

DUTY · HONOR · COUNTRY



GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE

A HISTORIC PLACE

A HISTORIC PLACE: PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Georgia Military College's history is, in many ways, contained within the walls of the Old Capitol Building and the square of land on which it is sited. More significantly, its history is exemplified by the contributions of its graduates to our country. The Old Capitol Building has stood for more than two centuries and remains the centerpiece of the institution, representing not only permanence but, more, the concept of service to community, state, and nation. It was on the parade on the east plaza that every soldier from Georgia marched before going off to defend our values in war ... the War of 1812, the Indian Wars, the War with Mexico, and, of course, the Civil War. So, in many respects, this building reminds us of the words that remain our core values - Duty, Honor, Country.

There is little dispute that a true education entails developing the intellect concurrent with elevating the character of students. The history of this institution amply demonstrates an unwavering adherence to this philosophy. The contributions of its graduates in various fields of human endeavor are testament enough. This is an institution that continues to focus on its more-than-a-century tradition of creating an educated and participating citizenry. We are proud of our heritage and of our adherence to the core values of Georgia Military College that will carry us into the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter J. Boylan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Major General Peter J. Boylan
President, Georgia Military College

GEORGIA'S OLD STATEHOUSE TIMELINE: A HISTORIC PLACE

Owned by the State of Georgia, the Old Capitol Building continues to be maintained for the benefit of all citizens as a center for education and as the centerpiece of Georgia Military College. The college has upheld its stewardship for more than 130 years, has performed major repairs on this structure on at least three occasions, and has endeavored to preserve its integrity. It is fitting that the Old Capitol Building, which has witnessed so much of Georgia's military and regional history, is a place from which such activity will continue.

1803 Milledgeville founded.

1804 December 12th - Milledgeville is designated the "permanent" capital by the state legislature convened at Louisville.

1805 Legislature appropriates \$60,000 to build a Capitol Building. Construction begins- Jett Thomas and John Scott, general contractors.

1,377,266 bricks made on site for construction of the building.

Other building materials include:

40,000 laths

65,000 shingles

44 windows with outside shutters

2 flights of stairs

447 feet of balustrade

4 pediments with eagles

Exterior walls are three feet thick

200 feet of window glass

4,257 feet of wainscot

44 arches over windows

8 chimney pieces

173 feet of circular balustrade

1807 State Legislature meets in the Statehouse for the first time.

1825 Milledgeville and the Statehouse visited by Revolutionary War Hero, the Marquis de Lafayette.

1827-1834 Architect Henry Hamilton Fulton oversees the expansion of the building. Renovations include addition of north (1828) and south (1834) wings, crenellations, and a plaster skin to give the building a Gothic appearance. Additionally, repairs are done to portions of the roof destroyed by a fire that breaks out while the Legislature is in session on November 16th, 1833. It is the first example of Gothic architecture in a public building in the United States.



1835 Porticos and granite steps designed by Charles Cluskey added to the east and west faces of the building.

1861 Legislature meets and votes for Georgia to secede from the Union.

1864 In November, Union General William T. Sherman occupies the Capitol Building on his March to the Sea.

1866 Legislature appropriates \$8000 to repair damage.

1868 Georgia's capital is moved to Atlanta.

1871-1879 Building temporarily serves as the Baldwin County Courthouse.

1879 Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College is founded. The Old Capitol Building becomes a classroom and administrative building.

1894 January 1st - A fire burns the clock tower. (right)

1900 Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College is renamed Georgia Military College.

1941 March 23rd - A fire caused by faulty wiring burns a large part of the building. The state provides funding to rebuild using prison labor.

1998-2000 The Old Statehouse is vacated and restored. When reopened in October 2000, the building contains classrooms, computer labs, administrative offices, and a restored legislative chamber. The restored chamber is in the location once occupied by the House of Representatives. The administrative suite is located where the Senate once met. A regional museum occupies the ground floor where the Supreme Court was once located.



Photos of Georgia's governors from 1807 - 1868 (the time that the building served as the Old Statehouse) are located throughout the building.

Oil paintings of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Edward Oglethorpe, and General Lafayette hang in the legislative chamber. The paintings are reproductions and 2/3 the size of the originals which now hang in the State Capitol in Atlanta.

