

EARLY HISTORY OF ATLANTA in MEDICINE

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By Frank K. Boland, M.D.

From the opening chapter of "Makers of Atlanta Medicine," a series of articles written by Dr. J. L. Campbell for *The Bulletin of the Fulton County Medical Society* in 1929, we are informed that the first physician to locate in the territory now known as Fulton county was Dr. William Gilbert, grandfather of Dr. W. L. Gilbert, former county commissioner, and at present a member of the Fulton County Medical Society. The elder Gilbert moved from South Carolina about 1829 and settled on the Campbellton road, to serve the thinly populated sections around old Utoy, Mount Gilead and Mount Zion churches. Just before the War between the States he moved to Atlanta and formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. Joshua Gilbert.

In Martin's *Atlanta and Its Builders*, Dr. Joshua Gilbert is named by Dr. George Smith as Atlanta's first physician, who located here in 1845. It is interesting to note that Doctor Gilbert and Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of anesthesia, were born in the same year, 1815, and that Doctor Long was a resident of Atlanta in the early part of the 1850 decade, during which time he bought the lot bounded on three sides by Peachtree, Luckie, and Forsyth streets and began the erection of a fine residence. Abruptly deciding to move to Athens, where his children would have better educational advantages, he sold his incompleated building to Judge Clark Howell in 1855, and left the town with one medical man the less. There is no doubt that sev-eral doctors lived in the future metropolis before 1850, al-

though as late as 1842 Doctor Campbell says it was neces-sary to go to Decatur or Marietta for medical attention.

Prior to the summer of 1842 the locality of the present down-town Atlanta was for a short time known as Terminus, or the terminus, from the fact that the projected railroads from Augusta, Macon and Chattanooga were to meet, by law, at "some point not exceeding eight miles" from the southeastern bank of the Chattahoochee river. On July 11 of that year the exact site of the depot was selected, a few streets were laid out, and the place was given the name of Marthasville by Charles F. M. Garnett, chief engineer of the W. & A. Railroad. Due to the efforts of Richard Peters, the name Marthasville was changed to Atlanta, which was a coined word suggested by J. Edgar Thomson, chief

engineer of the Georgia Railroad, in December 1845.

Dr. George Smith, who became postmaster at Atlanta in 1851, declares that Dr. Josh Gilbert was the leading physician of the new city, certainly the most popular. He rode horseback and carried a whistle with him with which he

made his presence known as he galloped his steed through the dusty or muddy streets. He kept no books, collected no

accounts, and according to Doctor Smith, "paid no debts." How could he? The people said Josh Gilbert was a "natural-born doctor," and he was a universal favorite. He died in 1889, and is buried in the church yard at Utoy. On September 17, 1932, the 117th birthday of Doctor Gilbert was celebrated at the grave, and a wreath placed by the Fulton County Medical Society.

To the Atlanta Medical Fee Bill and Code of Ethics, dated May 25, 1854, are signed the names of fourteen fore-fathers of medicine in Atlanta:

N. D' Alvigny, M.D.

Jas. F. Alexander, M.
D. H. A. Ramsay, M.
D. Josiah A. Flournoy,
M.D. T. C. H. Wilson,
M.D. Joshua Gilbert,
M.D.

N. L. Angier, M.D.

From this time-stained Fee Bill it is learned that the price of a visit in the city in the day was \$1, and at night was \$2. This sounds reasonable enough, and critics of the profession today make much of it, and wish they could have lived in such "good old days." But when it is added that mileage in the day was charged at fifty cents per mile, and at night at \$1 per mile, making a night call from Atlanta to College Park amount to \$10 or \$12, in this case there is no difference in the cost of medical care between 1854 and 1938, especially when the increase in living expenses is considered. The cost of vaginal examination "with the finger" was \$2 to \$5, "with the speculum," \$5 to \$10; amputation at hip-joint, \$100 to \$200; natural labor, \$10, difficult labor, \$15 to \$40, instrumental delivery, \$25 to \$50.

Hayden Coe, M.D.

J. G. Westmoreland,
M.D.

W. T. Grant, M.
D. E. M. Smith,
M.D. Thos.
Denny, M.D.

H. Westmoreland, M.
D. J. M. Darnall, M.
D.

THE FULTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society in Fulton county was organized in 1855, the year of the beginning of the Atlanta Medical College and the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*. At this time the *Journal* was owned and published by the faculty of the college, but later it passed into private hands. Many facts concerning the early history of the society are obtained from a paper on the subject read before the assembly in 1922 by Dr. James B. Baird, and from a similar paper read in 1931 by Dr. W. S. Goldsmith. According to Doctor Baird, the original name of the body was the Brotherhood of Physicians, and its membership was composed largely of the resident faculty of the medical school. On the first faculty of the Atlanta Medical College were several members who lived at a distance from the city. The Brotherhood of Physicians soon was succeeded by the Atlanta Medical Society, however, since the organization is known to have borne that title in 1857.

Dr. John G. Westmoreland founded the Brotherhood of Physicians and started the medical college, while with his brother, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., he established the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*. The first president

of the medical society is not known, but Doctor Goldsmith believes the honor was held by Dr. J. P. Logan. The names of all the presidents before 1865 have been lost, but among those who seemed to be most active in the affairs of the pioneer association, in addition to Doctor Logan and the two Westmorelands, were Doctors James F. Alexander, N. L. Angier, John M. Boring, Jesse Boring, John C. Calhoun, Noel D'Alvigny, Joshua Gilbert, Eli Griffin, W. P. Harden, Eben Hillyer, J. M. Johnson, R. J. Massey, Alexander Means, D. C. O'Keefe and S. H. Stout. From 1861 to 1865, the period of the War between the States, many of these men gave their services to the Confederacy, as soldiers or as military surgeons, and the meetings of the society were discontinued, to be resumed in the latter year, under the name of the Atlanta Society of Medicine.

Quoting from Doctor Goldsmith's interesting article:

"When the hectic days of 1866 arrived, the rebuilding of the

stricken city, with the attendant disorder, due to the presence of a

horde of camp followers and irresponsible negro population

brought a large number of charlatans and irregular practitioners to prey upon a class already debauched in an orgy of dissoluteness. Amidst such scenes the Atlanta Society of Medicine stood steadfast, and strove to protect the public and rid the city of these undesirable elements."

who were antagonistic to the members of the faculty of the medical school.

No answer to the "Statement of Facts" appears in any subsequent issue of the *Journal*, so it is inferred that this recital is correct, and met with the approval of the parties concerned, especially since harmony soon followed, and the two societies consolidated the next year, 1872, under the significant designation of the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Union.

From the statement mentioned above we learn that in 1866 two members. of the faculty of the Atlanta Medical College, Dr. Thomas S. Powell and Dr. George G. Craw-

ford, were expelled, the former for alleged unethical conduct in connection with a local weekly newspaper, *The Ladies' Home Gazette*, and the latter for being "incompetent and unfaithful." In retaliation for this act, these two gentlemen and their friends charged that the government of the medical school was irregular, and not in accord with the tenets of proper medical education, in that the board

of trustees of the institution was indifferent, and instead of electing the members of the faculty itself, allowed the faculty to elect its own members. Later it was alleged that in a memorial to the General Assembly, asking for funds, the college authorities attacked the Medical Association of Georgia, an accusation which subsequently was proved to be untrue. At any rate, the zeal of the enemies of the school was so effective that in 1870, at the meeting of the Association in Macon, the names of the faculty members were stricken from the roll, to be reinstated the next year at the annual meeting in Americus.

The minutes of the "hybrid" Fulton County Medical So-

ciety are preserved from its inaugural gathering, April 2, 1866, to August 23, 1870, although the body may have continued to a later date, since the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Union was not created until 1872. Among the seventeen names associated with the Fulton County Society occur those of Doctors George G. Crawford, W. T. Goldsmith, W.

From 1866 to 1871 organized medicine in Atlanta apparently passed through difficult and deplorable times, so that the existence of the society was endangered, and peace in the parent state medical association was seriously disturbed. No minutes of the Atlanta Society of Medicine for this period have been preserved, but the story is told in "A Statement of Facts Concerning the Controversy between the Faculty of the Atlanta Medical College and Certain Members of the Medical Association of Georgia," published in the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1871. During these five years the "certain members" referred to conducted a rival association, the first Fulton County Medical Society, the minutes of which recently were discovered in the archives of the present society of the same name. These minutes, however, fail to present the side of those

C. Moore, L. H. Orme, Charles Pinckney, T. S. Powell, Edwin S. Ray and E. J. Roach. The minutes show that the organization was loath to abandon its name of Fulton County in becoming a part of the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Union, but finally agreed to the change in the title. The new designation lasted but one year, until 1873, when the united aggregation became the Atlanta Academy of Medicine. In 1885 the name was again changed, this time to the Atlanta Society of Medicine, and in 1905 the name of the Fulton County Medical Society was adopted, and the organization became an integral part of the Medical Association of Georgia and the American Medical Association.

