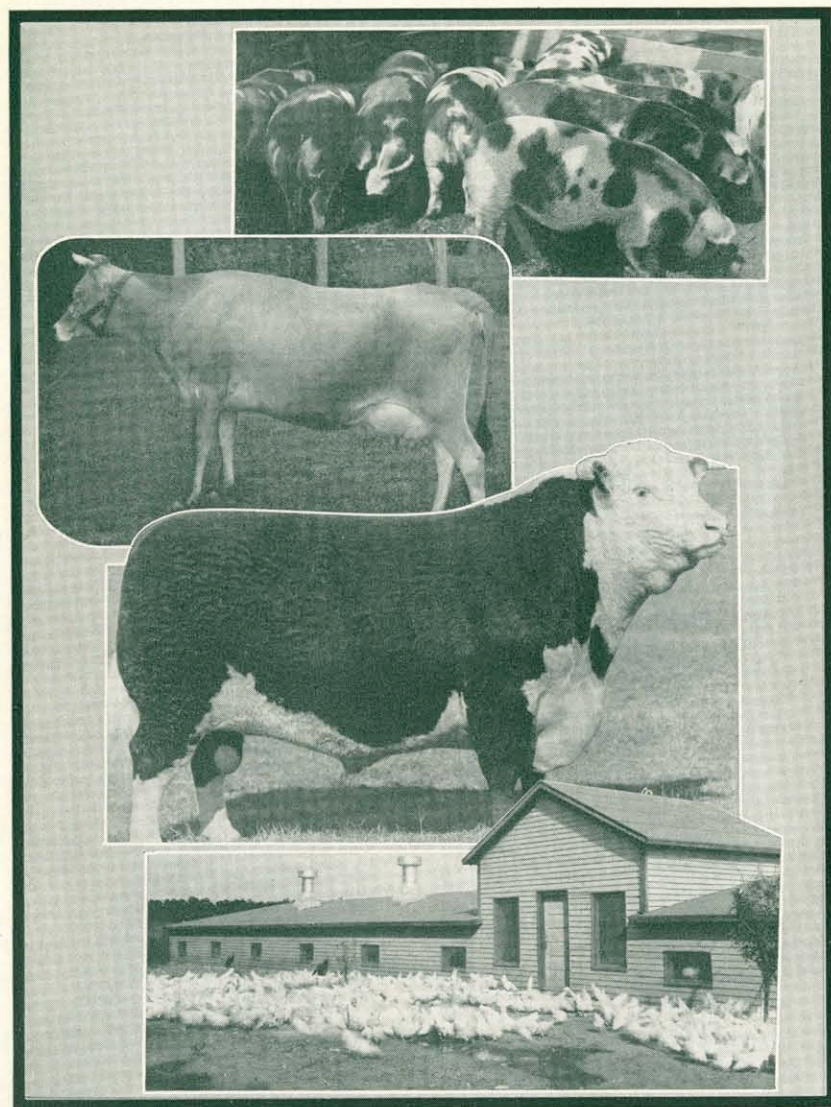
Georgia is not yet producing sufficient eggs to supply the demand within the state even though every section of the state has its share of splendid flocks of high bred poultry.

Georgia with a surface area nearly as large as all New England, with seventy-five per cent of the area of the state covered with forests, yet ranks among the first six states in the value of her agricultural products.

Education

THOSE who contemplate making Georgia their home will find in every portion of the state an excellent system of schools and colleges. Not only do the cities, counties and the state governments provide excellent facilities for almost every phase of education, but the private institutions rank amongst the best in the nation.

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The hog, the hen and the cow has been the slogan for self support on the farm and will pay all the average costs of farm production, so that cotton can be raised at a clear profit. Wherever this system has been practised individual prosperity has followed.

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Georgia recognizes that the foundation of the education of her youth begins with the Kindergarten and in most of her cities it has been made a part of the system of public schools.

Georgia's institutions of higher learning comprise the University of Georgia at Athens; the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; the unique State College for Women at Milledgeville; the Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta; the South Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, with smaller colleges at Dahlonega, Cochran, Carrollton, Americus and Douglas; and the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College for teaching men and women agriculture and home economics.

The University of Georgia at Athens was established by the Georgia Legislature in 1784, and was the first chartered State University.