There is a framed map in the President's Executive Suite which is an 1859 surveyor's map of Georgia. The survey, done by James R. Butts, late Surveyor General, includes county boundaries and shows counties that have changed names over the years. The map also includes grids showing lands originally occupied by Native Americans that were included in Georgia's Revolutionary War land lotteries. (left)

GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE TIMELINE A HISTORIC PLACE



1868

February 28th - Capitol Building left vacant when seat of government moves to Atlanta.

1880

January 19th - MGM&AC opens with 219 male and female students in grades one through twelve. Although known as a college, there were no junior college classes until 1931.

Tuition is free, but there is a \$10 matriculation fee.

1893

UGA withdraws financial support for MGM&AC. City of Milledgeville creates bond issue to raise funds to support school.

1879

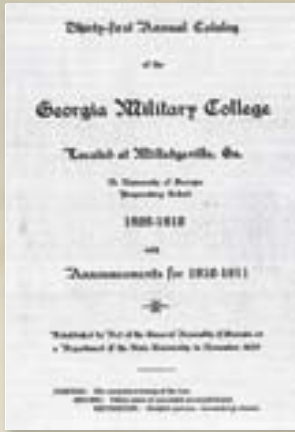
October 14th - Legislature approves establishment of Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College (MGM&AC) as a unit of the University of Georgia (UGA) and provides for loan of Statehouse and square for use of MGM&AC.

1884

Enrollment is 420.

Male students not from Milledgeville required to board in Governor's Mansion (located on the corner of Clarke and Greene Streets)





1900

Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College is renamed Georgia Military College (GMC).

GMC graduates certified to teach in Georgia public schools.

1907

Although still a co-educational school, the graduating class is all male for the first time.



1913

Cadets take on Ty Cobb's All-Star team in exhibition game. Cobb tagged out at second base by a GMC cadet (GMC loses 9 - 5).
above

1894

January 1st - Old Capitol Building clock tower burns. Reconstruction of building completed June 26th.

1895

Legislature approved building of a barracks on the capital grounds (located across the bricks from today's Sibley Cone Library)
below



1906

Tuition, uniforms, and board are now \$121.90 per year.

1910

Charges for tuition, uniforms, room, and board are now \$220.22 per year.

1916

President Wilson designates GMC an Infantry Unit of the Junior Division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corp (ROTC).

An additional barracks located next to the 1895 building was constructed.



1921

With assistance of GMC elementary school students, the Liberty Tree, with soil from all 48 states, was planted on the west side of campus (behind St. Stephen's Episcopal Church). After Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the union, the ceremony was repeated with soil from all 50 states. *above*

1919

Both barracks buildings and the old church building in the vicinity that was being used for classroom space burned on January 10th.

A new barracks (Main Barracks) was constructed and opened to students on December 19th (demolished 2008). *below*



1922

Athletic field renamed Davenport Field in memory of Michael Davenport, a cadet killed in an accident during a baseball game. *below*





1924

Georgia Supreme Court rules GMC a public school.

1929

General Assembly approves adding two years of college instruction at GMC. College classes begin with 1931-32 school term.

1934

As the school becomes more military in orientation, one of the more obvious changes is the exclusion of girls from the college.

1926

A building, now known as Jenkins Hall, erected to house GMC's elementary grades. *below*



A gymnasium named for Judge John Allen, chairman of the Board of Trustees, built with funds donated by alumni (demolished 2002). *below*



1931

American Legion erects a memorial gate and builds a wall around Davenport Field in memory of those who died in World War I. *below*



1938

Enrollment in junior college is 139 students, 62 are from foreign countries.



1939

With help from the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a classroom building is constructed and named for Charles H. Whitfield, Chairman of GMC Board of Trustees (1922-1944) (demolished 2002). *above*

1941

Wilder Hall, the Military Science building, is constructed. *right*



1940

A new barracks named for Congressman Carl Vinson is dedicated (demolished 2008). *below*

The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accredits the junior college.

1941

March 23rd - A fire severely damages the interior of the Old Capitol Building; most of the exterior walls survived. *right*





1943

Cadets granted opportunity to date young women from the Georgia State College for Women for the first time, provided they conducted themselves as "gentlemen." *above*

1950

War Department designated GMC a Military Junior College.

1965

First African American cadet is admitted to Georgia Military College.



1968

The Sibley-Cone Library opens. *above*

1946

GMC designated a "military institute" thus allowing establishment of a senior division of the ROTC.