One of the most important events in the history of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine was its entertainment of the

thirtieth annual session of the American Medical Association in Atlanta in May, 1879, described in the *Transactions* of the association for 1879. Both were small organizations in those days so that it was not inconceivable for a local society of less than fifty members in a town of 35,000 people to take care of a few hundred visitors. However, the fact that the medical profession of the "Gate City of the South" accomplished this feat successfully shows that even sixty years ago Atlanta doctors, imbued with the "Atlanta Spirit," possessed the energy and enterprise to attempt big affairs. The meetings of the Association were held in DeGive's Opera House, on Marietta street, a new theater which then was considered one of the largest and finest in the country. Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Indiana, was president. Fortunately no large space was required for exhibits. A memorable incident was the welcoming speech of Dr. J. P. Logan,

of the local society. The reconstruction days following the war were scarcely over, and there was much to be said about peace and brotherly love, and Doctor Logan made the best of it. His effort rivaled the eloquence of Atlanta's premier orator, Henry W. Grady, who then was rapidly approaching the peak of his brilliant career. With the coming of the eighties and nineties appeared a younger generation of doctors who were destined to achieve conspicuous success in their practice, and to make notable contributions to medical education and literature. The "germ theory," announced by Pasteur and Lister in 1867, was just coming into its own in actual practice in medicine and surgery, and heated were the debates over bacteria and antiseptic surgery in the gatherings of the Atlanta Society of Medicine. Among the new leaders of those decades we observe Doctors W. S. Armstrong, J. S. Todd, A. W. Calhoun, J. B. Baird, W. S. Elkins, J. McFadden Gaston, Virgil O. Hardon, Hunter P. Cooper, W. P. Nicolson, F. W. McRae, W. S. Kendrick, George H. Noble and others equally prominent and useful.

In May, 1896, the society again acted host to the American Medical Association, this occasion being the forty-seventh annual session, described in the *Journal* of the Association. Meetings took place in the Grand Opera House, another new and handsome theater. R. Beverly Cole, of California, was president. One of the memorable features was a Georgia barbecue, photographs of which appear in the *Journal*.

At this point it is not inappropriate to record a note concerning the early history of appendicitis in Atlanta. The first complete description of the disease was given in 1886

by Dr. Reginald Fitz, of Boston, who also named it. Previously such terms as "perityphitis" and "peritonitis" only had been applied to the affliction, today so frequently recognized and treated. Dr. Charles G. Giddings, who had just arrived in Atlanta, stated that he is positive he diagnosed a case of appendicitis here in 1888, but no operation was performed, and the patient died without having the disease demonstrated. The medical profession is agreed that the first operation for appendicitis done in Atlanta was by Dr. William Perrin Nicolson, at the newly opened Grady Hospital in 1892, the patient being a Georgia dentist who is living today. The well-known operation on Governor W. Y. Atkinson was performed in 1893 by Dr. J. S. B. Holmes.

For thirty-eight years, from 1873 to 1905, the minutes of the medical societies of Fulton county are missing, an irreparable loss. Doctor Goldsmith states that when he became a member, in 1893, meetings were held in a large office room in the old State Capitol building, Marietta and Forsyth streets, now the site of the Western Union building. At the first meeting attended by Doctor Goldsmith the paper of the evening was on "Gonorrhoea in the Male," by Dr. Floyd W. McRae. As this disease was treated by all present, a warm discussion ensued, lasting more than two hours. Later in the same year the society moved to the old Y.M.C.A. building, now the Chamber of Commerce, Pryor street and Auburn avenue. Rent was \$10 per month, "including the use of the piano," a clause inserted in the contract by the landlord. The instrument was never used, says Doctor Goldsmith, except as a receptacle for hats and coats.

The society had a hard time during the "gay nineties" finding a resting place. In 1896 the Knights of Pythias hall in the old Connally building, Whitehall and Alabama streets, became its home, at a rental of \$7 per month. Only a few members ever paid the monthly dues of three dollars, so

that in 1897 the organization found itself without any

funds, and secured a vacant room in the Equitable building, now the Trust Company of Georgia building, rent free. Chairs were borrowed from adjoining offices. In a few months the room was rented to a pay tenant, and the society secured other free quarters in one of the parlors of the Kimball House. Here the sessions were held until 1899 when Doctors E. G. Davis and L. C. Fischer opened their commodious offices to the meetings. These offices were in the Flatiron building, now the Georgia Savings Bank building, Peachtree and Broad streets. There have never been but a very few women to practice medicine in Fulton county, but at this time Dr. Katherine Collins was first vice-president of the society, the only woman ever to hold an office in the history of the organization.

After enjoying the hospitality of Doctors Davis and Fischer for three years, the basement of the Carnegie

Library was chosen for the assembly room in 1902 and used

until 1915. At this time the society began to prosper, and

excellent meetings were being held. The Carnegie Library

hall supplied the best meeting place in the history of

the society to this time, and was succeeded in 1915 by another

one equally as good, in the Chamber of Commerce building.

For many years the matter of purchasing a permanent home for the society had been discussed among the members, and became a reality in 1923 when the large framed dwelling house of W. Woods White, at 38 Prescott street (then Howard street), was bought and converted into a meeting place and library. Three rooms on the first floor were thrown together to provide an assembly hall seating two hundred. Space was provided for an office, library and kitchen. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Society, organized in 1923, has made good use of the kitchen in furnishing suppers for many occasions, both for local and nationwide meetings. At the present time (1938) the building is

known as the Academy of Medicine and Dentistry, and

houses not only the medical society, but also the local dental

society, and furnishes offices for the Medical Association

of Georgia and the Medical Service Bureau (organized to furnish by monthly payments medical service to patients

in the low income group). .

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN ATLANTA.

"The Founding and the Early History of the Atlanta Medical College, 1854-1875" is the title of a most entertaining and instructive paper written by Dr. Phinizy Cal-houn, and published in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*,

March 1925 (volume 9, 36-54). For complete information

reference should be made to this article from which many of the following facts are drawn. It seems an audacious thing that Dr. John G. Westmoreland should have conceived the idea of organizing a medical college in a town

the size of Atlanta in 1853, with the thinly settled country which surrounded it, but it was only another evidence of the spirit which was to make the city famous. At the same time it must be granted that about all the equipment re-quired to conduct a medical institution of learning in those days was a lecture hall, and possibly a dissecting room, al-though the latter was not always in use because there was no regulated legal method for securing anatomical material. It has been claimed, though not admitted, that bodies were obtained surreptitiously. As evidence of the difficulty of maintaining such a school in a town so small, five of the original members of the first faculty of eight professors lived outside of Atlanta, and gave their addresses as New York City, Auburn, Alabama, and Savannah, Newnan and LaGrange, Georgia.

Membership in the faculty, however, soon became limited to Atlanta doctors, although several years later, Dr. Asa Griggs, of West Point, Georgia (after whom the distinguished Atlanta citizen, Asa G. Candler, was named), held a position on the teaching staff.

The Atlanta Medical College was organized in 1854, but did not begin actual operation until 1855. The first year's lectures were given in the new City Hall which occupied the present location of the State Capitol. This building pre-sented many new and modern features in architectural con-

struction, which then attracted much attention, chief of which was that large windows were placed at each side of the Council Chamber and the window sashes were hung with weights to slide up and down. The enterprising, alert Doctor Westmoreland at once laid plans to erect a college

building. He succeeded in having himself elected to the state legislature for the sole purpose of securing \$15,000 toward the consummation of this object. In return the medical school agreed to educate free one student from every congressional district of the state, a provision which still is in operation. The building, located upon the present site of the colored division of the Grady Hospital, was completed in time to house the second session of the college. John G. Westmoreland was a remarkable man in several respects. He was dean of the medical school for forty years, and donated to it much time and money. It is related that he Bold \$100,000 worth of Atlanta real estate at the beginning of the War between the States, lending the entire amount to the Confederacy, which of course was lost. He did not believe that yellow fever was contagious, and it was re-ported that he slept with yellow fever patients in order to prove his contention. In a booklet, *Atlanta As It Is*, pub-lished in 1871 by Dr. John Stainback Wilson, Doctor West-moreland is quoted as stating that in 1851 and 1852 typhoid fever prevailed in Atlanta as an epidemic, although the

number of cases was .not given. Doctor Westmoreland also claimed that no case of malarial fever ever originated in Atlanta, an impression which held ground for many years.

(The cause of typhoid fever was not known until 1880, the mosquito conveying malaria was not discovered until 1897, and the mosquito carrying yellow fever was not found until 1901.) Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Sr., was the outstanding surgeon of his period, but without the vision, courage and energy of his brother, John G. Westmoreland, Atlanta medicine probably would have been held back two decades.

For many sessions instruction in the medical school was

'mainly by didactic lectures, but gradually new features, such as clinics and laboratory courses, were added. In addition to operating a medical school the faculty published a periodical known as the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, which was a constant source of financial irritation, and finally was sold to private parties who continued its publication. Today copies of these journals furnish valuable data as to the progress of medicine in Atlanta in the early days, showing the importance of published records. The interesting, indispensable men of the period have long gone to their reward, the old college building has been torn down, but the printed material remains to tell the story. Minutes of faculty meetings tell of the "fussing" over the cost of the *Journal* and the desire to discontinue it, but in failing to

At a later meeting the dean reported that the horse which he was ordered to sell had been sick but he thought he was now getting better, while still later he reported that the horse was now well, but still unsold.

T. H. Martin's *Atlanta and Its Builders* tells how the Atlanta Medical College building was saved in Sherman's destruction of the city. The credit for preserving the building belongs to Doctor D'Alvigny, a member of the faculty, who had been a soldier of France. On the morning of the evacuation of the city by the Confederate forces he was left behind, and was placed in charge of some wounded soldiers at the college building. When it was definitely announced that the city would be burned, Doctor D'Alvigny set his wits to work to save the building from going with the rest, if such a thing was possible. He distributed whis-

key freely to his assistants, and instructed them how to act. When the squad of federal soldiers appeared to fire the building, the doctor told them that he had been in three armies, and that this was the first time he had ever seen sick and wounded men burned without giving them a chance for removal. The officer in charge denied that there were any such men in the building, that they had been carefully re-moved by military authority. Doctor D'Alvigny then threw open the doors, and exhibited men lying on pallets of straw and issuing distressing groans and appeals for attention. The officer, after witnessing this unexpected sight, gave the doctor until daylight to have the men removed. But when daylight came the danger was gone. Sherman's army had begun its march to the sea.