Private and denominational institutions consist of such well known colleges and universities as Emory and Oglethorpe Universities, at Atlanta, Agnes Scott College for Women at Decatur, and Mercer University at Macon. Wesleyan College at Macon, reputed to be the first college in the United States to give a diploma to a woman; Shorter College at Rome; Bessie Tift at Forsyth; Brenau College at Gainesville, and Cox College at College Park, are all excellent institutions for women.

The Martha Berry and Tallulah Falls Industrial schools for mountain boys and girls have long been known in their special field of education.

Riverside Military Academy at Gainesville, Georgia Military Institute at Milledgeville, Georgia Military Academy at College Park, and Gordon Military Academy at Barnesville, are well known schools for boys.

In addition to those mentioned there are excellent schools of dentistry; pharmacy; music; law; theology and schools of business.

Game and Fish

GEORGIA'S variety of climate and topography, her mountains, her plains and her seacoast, together with the fact that such a large area of Georgia is covered by forests, accounts for the wide variety of her game and fish.

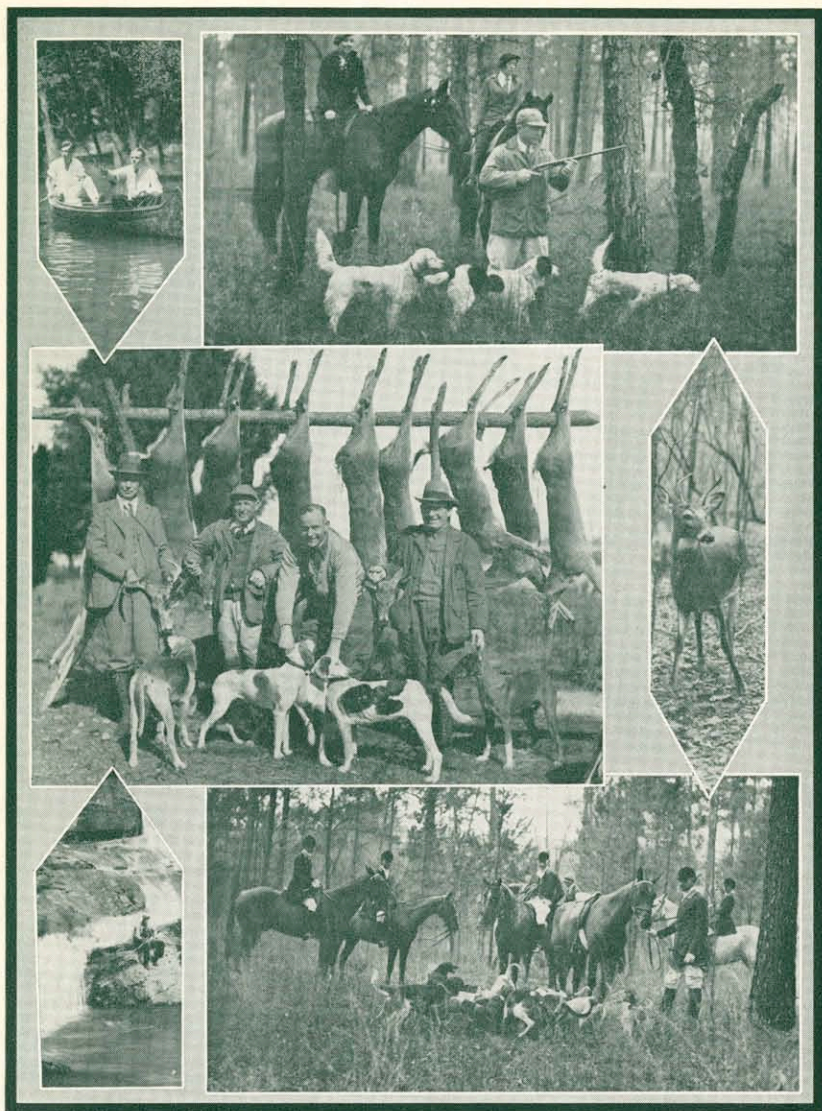
Quail is rated the king of native game birds. Doves are found in abundance all over the state.

Wild turkeys are found throughout the state, and the ruffed grouse abounds in sections of the Georgia mountains.

Virginia deer are found in the mountains, and are also plentiful along the coast. Squirrels are in abundance and 'possums and 'coons, rabbit and fox afford the thrill for the chase.