1962

A new gym (Cordell Events Center *below*) and a student center/bookstore/canteen constructed.

1969

Female students once again allowed to enroll at GMC (prep school and junior college). Civilian students allowed to enroll in junior college for first time.

1975

Female students allowed to participate in the ROTC program.





1995

Sibley-Cone Library renovated.
above



2004

GMC opens Craig Field for baseball, Couch Field for softball, and the Horace Ray Field House. These are GMC's first "real" softball and baseball fields.
above



1998

Student services building, Parham Hall, opens. *above*

1997

A new academic building opens in 1997 and is dedicated Zell Miller Hall in 1999. *below*



2000

Completely restored Old Capitol Building reopens. *right*





2004

In April, the Ruark Athletic Complex opens. Named for Parnell Ruark, HS1942 & JC1949, first junior college football player east of the Mississippi River to be named All-American, the complex contains offices, weight rooms, and classrooms for the physical education and athletic programs at GMC. *above*

2005

In December, a new residence hall is dedicated and named in honor of Dr. James E. Baugh, HS1937 & JC1939, Chairman of the GMC Board of Trustees, 1969-1997. *right*



2005

In May, a new academic building is dedicated, adjoining Zell Miller Hall. It includes a cafeteria, student union, bookstore, eight technology-based lecture classrooms, two laboratories (computer and chemistry), a music room, a visual arts room, and a 407-seat Goldstein Center for the Performing Arts which is named for Jacob L. (HS 1940 & JC 1942) and Maxine Goldstein. *below*

2010

Projected opening date for a new prep school building, Uesery Hall. *right*



RICHARD LANE ALLEN HS 1945

Allen became involved in the music business after serving in World War II. In the mid 1950s, Allen began to record oral histories of traditional jazz musicians. His collection of oral histories became the William Ransom Hogan Jazz Archive at Tulane University. Allen was one of the founders of the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival.

BERT M. ATKINSON HS Early 1900's

At the age of 29, Atkinson was in command of the First American Air Service at the front in France where such notables as Eddie Rickenbacker served under his



command. After the war, Atkinson organized the first aerial forest fire fighting unit in the world. In the 1920's, he mapped the first transcontinental air mail routes from the east to the west coast. This was the impetus to start passenger air service, build airfields, and encourage transcontinental flights.

CLIFFORD BALDOWSKI JC 1937

Clifford Baldowski graduated from GMC and continued his education at the Citadel and the Art Students League in New York City. He was awarded a bronze star for his service in the Army Air Corps during World War II. In 1950, he joined the editorial staff at the Atlanta Constitution and created political cartoons every day for more than 30 years. In 1964, Baldy, as he was known, received a Pulitzer Prize nomination for his cartoon on Senator Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign.

DR. ALFRED BLALOCK HS 1915

After graduating from GMC in 1915, Blalock earned his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922 and became the first resident in surgery in the new Vanderbilt University Hospital. He did pioneering work on the nature and treatment of hemorrhagic and traumatic shock. This early work on shock is credited with saving many lives during World War II. In 1941, Blalock returned to Johns Hopkins where he worked on a shunt technique to cure the Blue Baby Syndrome; and in November 1944, Blalock and his assistants performed the first successful operation on a patient.



GEORGE BUSBEE HS 1944

George Busbee graduated from GMC in 1944, went on to law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1952. He served in the Georgia Legislature from 1957 until 1974 when he ran for the governorship. Busbee served as Governor of Georgia from 1975 until 1983.



WALLY BUTTS HS 1924

While a student at GMC, Wallace Butts excelled in sports. After graduating from the University of Georgia, he began a long coaching career. During the 10 years he coached prep school football, he lost only 3 games. Butts, who became Head Coach at the University of Georgia in 1939, was an innovator known for his forward-passing patterns. He was Southeastern Conference Coach of the Year three times and a runner-up for National Coach of the Year in 1959.