In 1878, Dr. T. S. Powell, who had left the Atlanta Medical College several years previously, organized the Southern Medical College. At this time on the faculty of the older institution were Doctors A. W. Griggs, A. W. Calhoun, Robert Battey of Rome, J. T. Johnson, G. W. Holmes, J. P. Logan, V. H. Taliaferro, W. A. Love, W. S. Armstrong, J. B. Baird, and Doctors J. G. and W. F. Westmoreland. Later Doctors W. F. Westmoreland, Jr., W. S. Kendrick, V. O. Hardon, J. S. Todd, H. P. Cooper, W. S. Goldsmith, E. B. Block, Bernard Wolff, C. E. Boynton, C. W. Strickler, S. T. Barnett, F. P. Calhoun and J. E. Paullin were added. The names of the original faculty of the South-ern Medical College are not available, but during its exist-ence the following were members, in addition to Dr. Powell: Doctors W. P. Nicolson, G. G. Roy, J. M. Gaston, W. S. Elkin, J. C. Olmstead, H. F. Harris, Dunbar Roy, F. W. McRae, James A. Gray and J. B. S. Holmes. The new institution erected a building adjoining the historic structure of its neighbor, and in 1898 the two schools united to form the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, utilizing the plants of both colleges. In 1905 another division oc-curred in the faculty, resulting in the organization of the Atlanta School of Medicine. Among those who joined the carry out such a threat these gentlemen performed a service to posterity the value of which they little knew.

The old minute book records interesting events. At the first commencement a procession of the board of trustees, faculty and students formed at Doctor Westmoreland's of-ice and marched through the streets to the City Hall. In deciding upon a student's qualifications to pass, four black-balls meant rejection; five whiteballs meant election, while three blackballs meant the student might repeat the course. Oratory played a large part in commencement programs in those days, and no wonder, with the talent on hand! At different times the speakers were Benjamin Harvey Hill, John B. Gordon, Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs. As the dean had no authority to spend money without a faculty resolution, the minutes

furnish a carefully formed resolution authorizing the dean to appropriate two dollars for cleaning out the well at the college. Another paragraph read:

"Dr. Hillyer moved that the horse which was turned over to the dean in payment of a note given to the faculty for tuition be sold by him and the proceeds paid upon the debt of Hunnicutt and Taylor against the College."

IN ATLANTA* By George
W. Mindling

The United States Weather Bureau was originally a branch of the Signal Service in the War Department. Before the organization in 1870 of weather work on a nationwide basis under the Signal Service, records of temperature, rain-fall, and other weather conditions had been made under different agencies at many places. Records were made under the auspices of the Medical Corps of the War Department as early as about 1820; other weather records were produced by the General Land Office and the Smithsonian Institution during the first half of the nineteenth century. Before the

beginning of any form of national weather service a few of the states had developed systems of observing stations for making records chiefly of temperature and rainfall.

In Georgia there was no such state service, but stations where records were produced prior to 1870, include Atlanta, Rome, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah. Atlanta's record was begun in 1859, but was interrupted twice during the sixties,

,and only four full years and parts of two others were covered prior to 1870. None of the original papers for this period have been preserved, neither do we have record of the names of the observers, nor the location and type of

instruments employed. Nothing has been handed down in the Atlanta office from these early records except some tabulated summaries showing the total amount of rainfall and the average temperature, by months and by years.

At Rome records were started in June 1855, and have been continued to the present time with the omission of only a few months in 1855, 1865, and 1869. The Savannah record started with January 1837, but between that year and

1871, a little more than eleven years are missing.

I wish to emphasize that weather records like those made

at Savannah covering long series of years had been obtained

new college from the faculty of the Atlanta College of Physicians were Doctors W. S. Kendrick, E. G. Jones, J. L. Campbell, F. K. Boland, W. B. Emery, R. B. Ridley and R. T. Dorsey. New faculty members added were Doctors G. H. Noble, E. C. Davis, L. C. Fischer, C. D. Hurt, J. M. Crawford, E. C. Thrash, E. G. Ballenger, S. R. Roberts and L. M. Gaines. The Atlanta School of Medicine erected another college building on Luckie street, but in 1913 union was again effected with the reestablishment of the Atlanta Medical College, while two years later, in 1915, this institution became the Medical Department of Emory University.

In later chapters other features of the early history of Atlanta medicine will be presented, such as the record of health in the city, the establishment of hospitals, and the biographies of leading members of the profession.

A HANDSOME PRESENT

On Christmas night Mrs. N. N. Archer, at her boarding house on Mitchell street, was made the happy recipient of a beautiful silver pitcher, presented by her boarders, and purchased from George Sharpe.

The occasion was very pleasant indeed. It carried this reporter back to the first Christmas after Sherman evacuated Atlanta while the city was still in ruins, and just previous to the end of the war. Then this lady had about the only boarding house there was in the city. The lamented Maj. Steele, editor of the old *Atlanta Intelligencer*, and Col. Smith its business manager, as well as ourself, were among her boarders. Mrs. Archer gave a big dinner in honor of the deliverance of Atlanta, at which Maj. Steele remarked. "where will we all be ten years from today?"

Mrs. Archer, the first to start a boarding house in Atlanta after Sherman left it, is still pursuing the same avocation and near the same place. (From *The Atlanta Daily Herald*, Dec. 28, 1875.)

"Taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the

interior of the continent and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and at the seacoast by magnetic telegraph and marine signals of the approach and force of storms."

Let me emphasize that the primary object of the new service was merely the issue of warnings in advance of the occurrence of storms that would be likely to prove dangerous or troublesome for mariners on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic coast. I may add that all the expense ever involved in the maintenance of the service would be well justified if nothing more than this had ever been attempted. For enough shipping has usually been saved from disaster each year as a result of warnings issued in connection with any single one of several storms to pay all the operating costs of the weather service.

During the years from 1870 to 1940 there have been frequent extensions of the service rendered by the Signal Service and by its successor the Weather Bureau, which took over the work by transfer to the newly created Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1891. From a beginning in which only mariners were expected to be beneficiaries of the weather forecast service (and they only in times of severe storms), there has grown a system of forecasts more or less applicable to the needs of every citizen every day of the year.

No account of the development of the weather service in Atlanta could be complete without this background of nationwide work, for without the national system of weather forecasting there could be no successful local forecasting. If we were obliged to depend on weather information covering the state of Georgia only, it would seldom be

possible to distribute advance warnings to any place within

the state in time to be worthwhile.

For the early years of the Signal Service period I have

been unable to find the name of any official connected with the local office, nor anything to indicate the location of the office prior to October 1, 1878, when the weather office was established in the Kimball House at Pryor and Decatur streets. Subsequent changes of location of the office have been as follows: on January 3, 1883, to the Custom House at Forsyth and Marietta streets; on March 15, 1889 to the

in other states and in other countries and these records had been carefully studied long before modern weather fore-casting was attempted. Study of such records had shown that the order of succession of wet and dry seasons and of mild and severe winters could not be determined by rule; there was not the slightest evidence 'of recurring cycles of any kind, nor was there any evidence of planetary, stellar, or lunar influences or even of sunspot influence. On the other hand, it had become evident from study of records, many of which have not been preserved, that storm areas, fair weather areas, cold waves, and changes to warmer do advance across a country with much variation in speed, usually from the west or northwest toward the east or south-east; but in the case of certain hurricanes, it was observed that the movement was toward the west or northwest, later" curving toward the north and northeast. It had also been ob-served that many Atlantic coast region storms move from

southwest to northeast, notwithstanding the fact that the troublesome winds experienced under the approaching storm came from the opposite direction. Above all, it was evident that any successful attempt to predict weather conditions must be based on a knowledge of the position and movement

of storm areas, fair weather areas, and areas of important change to warmer or colder. Since the collection of infor-mation about the weather from different parts of the coun-try could not be accomplished promptly by mail, it was im-practicable to set up a forecasting service until the network of telegraph lines had been sufficiently developed to reach all cities of importance.

Consequently in this country as in other countries weather forecasting services were organized almost as soon as an adequate network of telegraph lines had been set up. In our country a joint resolution of Congress approved Feb-ruary 9, 1870, provided for

Gould building at 11 Edgewood avenue; on May 31, 1891 back to the Custom House; on July 1, 1899, to the Grant building at Broad and Walton streets; on August 15, 1901 to the Citizens and Southern National Bank building at Broad and Marietta streets; and on March 24, 1934, to the new Post Office building at Spring and Hunter streets.

In the selection of locations for the office one of the most important considerations has been to find a location pre-senting as little obstruction as possible to wind movement in order that the accuracy of the records of wind velocity

and wind direction might not be impaired by the presence of taller buildings close by. To facilitate the receipt of tele-graphic reports and to provide for effective and prompt

distribution of weather forecasts and other information, it has always been essential to have a good business location convenient to telegraph offices, post office, newspapers, and the offices of business and professional men who should have easy access to the Weather Bureau.

From signatures found in a number of very old volumes containing press copies of certain monthly reports, I have been able to determine the names of about all the men that

have been assigned as officials in charge, but the periods of service of most of these men in the Atlanta office can be given only with approximation. Beginning with 1878, the list of officials in charge, in order of service, appears to be as follows:

H. Hall----- 1878 to September 1882
Hill C. Smyth----- ,____ October 1882 to February 1883
Edward A. Beals----- March 1883 to August 1883
S. W. Beal----- October 1883 to July 1886
W. Easby Smith----- August 1886 to July 1888
M. H. Perry----- August 1888 to December 1890
John W. Fitzgerald----- January 1890 to June 1890
J. W. Byram----- July 1890 to September 1891

Byram was the last official of the Signal Service period.