Eighteen counties have excellent trout streams. Rainbow, brook and brown trout are found in these streams, along with muskellunge in the

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Wild Game—Quail and the dove abound throughout the state. Wild turkeys from the mountains to the coast. Squirrels, 'possums, 'coons, rabbits and the fox everywhere. Deer and bear in the forests of the mountains and the plains.

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mountain lakes. Georgia's record for large mouth bass is eighteen pounds, for muskellunge, thirty-five pounds; small mouth bass, ten pounds.

The winding rivers of south Georgia offer all the native species of bass and bream. There are red-bellied and yellow-bellied bream as well as shell crackers and blue gills, and plenty of red-fin pike and jack.

Along the Golden Isles, off the coast of Georgia, there is excellent surf fishing, and three miles out there is fine deep sea fishing.

Bear are plentiful along the river bottoms near the coast, and a hundred and fifty were killed during the last half of 1933.

Places to Go and Things to See

TO THOSE who take the time to know their Georgia intimately, there is no state with greater charm and beauty; no state that offers to the tourist and vacationist so many hours of solid, restful, zestful enjoyment.

From the Blue Ridge mountains of north Georgia, rising in imposing grandeur to over 4,000 feet, with their lakes, waterfalls and clear sparkling streams, their spring coverings of wild azaleas, dogwood, wild flowers and laurel, with their glorious autumn foliage, to the historic Golden Isles and beaches of the Georgia coast, and to the gently rolling and rich plains, great pine and hardwood forests, lakes and rivers between the mountains and the sea, all Georgia is beautiful. To see Georgia in blossom time in the spring, and when the foliage is at its height in the fall, is something never to be forgotten.

Come with us to Georgia. You will now find over 3500 miles of the finest paved roads in America. Some different from the old days.

Let us start in north Georgia and journey south, touching the most interesting sight-seeing and vacation spots:

Blue Ridge Mountains. Picturesque Neel's Gap. Beautiful Tate Mountain Estates at Jasper, with Connahaynee Lodge, and an eighteen-hole championship golf course. Famous quarries of the Georgia Marble Company at Tate. Blue Ridge Lake. Dahlonega and the beautiful gold country. The Lookout Mountain country and Cloudland. Tallulah Falls Gorge, connecting one of the most beautiful chain of lakes in the world. The Tallulah Falls Industrial School. Toccoa Falls at Toccoa. Chickamauga National Park, site of one of the great battles between the states.

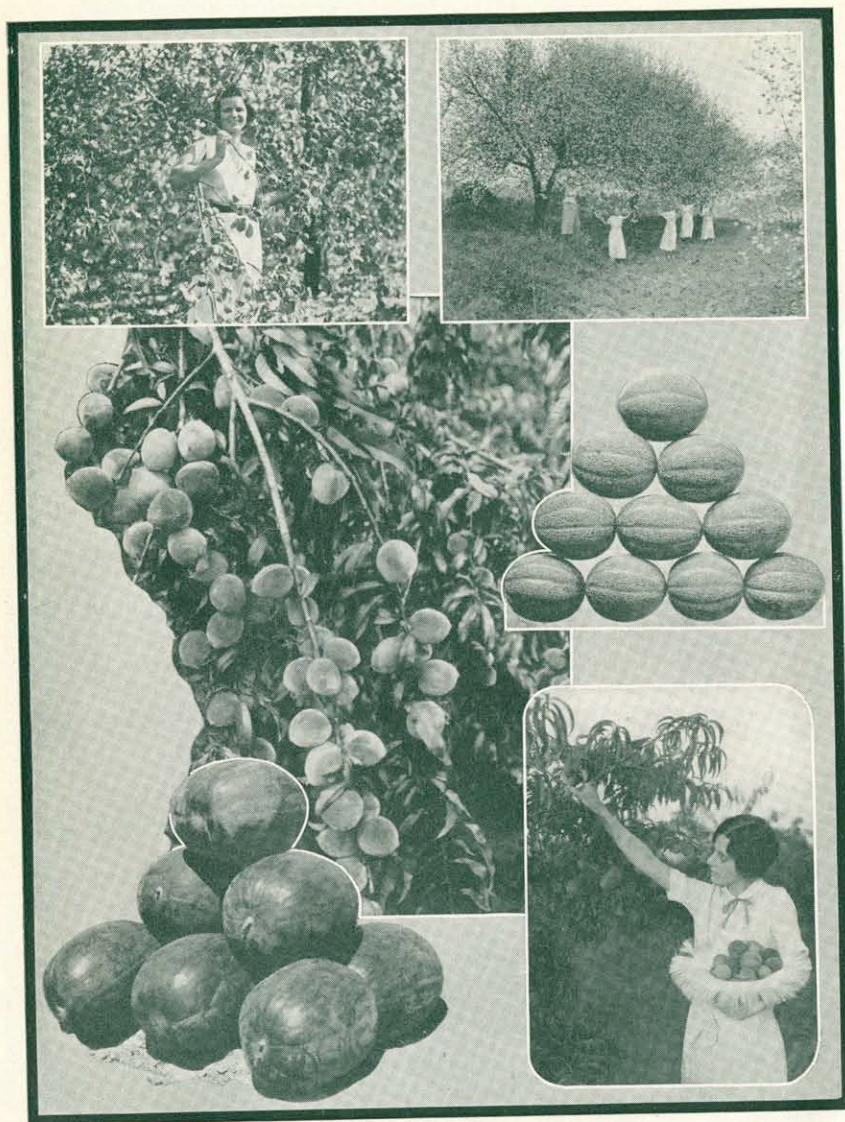
Rome. The Martha Berry School for mountain boys and girls.