O.T. “TOMMY” FULGHUM

HS1947, JC1949

Tommy Fulghum was born in Wadley, GA, in 1930. He attended Georgia Military College and was an avid supporter of GMC. In 1950, at the age of 20, Tommy was injured in a logging accident when a tree fell on him, injuring his spinal column. He spent the remainder of his life as a parapalegic. For the average person this would have been a life ending event, but Tommy’s strength, determination and stamina propelled him to become a successful businessman. In 1956, along with his father and brother, they invented the now famous Fulghum rosserhead debarker and, in October 1956, the family organized Fulghum Industries in Wadley to manufacture log handling equipment for the industry. He achieved seven patents on equipment that are used in the forest products industry. That company has now grown to some 29 locations in the United States, Chile and Uruguay with some 250 employees. Those business leaders that dealt with Mr. Fulghum knew him as a man of his word, a man of honor. They knew of the quality of the product he manufactured, and the integrity of providing the customer with more than they expected.



OLIVER HARDY

Norvill Hardy, better known as Oliver, attended GMC in the early 1900’s where he was once described as a fat boy who liked playacting. While in school at GMC, Hardy worked as a projectionist at the Electric Theater downtown. He was bitten by the theater bug and went on to become an actor. He is probably best known through his partnership with Stan Laurel.



CHARLES HOLMES HERTY HS1884

Charles Holmes Herty attended Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College from 1880 (the first year classes were held) until he graduated in 1884. After completing a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins, Herty returned to Georgia to work as an assistant



chemist at the Georgia State Experiment Station and to serve as adjunct faculty at the University of Georgia. He developed a method of making pine pulp into paper. When Charles Herty returned to the University of Georgia in 1891, the University had a playing field and a football but nobody knew the rules of the game. Herty had a rule book. He erected rough goal posts; and on January 30, 1892, the University of Georgia took on Mercer University in the first organized football game played in Georgia. (UGA won 50-0).

SHELBY I. HIGHSMITH

HS1946, JC1948

Shelby Highsmith, a lawyer and a judge, has been recognized by some of the most prestigious groups in the nation for his contributions to the practice of law and to our society. As the Chief United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, the Honorable Shelby I. Highsmith heard such high-profile cases as those involving the War on Drugs, Elian Gonzales, and the War on Terrorism.

LIVINGSTON KENAN HS1883

Livingston Kenan graduated from MGM&AC in 1883. He studied law, was admitted to practice in Federal Courts in 1885, and later became Solicitor of the Atlantic Judicial Circuit. Returning to

Milledgeville in 1907, Kenan began a life-long campaign to prevent the victimization of black Georgians by unscrupulous merchants, farmers, and loan sharks. He was particularly vocal about the fact that African Americans did not always receive justice from the courts and often provided legal defense for his clients at no charge.

CLAUDE KICKLIGHTER JC 1952

Claude Kicklighter, assigned by Secretary Rumsfeld to coordinate with the State Department in making the transition in Iraq from U.S. occupation to Iraqi sovereignty, was widely praised for his results. Kicklighter has said that he would have never been a general officer if he had not gone to GMC. He said the training he received gave him an edge in every step of his career.

CLARA LEE CONE PAFFORD HS 1912

After graduation from GMC in 1912, Clara Cone continued her education at Georgia Normal and Industrial College and at Columbia University. After graduation from Columbia, she returned to Georgia to head the Girl's High School in Atlanta and was eventually appointed a Department Superintendent in the Atlanta Public Schools. In 1922 and 1923, Mrs. Pafford was chairman and teacher of home economics subjects for WSB Radio's School of the Air, the first radio broadcast school in the United States.

JOHN A. SIBLEY HS 1904

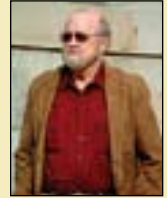
John Adams Sibley (1888-1986) joined the law firm of King and Spalding in Atlanta where he attracted national attention as an attorney in the case of Coca-Cola Company vs. Coca-



Cola Bottling Company. He served as President of the Trust Company of Georgia and a member of the boards of both Coca-Cola and Georgia Power. Sibley chaired the Sibley Commission which sought to bring about peaceful solutions to the desegregation and preservation of Georgia public schools in the wake of Brown v Board of Education.

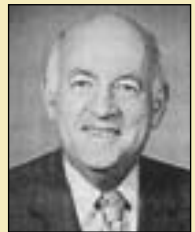
STAN J. STRICKLAND HS 1956

Stan Strickland began his painting career in 1971 and by 1975 had emerged as a fulltime professional. Since then he has taught art both privately and in the public school system and as artist-in-residence at Georgia College & State University. Winner of many regional and several national awards, his work now hangs in private and corporate collections throughout the U.S. and abroad. Five of his original paintings now reside aboard the U.S.S. Carl Vinson, the world's largest aircraft carrier and the U.S.S. Georgia trident submarine.