Shortly after the transfer of the weather work from the War Department to the newly created Department of Agriculture, Byram was succeeded by Park Morrill in October 1891. Morrill served here until September 1894. His first unusual and important task was to organize the climatological service in such a manner as to cover the state of Georgia rather thoroughly. The first state monthly summary of climatological data published by him contained records for 17 stations well distributed through Georgia. This was for the month of October 1891. His success in the development of the climatological service is shown by the fact that the report for October 1892 contained temperature records from 53 stations and rainfall records from 56 stations. To give some idea of how much effort had to be devoted to the development of the service, it is necessary to explain that the majority of the observers in the state received no compensation for their work, although they were provided with proper instrumental equipment by the Government. Observers at certain substations, from which daily telegraphic reports were required, however, did receive about 10 to 25 cents a day. From the latter part of Morrill's period of service to the present day there has been no great change in the number of substations maintained in Georgia to make simple records of temperature and rainfall.

After Morrill the next official was George E. Hunt, who served from about October 1894 to May 1896. Hunt

was succeeded by J. B. Marbury, who was in charge of the office until May 1908.

Mr. Charles F. Von Herrmann then took charge. His name appears on the published summaries of Georgia Climatological Data from May 1908 to June 1932. Mr. Von Herrmann served in the Atlanta office much longer than any other man who has ever been assigned in charge here. He was separated from the service at the termination of June 30, 1932, when he had reached retirement age. Mr. Von Herrmann was one of the ablest Weather Bureau officials of his time. He contributed numerous articles of a scientific nature for publication in the Bureau's *Monthly Weather Review*; he delivered many scholarly and popular lectures relating to the science of meteorology and the operations of the Weather Bureau; he was prominent in the associations of federal government employees and quick to

win the esteem of those who worked with him or had other contact with him.

Mr. Von Herrmann prepared and published a notable paper on the climate of Atlanta in which the records for a period of about 40 years were fully summarized. This was one of the most complete bulletins of its kind that has yet appeared in this country. It has greatly excited my admiration as I have looked through the stacks of records that he has tabulated and read the papers he has written presenting his findings and then wondered how the man ever could have found time to get all these things done. During the period of Mr. Von Herrmann's service, radio broadcasting became a prominent feature of civilization and he made arrangements to have the official weather forecasts announced several times a day, beginning about 1927, through station WSB. Atlanta was one of the first cities in the country to have the benefit of weather forecasts by radio.

In my estimation, Mr. Von Herrmann has handed down nothing of greater value than his investigations of the relations between heavy rainfall and the resulting stages of the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Apalachicola rivers. These investigations have proved to be of great value in connection with the issue of river flood forecasts from the Atlanta office for numerous places on the rivers named. The river forecasting rules he developed many years ago are still applicable except where they have had to be modified on account of the removal of important obstructions in the river channel or the construction of new dams.

After Mr. Von Herrmann's retirement on June 30, 1932, a new official was not assigned to the office

until October 20 of that year, when my service in Atlanta began. From July 1 until then, the first assistant in the office, Arthur H. Scott, had been temporarily in charge. In that year the Government was applying unusual measures of economy, such as leaving many key positions in public service vacant and later filling them with lower salaried men than had previously been employed. Such was the action taken with respect to Mr. Von Herrmann's successor.

Next October I will have been in charge of the office eight years. During this period I have made a few innovations on my own initiative and a number of others under instructions issued by our central office at Washington. On my own initiative I extended the practice of making daily minimum temperature forecasts when freezing weather appeared probable to a regular daily practice throughout the year. I have also added daily maximum temperature forecasts during the warmer half of the year.

Soon after coming to Atlanta I noticed that encyclopedias and some other publications contained a serious error relating to the climate of Georgia. It was stated that of nine climatic belts into which the United States has been divided, eight are represented in Georgia, and that the mean annual temperatures in Georgia ranged from less than 40 on some of the highest mountain tops (like many locations in northern New York) to slightly more than 70 degrees in the southern interior. Apparently these statements had been handed down from before 1890, when the facts had not been established by means of instrumental records and the inference was made largely from the types of vegetation found growing in various parts of the state. But while actual Weather Bureau records had by 1910 definitely indicated that Georgia's highest mountain summits could not have mean annual temperatures lower than about 50 degrees (instead of lower than 40) and that the warmest part of the state could not show an annual mean higher than about 68.2, the older assumptions were repeated in reference works in one issue after another, remaining unchal-

lenged until after 1934.

I need hardly add that I brought these errors to the attention of the publishers and that proper corrections are being made in the later issues of encyclopedias and reference works. An active campaign was also carried out to bring the matter to the attention of educators throughout

the state. I consider it most unfortunate that editors of reference works did not think of having their statements on the climate of Georgia examined by the Weather Bureau, which has as one of its chief functions the determination of climatic facts in far greater detail than has ever been attempted by any other institution in this country.

Several years ago many newspapers in the country, including the *Atlanta Journal*, obtained wirephoto weather maps daily from Washington and published them for the benefit of the public. The Atlanta office of the Weather Bureau had not printed and distributed daily weather maps since about 1916. The printing of weather maps in Weather Bureau offices involved far too large an amount of labor and time considering the number of people reached, as the daily edition had to be limited to a few hundred copies. For this reason the printing of weather maps at most offices was given up many years ago. The coming of the wirephoto process created new interest in the publication of daily weather maps, but this interest declined rather rapidly because of the generally unsatisfactory appearance of the maps as received by the wirephoto method, and publication of such weather maps in Atlanta was eventually given up. A little later, on February 15, 1938, the Atlanta

office began furnishing suitable copy to the *Atlanta Journal* for daily weather maps, and publication was resumed on that date. As the circulation of the *Atlanta Journal* has risen to something like 190,000 copies daily, we feel that an important forward step has been made in providing the public with a daily picture of countrywide weather conditions in the maps now being published.

More recently several important and interesting innovations have been made under instructions issued by the central office of the Weather Bureau in Washington. One of these was the introduction of the numeral code on July 1,

1939, making possible the collection of considerably more weather information than under the use of the former word code without increasing the length of time required for

transmission of the information nor augmenting the cost of the transmission.

The next step was to provide teletype machines for all the more important Weather Bureau offices in order to make the weather reports from stations in distant parts of the country available at the leading centers at the earliest possible moment. Atlanta was among the first thirty or so of city offices in the country to be provided with the teletype, the use of which in our office started on September 16, 1939.

The plan of the chief of the Bureau was not simply to improve the facilities of the leading offices, but to improve our facilities in order to provide for important extensions in service. Two additional assistants were provided for the Atlanta office in connection with the teletype installation in order that it might be possible to make three daily weather

maps instead of one and give the public fuller and more timely information about weather conditions existing in other parts of the country and to modify previously issued forecasts when conditions failed to develop as had been expected. To make the extension of service still more effective, it was urged that action be taken to secure the installation of a microphone in the office for making direct radio broadcasts several times a day. Such installation had been

desired in our office for some years past, but it had been impossible to interest any broadcasting station in providing a microphone until the teletype afforded the possibility of

offering new weather information each time we were to be on the air.

Soon after the teletype had been placed in service a microphone was installed by radio station WSB and a series of three broadcasts, except on Sundays and holidays, was be-

gun in the Atlanta office on November 20, 1939. On May 1,

1940, came the latest innovation that need be mentioned here, the beginning of the so-called "breakfast broadcast," based on weather observations made at 1:30 a.m., (Eastern time) throughout the country, together with a new forecast based on these observations. The breakfast broadcast is

being made at 6 :55 a.m. Prior to May 1, 1940, the latest weather forecast available in Atlanta at that hour was to be found in the morning paper, the *Atlanta Constitution*, a forecast prepared by the Weather Bureau from a set of observations reported from all parts of the country at 6 :30 p. m., of the preceding day.

The remainder of this paper deals with the aerological work of the Weather Bureau. Within the past fourteen years the rapid development of aviation has required more additional specialized weather service than any other de-velopment within fifty years. Without the extensions of service that I am about to describe, the Bureau could not be in position to provide the weather information needed in relation to flying conditions.

Since 1926 about a hundred additional offices have been established at airports in order to provide the most ade-quate service possible to people who fly. During this period many more second-order stations also have been established from which reports of existing weather conditions are re-ceived by telegraph or telephone from one to eight times a day. These reports as well as those from the greatly in-creased number of first-order stations are being trans-mitted by teletype to Weather Bureau offices in all parts of the country.

Such a system makes available to leading offices a set of weather reports from a close network of reporting stations in every part of the country four times a day in addition to reports received from certain stations at intervals of one to three hours. Only a few years ago even the principal forecasting centers obtained telegraphic reports of existing weather conditions as a rule only twice a day and from not more than half as many places as now. Not only so, but the reports received now are more complete than those received only a few years ago.

The chief items of additional information now being re-ceived include more detailed descriptions of the clouds, the direction and force of winds aloft at certain stations, ceiling and visibility reports, dew point figures, barometric tenden-cies, and the times of beginning and ending of rainfall.

For a period of about two years beginning in 1926 many Weather Bureau city offices were attempting to render the special service required for the interests of aviation. Pilot balloon observations were undertaken in Atlanta, as in many other cities, to determine the direction and force of the winds aloft. Such observations were made at the At-lanta city office

from the fall of 1926 until early in 1929.

It soon became evident that better results could be obtained in a location free from the wind turbulence set up by the mass of high buildings in the city and where the atmosphere was not heavily laden with industrial smoke. Besides, there was a stretch of eight miles from the city office to the landing field, on account of which the visibility, height of clouds, wind direction and velocity, prevalence of fog or other conditions might frequently differ materially between the two places. Flyers, of course, would be affected most by conditions prevailing at the airport.