Dalton. Center of the famous Candlewick Bedspreed Industry—a craft engaged in by mountain women for over a hundred years.

Cartersville. Home of Corra Harris, famous Georgia author, nearby.

Atlanta. State Capitol. Stone Mountain, one of the world's wonders. Cyclorama, Battle of Atlanta. Wren's Nest, home of Joel Chandler Harris,

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Peach and apple blossoms—a close-up view of limbs laden with peaches. Georgia watermelons and cantaloupes. From ten thousand to eighteen thousand cars of peaches annually grown. Apples in north Georgia equal any in the nation.

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author of Uncle Remus stories. Northern gateway to Warm Springs, 75 miles south on Roosevelt Highway. Famous Federal Prison. Beautiful parks, country clubs, homes, gardens and golf courses. Georgia Tech, Emory and Oglethorpe Universities, Agnes Scott College for girls. Over 1000 feet altitude, exceeded only by Denver of the large American cities.

Augusta. Famous winter resort, with many winter homes. Noted winter resort hotels. Historic places. Charming parks and gardens. Augusta National Golf Course, of which Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., is president—one of the most beautiful championship courses in America. A Master's Tournament held each spring, the only competitive golf event in which Bobby participates. The world's leading golfers participate by invitation, and thousands of visitors witness the battle of the champions. Many other fine golf courses. Ideal winter climate.

Savannah. Oldest and most historic city in Georgia; founded by General James Edward Oglethorpe in 1733. Georgia's most important seaport. Ideal winter and summer resort, with fine resort hotels. Beautiful parks, fountains, homes. Noted for its gardens, including Wormsloe gardens, a two hundred-year-old 800-acre plantation with historic background, library and paintings. The original Constitution of the Confederate States of America is preserved in the library, which contains many other rare and historic books and documents. Wormsloe is one of the nation's beauty spots in the spring when the azaleas, camellias and other flowering plants are in bloom. Tybee Beach is one of the south's summer playgrounds.