E. PAUL TORRANCE HS 1934, JC 1936

Ellis Paul Torrance entered GMC High School at the age of 13 and continued until he graduated from the junior college in 1936. Fresh out of school, he began teaching at GMC. After earning a Ph.D., Torrance became a counselor of disabled veterans and, in 1951, became director of the Survival Research Field Unit of the U.S. Air Force Advanced Survival School. While a counselor, administrator, and teacher at Georgia Military College, Torrance devised the first



of the creativity tests which would revolutionize the way that intelligence is measured. The “Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking” helped shatter the theory that IQ tests alone were sufficient to gauge real intelligence. His tests are without cultural or linguistic bias and have been used in over 50 countries throughout the world.

W. J. “BILL” USERY, Jr. JC 1940



Educated at Georgia Military College, Bill Usery worked at naval shipyards in Brunswick, Georgia, and served as an underwater welder on a repair ship in the Pacific

Fleet during World War II. In 1961, he was appointed industrial union representative on the President’s Missile Sites Labor Commission. In February 1969, Usery was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations by President Richard Nixon. In February 1976, President Gerald Ford appointed Usery United States Secretary of Labor. He was called upon by President Clinton to serve on the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations from 1993 to 1995, and served as special mediator for the Major League Baseball dispute in 1994. The future GMC prep school scheduled to open in 2010 will be known as Usery Hall.



CARL VINSON

Carl Vinson attended MGM&AC in the late 1890’s and went on to study law at Mercer University. In 1914, at the age of 31, Vinson was sworn in

as the youngest member of Congress. He served in Congress for more than 50 years, chaired the House Naval Affairs Committee, and later the Joint Armed Forces Committee. Although Vinson is primarily remembered for his promotion of a Pacific fleet, he was also a firm advocate for aviation and was instrumental in bringing Robins Air Force Base to Central Georgia. The aircraft carrier CVN70, the Carl Vinson, is named in his honor.

WILLIAM “BILL” R. YOAST JC 1948



During his years at GMC, Bill Yoast played football. He became a football coach with a loyal city-wide following in Alexandria, Virginia. In 1971, the T.C. Williams High School football team

had an undefeated season and went on to earn the Virginia State Championship. The team Coach Yoast helped create in 1971 was the Titans. They are immortalized in the Disney movie, “Remember the Titans,” which shows how the black and white teens and their black and white coaches moved beyond being black and white individuals to become teammates known as “Titans.”

HONORED VETERANS

Thousands of Georgia Military College men and women have served and continue to serve our nation in times of war and peace. We remember, with great respect and appreciation, those who gave their lives in defense of our freedom.

CAMPUS LOCATIONS A HISTORIC PLACE

Milledgeville serves as the Main Campus of Georgia Military College; however, other locations across the state are:

Fort Gordon/Martinez (1968)

Moody AFB/Valdosta (1979)

Kings Bay (1987-1997)

Fort McPherson/Fairburn (1988)

Robins AFB/Warner Robins (1989)

Fort Benning/Columbus (1996)

Sandersville (1989)

Madison (1995)



GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE

Dr. W. S. Dudley
1879-1882

COL J. H. Haddock
1922-1923

Professor Oscar M. Cone
1882-1883

COL E. T. Holmes
1923-1928

Dr. W. F. Cook
1883-1885

COL G. S. Roach
1928-1934

LT GEN D. H. Hill, CSA
1886-1889

COL Joseph H. Jenkins
1934-1950

MAJ Colton Lynes
1889-1892

COL Ren A. Thorne
1950-1968

COL J.C. Woodard
1892-1896

COL William H. Rodimon
1968-1971

COL W.E. Reynolds
1896-1912

COL David L. Black
1971-1973

COL O. R. Horton
1912-1917, 1920

MAJ GEN Eugene A. Salet
1973-1985

COL H. H. Mashburn
1917-1920

MAJ GEN William P. Acker
1985-1992

COL Kyle T. Alfriend
1920-1922

MAJ GEN Peter J. Boylan
1992-Present

GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE

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**GEORGIA
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September 2009

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