During these years flying developed so rapidly that the need for a separate weather office at the airport became imperative. It had become necessary to obtain frequent reports of conditions existing at numerous special sub-stations along the airways, and when these were being assembled at the city office, pilots were obliged to incur much inconvenience and considerable expense in obtaining reports from these places. After the establishment of Weather Bureau airport offices, pilots could obtain the desired information more promptly and without additional expense, through the teletype communication systems maintained along airways by the Department of Commerce.

For these reasons plans were made late in 1928 for the establishment of a new Weather Bureau office at the Atlanta Airport. Air mail service between Atlanta and Jacksonville had been in operation since September 15, 1926, and

between New York and Atlanta since May 1, 1928. Willis R. Gregg, later the chief of the Weather Bureau, but at that time chief of the Aerological division, visited Atlanta together with Eugene Sibley of the Department of Commerce twice in November 1928 to consider plans for the new office. About the same time Mr. Eugene M. Barto, leading assistant in the Aerological division of the Weather Bureau, was here to supervise the making of necessary installations of equipment for the new office.

The new Atlanta Airport office was opened early in December 1928. Arthur W. Brooks was temporarily in charge with one assistant. About April 1, 1929, John A. Riley was transferred from the well known aerological station at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, to take charge of our office at the Atlanta Airport under the general supervision of Mr. Von Herrmann at the city office. On July 1, 1929, the station force at the airport office

consisted of three men, but during the next twelve months it was found necessary to increase the force to five men. Riley remained in charge until June 1930, when he was succeeded by Eugene M. Barto, who had been here in 1928 to supervise installation of equipment. Barto continued in charge until February 1937. During his service here the demands for increasing service together with the growing volume of administrative work involved in supervising the aerological affairs of a district embracing several states, made it necessary to add several men to the staff at his office. In February 1937 Mr. Barto was promoted to a higher rank in the service and transferred to Arlington, Virginia, to take charge of another aerological district.

The well known series of airplane observations was inaugurated at the Atlanta Airport on July 20, 1932, while Mr. Barto was in charge. Previous to this time the only records of upper air conditions obtained here were those secured through cloud observations, ceiling balloons, and pilot balloons, which revealed the height of the base of clouds above ground and the direction and velocity of air

(currents). The airplane observations were designed to afford records of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and relative humidity along the course of the flight. Such records were secured by having a meteorograph attached to an airplane while it was flown early each morning to an altitude of at least 17,000 feet if weather conditions would permit. These daily flights were made under contract at about \$17.50 per flight subject to appropriate deductions whenever the pilot failed to reach the 17,000 foot level. On June 30, 1933, the airplane observations here ceased owing to the lack of funds for their continuation, but such observations went forward one or two more years at a number of other places by co-operation of the U. S. Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Similar airplane observations were made at a number of other places in the country. The data gathered in this manner demonstrated the benefits that could be realized if a method could be developed that would afford such records of pressure, temperature, and humidity through direct radio signals from apparatus while in the air. This would make the information available about an hour and a half sooner than it could be obtained by the airplane flight method.

Within the next three years experiments with this end in view, went forward at such institutions as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California School of Technology, and the U. S. Bureau of Standards with very gratifying results. In December 1936, in Atlantic City, I witnessed the launching of one of the best radiosondes that had been produced up to that time. Attached to a group of several rubber balloons the recording transmitter was carried to an

altitude of nearly seventy thousand feet. While it was in the air the radio signals were recorded on a moving paper strip in a hotel room, indicating approximately the temperature, pressure, and relative humidity once or twice a minute, although numerous interruptions in reception occurred. By this time last year further experiments had resulted in the development of much better transmitters and much more

satisfactory receiving outfits as well as more accurate recording. At the same time the cost of producing the equipment had been reduced so that considering the information obtained the new method had become more economical and satisfactory than the older airplane flight method of determining upper air conditions.

Accordingly, on July 5, 1939, daily radiosonde flights began at the Atlanta Airport. These high altitude air soundings have been continued daily to the present time without any interruption, regardless of weather conditions. The recorder is quite regularly carried to heights of 10 to 15 miles above ground and often encounters temperatures as much as 70 to 80 below zero on the Fahrenheit scale.

The work at the Airport station has reached such a stage of expansion that it now requires a force of seventeen full-time employees, while the city office force consists of eight. The Airport office since December 1, 1934, has been the point of origin of all telegraphic reports of existing weather conditions sent out from Atlanta. It is the administrative center and the forecast center for flying weather conditions for an area embracing Florida, Alabama, Georgia, the greater parts of Mississippi and South Carolina, the southern part of Tennessee, and a little of North Carolina. Continuous service is maintained through all hours, day and night, Sundays and holidays included.

Since the transfer of Mr. Barto to Arlington, Virginia, in February 1937, Glen Jefferson has been in charge. Mr. Jefferson was the first assistant at a similar aerological center at Chicago before his assignment in charge of the Atlanta Weather Bureau Airport station.

ATLANTA'S MONUMENTS*

By Ruth Blair

Monuments for the people by the people are expressions of the soul of a people. In all civilized nations of the world spiritual aspirations and cultural appreciation have taken concrete form in bronze and marble symbols to mark his-toric spots or adorn beloved places. Artistic or crude, such memorials still proclaim the ideals and taste of their erectors.

Atlanta's monuments are still few in number, since she is still young in years, but among these are seventeen worthy of mention in even as brief a talk as I shall give this evening.

The first of these, very fittingly, was to Atlanta's Con-

federate dead: a plain shaft of Stone Mountain granite, reaching towards the sky and overlooking the several thou-sand graves of Confederate soldiers in Oakland cemetery, was dedicated April 26, 1874, the Stone Mountain Granite Company having contributed the cost of stone and trans-portation and the Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association having given the \$8,000 necessary for cutting and polishing.

The second, the statue of Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia statesman who was Confederate senator and recognized spokesman for President Davis and, after the war, United States senator and resident of Atlanta, was unveiled May 1, 1886 at the south junction of the Peachtrees, where it re-mained for some years before it was removed to the north hall of the state capitol, its present location. Executed from Italian marble by Alexander Doyle, New York sculptor, the cost of erection was met by public subscription and the monument was formally tendered the state of Georgia by Dr. R. D. Spalding, president of the Hill Monument Asso-ciation. Henry W. Grady acted as master of ceremonies and presented to the crowd of some 20,000 persons gathered for

*This paper was prepared for and used as a radio program

over Station WSB August 9, 1939.

the occasion the beloved Jefferson Davis, whom he characterized "the South's uncrowned king," and Winnie Davis, the daughter of the Confederacy.

The monument to Henry W. Grady, erected at Marietta and Forsyth streets in 1891, opposite the city hall of that day, is a bronze likeness of heroic proportions also done by Alexander Doyle. The cost of erection was cared for by sub-scriptions from all parts of the United States, a remarkable tribute to a man who, dying at 39, had never held nor sought public office. Grady's power as an orator and his journalistic abilities as editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* had, however, brought him a personal fame and the state a national recognition never before nor since achieved by any Georgian. His nationalism shown in his program to draw closer the North and the South and his sectionalism proved by his intense interest in the rebuilding of his city and state had made him the dominating Atlantan of the 1880 decade, the last days of which witnessed his passing.

The equestrian statue of Lieutenant General John B. Gordon, afterwards governor, United States senator, and commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was unveiled on the Capitol grounds May 25, 1907, General Clement A. Evans, commander of one of Gordon's brigades at Appomattox being the orator of the day. Executed by Solon H. Borglum, brother of Gutzon Borglum, first sculptor of Stone Mountain, this is the only equestrian statue in the city. The horse represents the blooded mare, Marye, captured from the Federals on Marye's Heights in the second battle of Fredericksburg and ridden by General Gordon through that campaign and into several other engagements. The cost of this memorial was cared for partly by public subscriptions from all southern states and partly by appropriation from the state of Georgia.

Other monuments on the Capitol grounds are the bronze figures of Georgia's able war governor, Joseph E. Brown, and Mrs. Brown, designed by Moretti, sculptor of the iron

vulcan, which typified the city of Birmingham at the World's Fair in St. Louis and now keeps watch from Red Mountain over the southern city of furnaces and steel. This memorial was a gift to the state from Governor and Mrs. Brown's eldest son, Julius L. Brown, Atlanta's first collector of art objects.

Located also on the Capitol square is the statue of Thomas E. Watson, lawyer, historian, orator and statesman, done by Joseph Klein, Atlanta sculptor, and paid for by sub-scription from the people of Georgia.

In the south hall of the Capitol building stands a marble drinking fountain to Mrs. Mary Latimer McLendon, mother of woman suffrage in Georgia, pioneer leader of the temperance movement, and

incidentally the sister of Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, first woman United States senator. This was erected by the Georgia W.C.T.U. and the Georgia Woman Suffrage Union.

Piedmont Park contains, in addition to various markers and lesser memorials, four monuments of which I shall speak specifically. The oldest of these is the Peace Monument near the main entrance from Piedmont Avenue. De-

signed by Allen G. Newman and unveiled October 10, 1911, it was erected by the Old Guard organization of the famous military company, the Gate City Guards, in commemoration of their Good Will tour to northern and eastern cities as far as Boston in the fall of 1878. The monument representing the angel of peace holding an olive branch and announcing to a Confederate soldier who is about to fire, that peace is proclaimed, was suggested by Captain Joseph H. Burke, leader of the tour 32 years before.

The bronze bust of Sidney Lanier among the shrubs near the bath house was the gift to the city from beauty-loving Mrs. Livingston Mims, founder of the Christian Science Church in Atlanta, who bequeathed her jewels to pay for the cost of erection. This monument is the work of

Edward G. Potter and was unveiled in 1915.