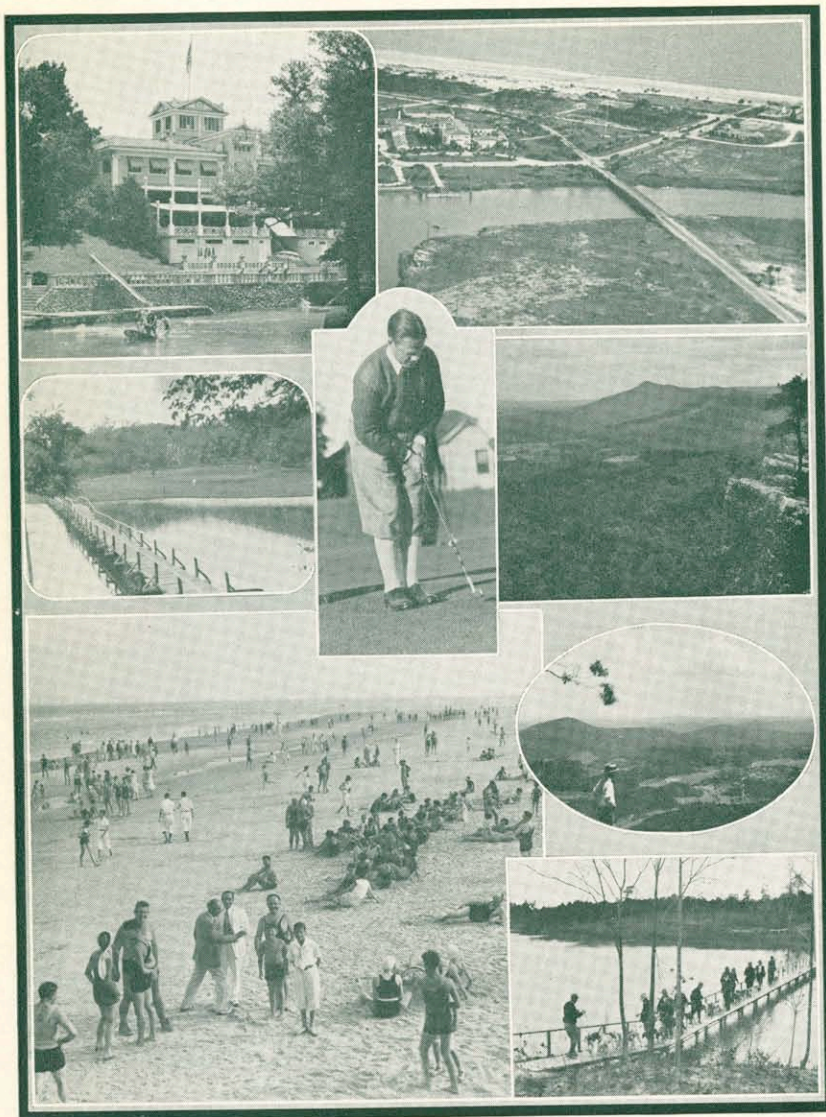
Brunswick and Sea Island—"Georgia's Golden Isles." Noted winter and summer resort. Georgia's second seaport. The Cloister at Sea Island, ideal resort hotel. Magnificent beach, casino and pool. One of the best championship golf courses in the country. Splendid fishing and hunting, sailing, motor boating, tennis and other sports. Yacht Club. Hunting lodge with 60,000-acre preserve. Deer, wild turkey, quail, dove. Old Spanish Missions. Scene of the historic Battle of Bloody Marsh. Jekyll Island, Sapelo Island, St. Simon's Island and Beach. Colonel T. L. Huston's 3,000-acre plantation in the rich delta of the Altamaha River at Darien.

Old Spanish Missions. Ruins of these old missions dot the Georgia coast from Darien to St. Mary's. They were established first by the Jesuits, and then by the Franciscans, and antedated by almost two centuries the California missions; and around them were groves of lemons, oranges, figs, olives and pomegranates—the first in America.

Athens. University of Georgia and State Agricultural College. Tree that owns itself, the owner on his death having deeded the land on which the tree stands to the tree for the length of its life.

Warm Springs. President Roosevelt's home, "The Little White House," and site of the Warm Springs Foundation. Roosevelt's farm. Georgia Hall. Public pool and golf course. Pine Mountain. Water at Warm Springs gushes from the deepest bowels of the earth at an all-year-round

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Resorts—Sea Island and Tybee ocean resorts. In the center is Bobby Jones on the Augusta National Golf Course. Radium Springs is at the upper left and the mountains and lakes are at Tate Mountain Estates.

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temperature of 90 degrees; while at Cold Springs, a scant mile away, a similar gusher has a year-round temperature of 60 degrees.

Columbus. Western gateway to Warm Springs, distance 50 miles on hard surfaced road over scenic Pine Mountain. Good hotels. Fort Benning, largest U. S. Infantry Post and School in the country. Government now spending over \$6,000,000 in extensions and improvements. Well worth a visit. Headquarters for tourists visiting Warm Springs.

Macon. Indian Mounds now being excavated under direction of the Smithsonian Institute, revealing an old civilization about which very little has been known. Very interesting. House in which the poet, Sidney Lanier, lived. Wesleyan College, the first college in the United States to grant a diploma to a woman. Fine hotels. Beautiful old homes.

Albany. Winter resort, with large estates of many prominent Americans, including that of Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to England. Radium Springs, all-year-round resort, with casino, cottages, bathing, boating, fishing, quail and dove hunting, and one of the best eighteen-hole golf courses in the country. Trap shooting. Horseback riding. A beauty spot. Good hotels. Delightful inland city with marvelous climate.