ARCHITECTURE IN ATLANTA *

By Harold Bush-Brown

I am not going to try to give a detailed account, building by building, of the history of architecture in Atlanta, partly because I am hardly qualified to do this and also because I think it would be more interesting for us to center our attention upon the main stream of architectural development in this country and simply use certain examples built in Atlanta as illustrations.

In this connection it is interesting to note that our larger cities, especially those which have seen extensive growth, are apt to be lacking in examples of the past. This is natural because as the city grows the interesting old buildings are constantly being replaced by newer ones. It is certainly true of such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and almost any of the larger centers along the eastern seaboard. This condition is, of course, true of Atlanta, a rapidly growing metropolis in which the older buildings of the city were bound to disappear, even without Sherman's aid, to give place to more recent structures. In Atlanta, a city of recent origin historically speaking, and starting as it did long after colonial days, it is obvious we could not expect to find

any ex-amples of Colonial architecture in this locality. Moreover there is virtually nothing left even of that interesting era which followed; the Greek Revival. The places where the architecture of our historic past may best be studied are such small centers as Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Ann-apolis, Maryland; or Beaufort, South Carolina, to name only

a few; cities or towns of importance in the early days which have not grown, and consequently where many of the ex-amples of a former age are still standing.

We can start off in almost any direction from Atlanta, especially toward the South or East, and find plenty of ex-amples of fine old ante-bellum homes standing in the country or in the smaller communities, illustrative of the sumptuous character of this era before the war.

In Atlanta itself one finds nothing. Fortunately, while we cannot look at actual examples, we can become acquainted with what did exist due to the efforts of Miss Blair and the remarkable collection of illustrations which she has brought together.

In order to understand what Atlanta was like in the early years, and at the risk of telling you what many of you un-doubtedly already know, I am going back into history for a moment to try to explain the origin and background of our historical architecture. In the first place let it be said that

the Colonial or American-Georgian was a style of architec-

ture which persisted long after the Revolution, a delicate style of wood brought from England and modified to suit American taste and the new material in which our crafts-men builders were working. This, of course, was a phase of the Renaissance and consequently belongs to that family of styles which we call Classical as distinguished from Medie-val. As I have already mentioned, Atlanta came too late to be affected by this early style except possibly in isolated examples or in a very modified form.

The style that prevailed at the beginning of Atlanta's history was the Greek Revival. This last phase of the Re-naissance or classical tradition came about through a re-examination of the source of our classical culture, Ancient Greece.

As far as the visual world was concerned, Rome had served almost exclusively as the inspiration for the original Renaissance movement, and for several centuries little or nothing had been known of Ancient Greece. About the middle of the 18th century the Acropolis at Athens was re-discovered and somewhat later, in 1802 to be exact, Lord Elgin dramatized this

event and centered the attention of the civilized world upon the art of Ancient Greece by taking back to England the frieze and pediment of the Parthenon.

Atlanta before the war undoubtedly was an architecturally harmonious city as compared with today. Even before the war, however, new influences were coming in tending to break down the harmony of a single style resulting from a single tradition. One revival followed another and there began a period when two and three revivals were going on at the same time.

We have a battle of styles, Gothic attempting to supplant the Greek. There were at least two new influences in evidence as the Victorian era advanced, one the Victorian Gothic, the other an influence coming from France which is most clearly marked by the mansard roof. The home of Judge John Collier is a curious mixture of a building containing the Greek Revival two story columns supporting a Victorian bracketed cornice and mansard roof. This house is also unique in its unsymmetrical facade, contrary to all classical precedent. In the 1870s the Victorian era was in full swing and many curious and unrelated examples are to be found such as the Gothic First Methodist Church, the Governor's Mansion, "Deerland," the home of J. J. Spalding, and illustrating French Pseudo Classical the home of Dr. Elisha Roach. The 1880s is illustrated by the home of Henry W. Grady. The effects of the industrial revolution with the coming in of the machine, the use of the jigsaw helping to precipitate the downfall of craftsmanship and the debasing of taste, produced an era of chaos. This era was further complicated by the brief rise to popularity of Richardson Romanesque, due to the influence of one man, H. H. Richardson of Boston, himself a great architect, but many of his followers unable to use intelligently the style which he formulated and which, in any case, could not permanently satisfy our national needs. There follows an event of great importance; this was the Chicago World's Fair in

1893. It was here that the Classical tradition again reasserted itself and became the guiding style, at least as far as our public and monumental buildings are concerned. Atlanta's own fair two years later shows some effect of the

of the earlier fair in Chicago, but our most note-worthy example, the state capitol building, was erected in the second half of the 1880 decade.

It is difficult to follow the course of events further. From Lila days of the Revivals on we come to the period of eclecticism, the picking and choosing among many styles, a pe-riod that we are still living in today. However, the modern era is definitely emerging bringing with it a new approach. 'This, however, is not a part of our story and any discussion of contemporary Atlanta must await another day, and per-haps better so, because we need perspective in which to see and understand the rapid changes which we now see taking place in every large city in the country, Atlanta included.

PERSONAL PENCILLINGS

Prof. William Henry Peck, the famous author, enjoyed his forty-fifth birthday yesterday. Prof. Peck is more

widely known than any Southern writer, and has made

more clear money by his pen than any man who ever wrote south of the line. A company of friends met at his house last night, and celebrated the auspicious day in a fitting

style. Among the presents given the Professor was a \$250

parlor organ, from his wife. His is one of the happiest

families in the world, and we trust that it may be many, many years before death breaks the circle. (From *The At-lanta Daily Herald*, Dec. 31, 1875.)

SMORL TORK

Dr. Harrison, of the First Methodist Church, has perhaps the largest private library in the State, if not in the South. It contains three thousand volumes-some of them very

rare works. (From *The Atlanta Daily Herald*, Dec. 29, 1875.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA IN ATLANTA

PART 3 By Eldin Burton

Increased diplomatic tension with Germany led to a declaration of war by the United States two weeks before the opera season of 1917 and, for the first time since its inception, opera and things operatic had a rival in Atlanta for news interest. Virtually all the opera presentations were punctuated, between acts, with renditions of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the Metropolitan orchestra, to the delirious joy of those attending. These patriotic demonstrations reached a climax in the final performance, *Rigoletto*, and the incongruous sight of opera stars, clad in the raiment of the Italy of the -Middle Ages, waving American flags in time with the national anthem, apparently aroused no thoughts of disharmony in the minds of the auditors. Of this performance it was enthusiastically reported that Caruso, the "Quartet," and "The Star Spangled Banner" almost "stopped the show."

The bill for the week added three new works to Atlanta's operatic experiences. Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore* had been restored to the Metropolitan's repertory this season, after a lapse of twelve years,¹⁶⁹ and served to open the Atlanta season as an "Opera More Comic Than Grand,"¹⁷⁰ to quote a newspaper headline. *L'Elisir d'Amore* enjoyed the approbation of the audience, enough to cause its repetition in the season of 1920 with most of the same principals; *Francesca da Rimini*, by the Italian composer Zandonai, offered Alda in the title role to satisfy the popularity she attained in her previous season's stellar appearance. This

opera had not achieved any great success in the home theater in New York,¹⁷¹ and it was received with some misgivings by the local press, who were puzzled by what they heard. The third, and most important, new presentation of this year was Moussorgsky's *Boris DOMunojJ*, tentatively listed for the previous year but withdrawn in favor of *Samson et Dalila*. *Boris* had received its first American performance at the Metropolitan in 1913 with Adamo Didur in the title role, and the production was regarded as an artistic event of the greatest importance. This Russian opera reappeared both in New York and locally, after the war, with the famous Chaliapine portraying the spectre-ridden royal imposter.

Rigoletto and *Tosca* had been presented in Atlanta by the Metropolitan forces twice before, and *Il Trovatore* three times. *Siegfried* had been produced here only once before, on December 14, 1895, when Walter Damrosch brought the New York Symphony Orchestra of 75 pieces as the orchestra of the Damrosch Opera Company to Atlanta for three performances of Wagnerian opera. The Damrosch Opera Company had scheduled *Lohengrin*, *Siegfried*, and *Die Meistersinger* for their Atlanta performances but, upon local request, changed the bill for *Die Meistersinger* to *Tannhauser*. This performance of *Siegfried* had Max Alvary as the "Highest Hero" to the "Brunnhilde" of Katerina Klafsky, and the others in the cast were Paul Lange, Gerhard Stehmann, Julius von Pulitz, and Mina Schilling. It is interesting to note that Johanna Gadski sang the roles of "Elsa" (*Lohengrin*) and "Elizabeth" (*Tannhauser*) in these performances. Twenty-two years later, in 1917, she sang her final Atlanta performance as "Brunnhilde" in *Siegfried*, and throughout this long period she remained a favorite with local audiences.

There was less newspaper chronicling of minute remarks and events in the lives of the various stars this year. One of the few facetious comments was: "Caruso has reserved his customary eight rooms at the Terrace, resulting in an-other agitation of the famous problem of the eight bathtubs and whether the tenor robusto uses 'em all."m

An opportunity for local voice students to be heard by the Metropolitan Opera singers was established through a recital by pupils of the Atlanta Conservatory of Music at the Georgian Terrace hotel. The efforts of these young musicians were much applauded by the great singers who formed their audience, and this innovation was repeated in other years.

As to the financial and attendance figures for the season, none were available, because of a censorship that the Met-ropolitan had clamped down on such releases. *Rigoletto* was generally conceded to have drawn the largest audience. It was announced that the receipts had been "about \$75,000," but since the guarantee to the Metropolitan Opera Company had advanced to that figure this year, it seems possible that a deficit was incurred and met by the subscribers. An interesting fact was revealed this year for the first time,-that the guarantee to the Metropolitan Opera Company was not, as might be supposed, underwritten by a comparatively small group of wealthy men, but that this guarantee fund was subscribed to by a large num-ber of persons and organizations. The largest guarantor for the opera season of 1917 pledged \$2,000, but most of the

individual amounts offered were in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars, with some pledges as small as twenty-five.

There were a large number of out-of-town visitors, as usual, and one hotel reported that more than seven hundred applications were turned down because of lack of room.¹⁸¹ The uncertainties of the future of a country preparing for war evidently counselled this announcement from the direc-tors of the Music Festival Association: "Atlanta will have opera next year if conditions justify."

PROGRAMS

Total Attendance___ Figures not available.

Gross Receipts.....\$75,000 183

NOTE: Attendance and receipts for the individual operas are not available.

Monday Evening, April 23: L'ELISIR D'AMORE by Donizetti

CAST: Adina----- Maria Barrientos
Giannetta----- Leonora Sparkes
Nemorino----- Enrico Caruso
Belcore----- Antonio Scotti
Dulcamara----- Adamo Didur
CONDUCTOR----- Gennaro Papi

Tuesday Matinee, April 24: IL TROVATORE

CAST: Leonora----- Claudia Muzio
Azucena----- Margarete Ober
Inez----- Marie Mattfeld
Manrico----- Giovanni Martinelli
Count di Luna----- Pasquale Amato
Ferrando----- Leon Rothier
Ruiz----- Pietro Audisio
A Gypsy----- Vincenzo Reschiglian
CONDUCTOR----- Giorgio Polacco

Wednesday Evening, April 25: FRANCESCA DA RIMINI by Zandonai

CAST: Francesca----- Frances Alda
Samaritana----- Edith Mason
Ostasio----- Riccardo Tegani
Giovanni----- Pasquale Amato
Paolo----- Giovanni Martinelli
Malatestino----- Angelo Bada
Biancofiore----- Leonora Sparkes
Garsenda----- Minnie Egener
Altichiara----- Marie Mattfeld
Donella----- Raymonde Delaunois

The Slave----- Flora Perini

A Notary----- Pietro Audisio

A Jester----- Pompilio Malatesta

An Archer----- Max Bloch

A Torchbearer----- Vincenzo Reschiglian

COND U CTO R----- Giorgio Polacco

by Verdi

Thursday Matinee, April 26: TOSCA

by Puccini

CAST: Floria Tosca----- Claudia Muzio

Mario CavaradossL----- Enrico Caruso

Baron Scarpia----- Antonio Scotti

Cesare AngelottL----- Giulio Rossi

The Sacristan----- Pompilio Malatesta

Spoletta----- Angelo Bada

Sciarrone----- Vincenzo Reschiglian

A J ailer----- Mario Laurenti

A Shepher<L----- Flora Perini

CO NDU CTO R----- Giorgio Polacco

Friday Evening, April 27: BORIS GODOUNOFF by Moussorgsky

CAST: Boris GodounofL----- Adamo Didur

Teodoro----- Raymonde Delaunois

Xenia----- Leonora Sparkes

The Nurse----- Kathleen Howard

Shouisky----- Angelo Bada

Tchelkaloff----- Y incenzo Reschiglian

BrotherPimenn----- Leon Rothier

Dimitri ----- Luca Botta

Marina----- Margarete Ober

Varlaam----- Andrea de Segurola

opera for the last seven years and never yet have they been called upon for a penny."

Within a week, voluntary pledges from citizens and firms, ranging in amounts from no higher than \$2,000 to as little as \$5, had totaled \$76,150, and subscriptions were still coming in.

Since this was the only year that such a list of guarantors is available, the names are appended, with the amounts each subscribed, to show how great and widespread was the interest in these operatic productions:

Missail----- m----- m-Pietro Audisio

The Innkeeper----- Marie Mattfeld

The Simpletonm____ m----- Max Bloch

A Police Official----- Giulio Rossi

Tcerniakowsky----- Mario Laurenti

CO NDU CTO R .m,m----- Giorgio Polacco

Saturday Matinee, April 28: SIEGFRIED by Wagner

CAST: Siegfried----- Johannes Sembach

Mime----- Albert Reiss

Der W anderer----- Carl Braun

Alberich----- Robert Leonhardt

Fafner _m----- Basil Ruysdael

Erda----- m----- m----- m-Kathleen Howard

Brunnhilde----- J ohanna Gadski

Voice of the Forest Bird----- Edith Mason

CONDUCTOR----- Artur Bodanzky

Saturday Evening, April 28: RIGOLETTO

CAST: Il Duca Enrico Caruso

Rigoletto----- Giuseppe de Luca

Gilda _m----- m----- Maria Barrientos

Sparafucile----- Leon Rothier

Maddalena----- m_- _m----- Flora Perini

Giovanna----- Marie Mattfeld

Monterone----- Giulio Rossi

Marullo.....m____ Mario Laurenti

Borsa Angelo Bada

Ceprano.....m____ Vincenzo Reschiglian

The Countess----- Minnie Egener

A Page----- Emma Borniggia

CONDUCTOR----- Gennaro Papi

W. L. Peel \$2,000

H. M. Atkinson \$2,000

John W. Grant \$1,000

Cable Piano Company
\$1,000 J. E. Murphy
\$1,000 *Atlanta Constitution*
\$1,000 *Atlanta Georgian*
\$1,000

W. Woods White \$500

R. S. Wessels \$500

C. B. Bidwell \$500

V. H. Kriegshaber \$500

J. R. Gray \$1,000

J. S. Cohen \$100

Joseph W. Hill \$100 Wilmer
L. Moore \$500

R. L. Foreman \$200
Edward H. Barnes \$50

P. C. McDuffie \$100

Bruno Bukofzer \$50

W. E. Hawkins \$100
Hughes Spalding \$100
Lucian Lamar Knight \$500
James E. Hickey \$500
George M. McKenzie
\$1,000 Frank E. Callaway
\$100 Dr. S. L. Silverman
\$100

J. A. Fischer \$200

R. C. Darby \$100

Alex W. Smith \$100

L. E. Rogers \$100

Hugh M. Willet \$100

LIST OF GUARANTORS:

Forrest & George Adair \$500
G. W. Brine \$250

J. T. Holleman \$500

Harold Hirsch \$200

A. A. Shulhofer \$50

Frank Adair \$100

Ben Lee Crew \$100

Harvey Johnson \$100

A. E. Haas \$100

W. P. Dorough \$50

J. D. McCarty \$100

J. E. Hunnicutt \$50

S. Davies Warfield \$1,000

H. N. Randolph \$200

John A. Brice \$100

J. Froshin \$100

A. Ten Eyck Brown \$250
Charles F. Everitt \$100

Guy King \$100

Ed L. Wight \$1,000

Mell R. Wilkinson \$500

S. A. Kysor \$200

J. P. Webster \$50

W. P. Walthall \$100

J. K. Orr \$100

S. B. Mathewson \$200

Henry B. Scott \$100 Lewis-
Seabrook Company \$100
Atlanta Baggage & Cab

Company \$500

M. W. Hall \$100

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF GUARANTORS OF THE 1917 SEASON OF
GRAND OPERA IN ATLANTA BY THE METROPOLITAN OPERA
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

In sending out subscription cards for voluntary pledges to the \$75,000 guarantee fund necessary to underwrite the Metropolitan's scheduled 1917 visit, Colonel William Lawson Peel, president of the Atlanta Music Festival Association, stated: "Atlanta citizens have been underwriting grand
"Grand Opera

GUARANTORS-Continued

GUARANTORS-Continued

Georgia Railway & Power	W. H. Glenn \$250
Company \$1,000	Dan B. Harris \$100
P. S. Arkwright \$500	Edwin R. Hood \$100
Herbert J. Haas \$100	C. H. Ashford \$100
Arthur Heyman \$100	David Eichberg \$100
John T. Hardisty \$100	J. Russell Porter \$100
Morgan & Dillon \$500	Thomas B. Payne \$500
A. H. Bancker \$200	A. C. McHan \$100
JackJ. Spalding \$100	C. E. Sciple \$100
L. G. Strauss \$100 \$150	Maier & Berkele, Inc.
L. H. Beck \$200 \$100	Mrs. Joseph H. Hirsch
Carlton Shoe & Clothing	F. M. Inman \$250
Company \$100	C. B. Howard \$100
Albert E. Mayer \$100	J. F. Alexander \$100
P. H. Snook \$50	J. Epps Brown \$500
Melaine Feibelman \$50	Ernest E. Dallis \$100
Ulric C. Atkinson \$100	Philip F. L'Engle \$50
Joseph Brown Connally \$100	J. S. Rhodes \$100
P. Thornton Marye \$200	Eugene V. Haynes \$100
Thomas J. Flournoy \$500 \$200	Davis & Freeman, Inc.