Thomasville. "City of Roses." Popular winter resort. Rose show and festival each spring; many large estates. Hunting and fishing.

Whatever you do, see Georgia in the springtime, when practically the entire state is one vast orchard of apple, pear, peach, azalea, dogwood, camellia and magnolia blossoms. Real southern hospitality awaits you.

Every section of Georgia has much of historic interest and beauty, but in this brief tour only the high lights could be touched upon.

See "Honor Roll" for places of agricultural and industrial interest.

Those desiring information relating to Georgia may write to the State Departments, the power companies and the various associations listed below:

GEORGIA, STATE OF

Agricultural Department, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.
Education Department, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.
Game and Fish Commissioner, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

FORESTRY AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Division of Forestry, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.
Division of Geology, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.
Entomological Department, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Department of Agricultural Extension, Athens, Ga.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

1516 Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

POWER

See article on Power and Fuel, this publication.

GEORGIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

J. P. McGrath, Glenn Building, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA

T. M. Forbes, Citizens & Southern Natl. Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Also write any of the Chambers of Commerce in Georgia in principal cities. See "Honor Roll."

Published by

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GEORGIA

HONOR ROLL OF GEORGIA COUNTIES

These counties, by completing their quotas, made possible the 1934 Georgia exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition.

Baldwin—MILLEDGEVILLE. At one time the capital of Georgia. Rich agricultural lands. Seat of Georgia State College for Women, Georgia Military Institute and other state institutions.

Bartow—CARTERSVILLE. Mining, manufacturing and agricultural. Especially famous for its iron, manganese, ocher, barites, bauxite and limestone.

Bibb—MACON. Grows practically all farm products and is large manufacturing center, especially in clays and textiles. Important peach and pecan center. Mercer University and Wesleyan College for Women are located here.

Bleckley—COCHRAN. Principal products cotton, grain, hay, potatoes, peanuts, cane, livestock, poultry, lumber, Fullers earth; textile and oil mills.

Brooks—QUITMAN. Rich fruit and agricultural county. Also textiles, cooperage plant and lumbering. Large tobacco warehouses. Pecans. New mill to make starch from sweet potatoes to be located here.

Lumpkin—DAHLONEGA. Center of Georgia's gold country. U. S. mint here from 1838 to 1861. Gold now being mined. Mountain resort hotels. Good agricultural county.

Chatham—SAVANNAH. Oldest and most historic city in Georgia, founded by General Oglethorpe in 1733. Noted for its beautiful parks and gardens. Georgia's most important port and leading export city in the world for naval stores. Many large manufacturing plants. Fine beaches.

Cherokee—CANTON. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, poultry, eggs, cattle, apples, peaches, etc. Gold mica, soapstone, iron ore, asbestos, clays, marble. Textile and marble plants. Fine dairy country.

Clarke—ATHENS. Grows all farm products favorable to that section, including much poultry, eggs and fine livestock. Important textile and manufacturing center. Seat of State University, State College of Agriculture, State Teachers' College and Lucy Cobb Institute.

Colquitt—MOULTRIE. Watermelon and tobacco center. Peanuts, pecans, wide diversified agricultural products. Hogs, poultry, livestock. Swift Packing Plant located here. Peppers, cane syrup.

Decatur—BAINBRIDGE. Important tobacco center. All crops grown in south Georgia. Fruits and nuts. Hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs. Manufacturing center. Largest producer of Fuller's Earth in U. S.

Dougherty—ALBANY. Center of the pecan industry, more pecans being marketed there than in any other city in the south.

Splendid agricultural lands. All crops. Over twenty manufacturing plants. Radium Springs located here.

Floyd—ROME. All farm crops suitable to north Georgia. Apples, peaches and other fruits. Livestock. Large manufacturing center, with over seventy-five industries. Big textile mills. Martha Berry School, Shorter College and Darlington School.

Fulton and DeKalb—ATLANTA. State Capital. Most metropolitan city in the south. Financial center of the south. Federal Reserve Bank. Over 1000 manufacturing plants. Railroad and highway center. Important distributing center for the southeast. Insurance center. Home of Coca-Cola.

Glynn—BRUNSWICK. Second largest Georgia port. Manufacturing center. Fishing industry. Center of large and fertile area of truck farms. Tourist center, being adjacent to Sea Island, Georgia's famous coastal resort. Large Shrimp industry. Gateway to Georgia's Golden Isles.

Gordon—CALHOUN. All north Georgia crops. Important dairy and poultry center. Manufactures textile, brick, tile, lumber and hardwood. Ships annually over 70,000 gallons of milk, 150,000 pounds of butter and 250,000 dozen eggs. Has one of the largest turkey farms in the country.

Grady—CAIRO. All crops grown in south Georgia. Rich, fertile lands. Center of the syrup industry in the state, shipping more pure cane syrup than any other point in the world. Pecans, peanuts. Sells products annually valued at approximately \$8,500,000.

Gwinnett—BUFORD. LAWRENCEVILLE. Manufacturing, agriculture, livestock, poultry. Buford is the home of the Bona Allen Company, largest manufacturers of saddles and harness in the world. Also men's shoes.

Hall—GAINESVILLE. Center of large number of textile and other manufacturing plants. Dairying, livestock and poultry. Farm crops favorable to northeast Georgia. Site of Riverside Military Academy and Brenau College.

Hart—HARTWELL. Agricultural and manufacturing center. All crops favorable to northeast Georgia grown. Important dairy, cattle, hog and poultry section. Textiles.

Henry—McDONOUGH. Fine agricultural county. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peaches, apples, hogs cattle poultry, eggs. Textiles. Fertilizers.

Lamar—BARNESVILLE. Fine agricultural and manufacturing center. Pecans.

GEORGIA

Manufactures buggies and textiles, both cotton and rayon. Seat of the Gordon Military Academy, named after General John B. Gordon and rated by the United States War Department as one of the Honor Junior Military schools of the country.

Lee—LEESVILLE. Agriculture, fruits, nuts, tobacco. Livestock, poultry. Naval stores, lumber. Colonel W. B. Hutchinson's famous Colonial Plantation is near Leesburg.

Marion—BUENA VISTA. Produces cotton, corn, hay, grain, sugar cane, peanuts, potatoes, melons, tobacco, peas, peaches, pecans, etc. Hog, cattle and poultry raising. Naval stores, lumbering. Splendid farming opportunities.

Murray—CHATSWORTH. Agricultural and mineral. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, hay, apples, peaches, pears, clover, many other fruits and vegetables; cattle, hogs, poultry and eggs. Talc, pyrites, limestone, barites and gold are mined.

Muscogee—COLUMBUS. Important manufacturing center. Said to be second largest textile manufacturing city in south, with more than a half million spindles. Also manufactures brick, iron and wood products. Western gateway to Warm Springs. Site of Fort Benning, largest United States Infantry Post and School. Fine agricultural section. Home of Nchi.

Peach—FORT VALLEY. A leading peach center, famous throughout the country. Also manufacturing center, the products including textiles, crates, baskets, flour, ice; oil mill, bottling plants, dairies, etc. Many crops are grown extensively, including cotton, corn, pecans, peanuts and asparagus, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc.

Pickens—JASPER, TATE. Jasper is the gateway to the beautiful Tate Mountain Estate and Connahaynee Lodge. The Georgia Marble Company, located at Tate, produces marble used in erecting buildings and memorials all over the United States and other countries. Fine apple country.

Richmond—AUGUSTA. Manufacturing, agricultural and resort center. 32 types of soil and ten months' growing season. 13 large textile mills. 13 brick and tile plants. Produces annually more than five million feet of gums and other hardwoods. Famous winter resort, drawing people from all over the United States. Winter golf center.

Spalding—GRIFFIN. Center of Pimento pepper growing with large canning factories. Twenty manufacturing plants with textiles leading. Often called the "The Turkish Towel Town." Diversified agriculture and livestock. The Georgia Experiment Station is located here.

Sumter—AMERICUS. Splendid agricultural section, growing all crops common to

south Georgia. Livestock thrives on all year pastures. Forests include 32 varieties of valuable pine, hardwood and other timber. Kaolin and bauxite mined. 22 different kinds of soil. Like all other south Georgia counties, winters short and mild, summers temperate. Manufacturing.

Taliaferro—CRAWFORDVILLE, SHARON. Center of fine agricultural and livestock district. Fruits, cream and dairy products. Poultry. All products common to southeast Georgia.