R. L. Cooney \$50	W. A. Speer \$100
C. A. Dahl Company \$300	Grace T. Walker \$100
Westervelt Terhune \$50	C. H. Johnson \$100
E. A. Bancker Jr. \$100	A. J. Orme \$100
Philip H. Alston \$100 \$100	Charles W. Crankshaw
Arthur F. Giles \$100	George Muse Clothing Company \$500
S. R. Stone \$200	W. H. Kiser \$500
Dr. F. Phinizy Calhoun \$250	Frank E. Block \$250
Gordon Hilles \$100	J. P. Allen & Company
Harper Hamilton \$100 \$500	Edward C. Peters
J. Carroll Payne \$1,000 \$200	John T. Thompson \$100
Frank Revson \$25	John S. Lane \$200
Louis Bettman \$100	E. T. Lamb \$200
J. S. Slicer \$200	Mrs. Hugh T. Inman \$100
M. G. Phelan \$100	Haynes McFadden \$200
Mrs. A. W. Calhoun \$100	Clarence Blosser
C. E. Folsom \$100 \$500	DeLos L. Hill \$100
Charles Goodman \$100	Brooks Morgan \$200
Mrs. Newton Craig \$50	Hugh Richardson \$100
Keely Company \$500	W. C. Mansfield \$100
Lindsay Hopkins \$1,000	C. V. LeCraw \$50
LeRoy Webb & Company \$100	William E. Mansfield \$100
A. L. Belle Isle \$500	Bolling H. Jones \$100
Rauschenberg & Todd \$100	Ivan E. Allen \$100
S. C. Dobbs \$200	T. J. Peebles \$100
Joseph Ragan \$50	Aaron Haas, Son & Howell \$200
O. R. Strauss \$50	George M. Brown Jr.
Clarence Bell \$200 \$100	A. S. Adams \$100
Mrs. George L. Pratt \$100	

H. G. Hastings \$200
Company \$200

McGaughey Electric

Carolina Portland Cement
Company \$100

J. H. Mullen \$100

L. G. Neal \$200

W. H. White Jr. \$200

A. R. Blanchard \$100

H. S. Cole \$100

Joseph Dixon Crucible

S. F. Boykin \$100
Edward H. Alsop \$200

Company \$100

Emily Lee Taylor \$200

Floyd W. McRae \$200

Cator Woolford \$500

A. G. Powell \$200

G. S. Prior \$100

Eugene H. Cox \$100

J. B. Shelnut \$100

C. G. Lambert \$150

Mrs. Hugh Richardson \$100 Mrs. John W. Harrison \$100

C. L. Pettigrew \$300

John D. Little \$1,000

E. P. McBurney \$500

Jacobs Pharmacy Company \$200 Marion Smith \$100

Morrow Transfer Company \$200 Logan Bleckley \$100

O. Palmour \$100

Clyde L. Patterson \$100

S. Y. Tupper \$250

James H. Gilbert \$100

Louis Gholstein \$100

L. D. Scott \$100

Thomas P. Hinman \$100 Charles P. Byrd \$250

J. Colton Lynes \$50

Eda E. Bartholomew \$50 Edwin F. Johnson \$500

L. A. Blount \$50 Davison-Paxon-Stokes

Company \$500

David Woodward \$250

E. Stow \$100

R. A. Sonn \$5

J. R. Regnas \$100

W. A. Hemphill \$100 H. P. Hermance \$500 G. R.
Apfelbaum \$50

E. G. Willingham's Sons \$100 A. R. Nininger \$100

J. Calvin Weaver \$100

George Sligo \$50

S. S. Selig Jr. \$100

E. M. Kirk \$50

Mrs. W. W. Austell \$100

T. B. Higdon \$250

Alberta Fleck \$50

W. E. Austin \$100

F. L. Fleming \$200

Oscar Pappenheimer \$100

J. P. Stevens \$100

Dr. & Mrs. E. L. Connally \$100 H. E. Watkins \$100

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black \$100
Isaac Schoen \$100

W. S. Thompson \$100

Benjamin Z. Phillips \$100
Carter Electric Company
\$200 John M. Slaton \$250

J. A. McCrary \$100

J. C. Wardlaw \$100

Ernest C. Kontz \$100 Parks-
Chambers- Hardwick

Company \$250

Clifford L. Anderson \$100
William E. Arnaud \$25

Lowry Arnold \$200

E. H. Inman \$500

Robert J. Lowry \$500

J. L. Edwards \$100

Daniel McDougald \$100

Arnold Broyles \$250

R. B. Stallworth \$100

Benjamin Elsas \$100

John Gilmore \$100

Dr. Dunbar Roy \$100
Chamberlin-Johnson-
DuBose

Company \$500

W. F. Manry Jr. \$100

Henry A. Newman \$100
Thomas K. Glenn \$100

C. R. Winship \$100

Louis Wellhouse. \$200

Alvin Wellhouse \$250

D. W. Yarbrough \$100

Mrs. W. W. Brookes \$100

T. J. Simmons \$100

Julian J. Jones \$100

George W. Wilkins \$100
Charles A. Sheldon Jr. \$50

W. R. Prescott \$250

J. P. Windsor \$100

K. Ward Smith \$100

J. S. Akers \$100

Annie May Dow \$25

A. A. Fletcher \$100

W. P. Heath \$100

St. Elmo Massengale \$100
Albert E. Thornton \$100

B. E. Corley \$50

John L. Moore & Sons \$250
Hunter Perry \$100

Lovick G. Fortson \$100

Louis L. Halle \$100

William C. Oakes \$100
Katherine Hillyer Connerat
\$100 Price Gilbert \$100

Harry Silverman \$100

Herbert E. Choate \$200

R. H. White \$100

Louis B. Magid \$100

Cosby Swanson, M.D.
\$100 E. W. Sturdivant \$100

R. H. Barth \$50

J. C. Gentry \$100

Albert Kaufman \$50

Charles F. Hoke \$100

Mrs. F. M. Robinson \$100

B. M. Grant \$250

R. F. Maddox \$500

David Rabbi Marx \$50

M. F. Golstein \$50

C. W. Bergstrom \$50
Chauncey Smith \$100

Foote & Davies Company
\$500 E. R. Kirk \$100

M. Rich & Bros. Company
\$500 William J. Lowenstein
\$200 Hentz, Reid & Adler
\$100 George M. Brown \$200

Corrie Hoyt Brown \$100

Dan A. McGuirk \$100

Louis W. Thomas \$250

Dr. W. W. Blackman \$100
The Boys Shop \$50 -

James T. Williams \$100

F. M. Butt \$200

Paul P. Reese \$100

A. B. Christopher \$50 Virginia
Bowie \$50

Eugene Oberdorfer \$100

E. D. Hewitt \$100

Atlanta Woman's Club \$100
Mrs. R. D. Spalding \$100
Henry A. Inman \$500

W. B. Disbro \$200

J. M. Van Harlingen \$250
Milton Dargan \$200

Charles H. Candler \$100
Hamilton Douglas \$100

O. Blodgett \$100

H. E. Stockbridge \$200

David B. Mitchell \$100

Gerard Thiers \$100

Claude H. Hutcheson \$100
Cecil P. Poole \$25

C. C. McGehee \$100

Mrs. W. C. Spiker \$100

J. L. Prior \$100

Hughes Roberts \$100

W. O. Alston \$100

John S. Rankin \$50

GUARANTORS-

Continued

Victor Lamar Smith \$100

Ludden & Bates \$1,000
William Kelly \$50

W. J. Franklin \$100

H. F. West \$125

W. M. Fambrough \$100

J. H. Conway \$250

W. E. Chapin \$250

Mrs. A. E. Thornton \$100

S. L. Rhorer \$50

F. R. Bailey \$50

A. S. Eichbert \$100

John Ashley Jones \$100 Elijah
A. Brown \$200

W. J. Fraser \$100

Sallie Eugenia Brown \$100
Charles Yancey \$100

Willis E. Ragan Jr. \$200 Frank
Hawkins \$500

S. T. Weyman \$200

Mrs. W. G. Raoul \$100

I. Liebmann \$100

Roby Robinson \$100

Eiseman & Weil Investment

Company \$100 -

Frank M. Scofield \$50
Phonographs, Inc. \$100

J. F. Meador and

T. E. Cauthorn \$100

Mrs. James F. Mackey \$50 A.
W. Farlinger \$350

C. A. Sisson \$200

Robert A. Smyth \$100

Sims Bray \$100

R. R. Arnold \$500

I. Liebman \$100

W. W. Brown \$100

R. S. Parker \$100

J. H. Nunnally \$200

Edward Lyle \$100

Walter Andrews \$200

John R. Bowie \$50

Fitzhugh Knox \$50

W. S. Graves \$100

Sarah K. Patten \$100

C. J. Haden \$200

H. C. Fisher \$100

Morris Brandon \$500

Mrs. Albert Spalding \$25 -
Harvey Phillips \$100

Phillips & Crew Company
\$200 Hansell Crenshaw &
Company

and E. C. Thrash \$100

1918

"Unless conditions show a marked change between now and April, Atlanta for the first time in eight years, will not have its season of Metropolitan Grand Opera in 1918.

"This was the decision of the Atlanta Music Festival association Saturday, when the directors unanimously adopted resolutions stating that opera is not a necessity. . . :

"The resolutions follow: 'Whereas, the attention of our people is concentrated on winning the war;

" 'And, whereas, all of our people, rich and poor, are being called

upon to bear their share of its cost;

" 'And, whereas, this means the devotion of the combined resources

and time of all our people to the extent necessary to win the war;

" 'And, whereas, the Metropolitan Grand Opera season, although

educational and uplifting, is not a necessity;

"'And, whereas, Atlanta has had eight successful seasons of Grand Opera;

"'And, whereas, in our judgment, the people would prefer to forego entertainments of this character under present conditions in order to economize so as to more liberally aid in winning the war;

" 'Therefore, be it resolved, That no season of Metropolitan Grand Opera be held in Atlanta in April, 1918, unless these conditions show a marked change between now and April, next.' "

PERSONAL PENCILINGS

Many of the young bloods engaged their carriages for New Year's calling as early as last October; and nearly every horse in the city is now under contract for the day.

(From *The Atlanta Daily Herald*, Dec. 31, 1875.)

PERSONAL PENCILINGS

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth is the most popular authoress on the shelves of the Young Men's Library. Her books are called for much oftener than those of any other writer.

(From *The Atlanta Daily Herald*, Dec. 31, 1875.)