Telfair—McRAE, LUMBER CITY, HELENA. Agriculture, live stock, naval stores. Farm products include cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco, peaches, watermelons, cantaloupes, pecans, sugar cane, Irish and Sweet potatoes and many grains and hay. All year pastures. Raspberries and dewberries grown in commercial quantities. Naval stores an important industry. Much lumber, both pine and hardwood sawed.

Thomas—THOMASVILLE. Agricultural, live stock and tourist center. Known as the "Rose City"—the annual spring rose festival attracting thousands of visitors. Diversified south Georgia crops. Many pure bred cattle herds. Pine and hardwood forests. Many tourists spend the winters here, and numbers of large estates are owned by northern capitalists.

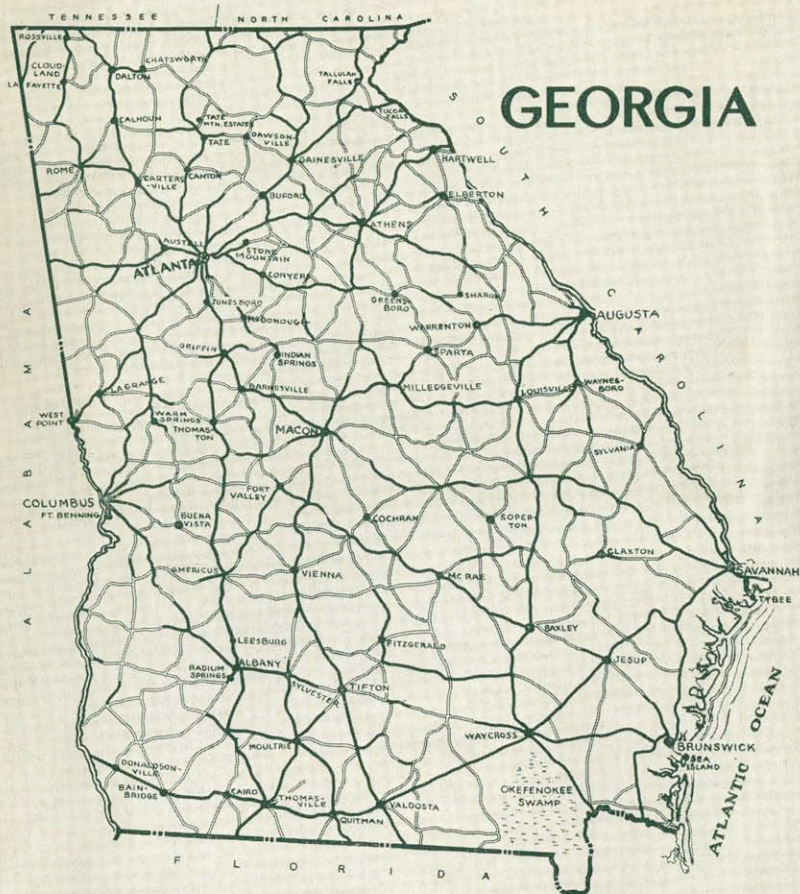
Troup—LAGRANGE, WEST POINT. Industrial, agricultural, live stock. Has two of the largest textile mills in the south, the Callaway mills at LaGrange and the West Point Manufacturing Company at West Point. Peaches, peas, apples, berries, vegetables, corn, cotton, peanuts, pecans and all general farm crops. Abundant electric power.

Upson—THOMASTON. Industrial, agricultural. Said to ship more peaches annually than any other county east of the Rocky Mountains. Largest mill unit in the United States for the manufacture of fabric for automobile tires. Other large textile mills. Iron, mica, lumber. Diversified crops, live stock, poultry.

Whitfield—DALTON. Industrial, agricultural, live stock. Center of the famous Candlewick bedspread industry. These celebrated spreads made by mountain women for over a hundred years are sold all over the country, through the Candlewick Bedspread Association. All north Georgia crops grown, especially strawberries. Fine pastures and many fine bred cattle herds. Large poultry and hog industry.

The Georgia Century of Progress Commission also wishes to acknowledge with appreciation contributions received from the following counties: Seminole, Cobb, Rockdale, Jefferson, Ben Hill, Clayton, Screven, Greene, Dawson, Hancock, Walker, Worth and Burke.

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Map Showing Highways, Principal Cities and Points of Interest

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| [| <p>BLACK LINES Indicate Hard Surface Highways, of Which There Are More Than 3,500 Miles</p> <p>LIGHT LINES Indicate Gravel and Graded Highways</p> |] |
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