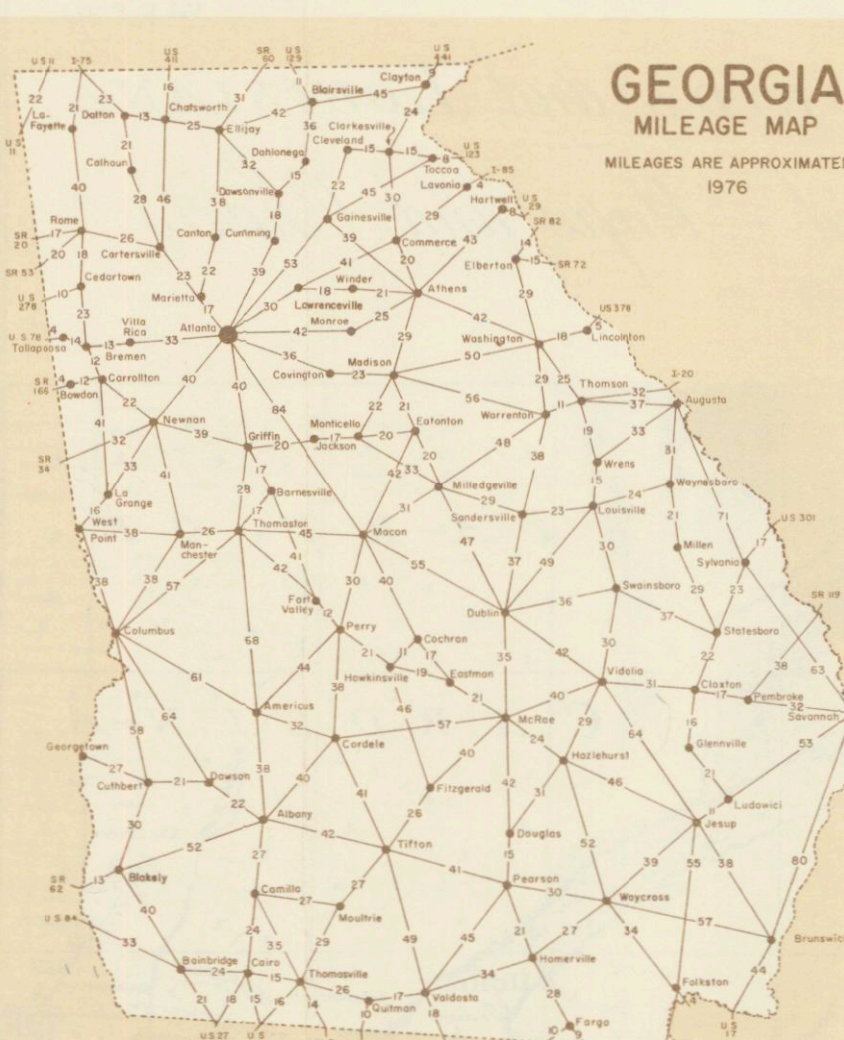


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GEORGIA
MILEAGE MAP
MILEAGES ARE APPROXIMATE
1976

MILEAGES ARE APPROXIMATE
1976



COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

North Scott College	Decatur
University of Alabama	Shawnee
Armstrong State College*	Waynesville
University of Alabama at Birmingham	Birmingham
Atlanta College of Art	Atlanta
Atlanta University	Atlanta
Berry College	Montezuma
Drexel College	Gainesville
Clark College	Decatur
Columbia Theological Seminary	Decatur
University of Georgia	Athens
East Georgia State College	Waynesville
Fort Valley State College*	Fort Valley
Georgia College	Waynesville
Georgia Institute of Technology*	Americus
Georgia Southern University	Statesboro
Georgia State College	Americus
Georgia State College of Business	Americus
Georgia State College of Science	Americus
International Technical College	Atlanta
Medical College of Georgia*	Augusta
University of Mississippi	Laurens
Mercer University in Atlanta	Atlanta
University of Missouri	Atlanta
Morgan Brown College	Atlanta
University of Nebraska	Atlanta
Ohio College	Dalhousie
Georgetown University	Augusta
Ohio College	Augusta
University of Pennsylvania	Augusta
Southwestern State College	Marion
University of South Carolina School of Pharmacy	Marion
Southwestern Technical Institute	Waynesville
University of Tennessee	Waynesville
Ugandan College	Waynesville
University of Utah	Waynesville
University of Virginia	Waynesville
University of Georgia*	Waynesville
University of Wisconsin	Waynesville
Western College	Waynesville
West Georgia College	Waynesville
West Virginia College	Waynesville
Yale University	Waynesville
*Institutions of University System of Georgia	

HISTORIC SITES

Alexander H. Stephens Memorial	N
Chehaw Indian Monument (Marker)	F
Crawford W. Long Medical Museum	
Dalhousie Courthouse	
Etowah Mounds Archaeological Area	P
Fort King George	
Fort McAllister	Q
Fort at Sunbury	Q
Jarrell Plantation	
Lapham-Patterson House	G
Midway Colonial Museum	P
New Echota	
New Hope Church Monument (Marker)	
Traveler's Rest—Jarrett Manor	
Troup Tomb (Tomb Only)	K
Wann House	D

CAMPING AREAS IN NATIONAL FORESTS

CAMPING PLACES IN NATURAL FORESTS

Andrews Cove—G-2	Hein
Cooney Cove—F-2	Suches
Deer Creek—G-2	Morganston
Deer Lake—G-2	Dahlgren
Deep Hole—G-2	Dahlgren
Dog Lake—G-2	Margret
Frank Goss—F-2	Sugar Valley
Hidden Creek—G-3	Ridge River
Blue Lake—Ridge—G-2	Milwaukee
Chickadee—G-2	Chatsworth
La Conestoga—D-1	Cornelia
Long—G-3	Morganston
La Winifred—Scott—G-2	Suches
Morgan Point—F-1	Morganston
Oconee River—D-1	Greenboro
Old Lake—G-2	Lawmont
Sunlar Lake—I-9	Latonton
State Branch—H-1	Dillard
Stoney River—H-1	Clayton
The Pocket—C-3	Sugar Valley
Waters Creek—G-2	Dahlgren

FOR INFORMATION ON CAMPING AREAS, WRITE TO:
U. S. FOREST SERVICE, BOX 1437,
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

ALL STATE PARKS ALLOW PICNICKING AND ADMISSION IS FREE	CAN	FISH	SWIM	MAILING ADDRESS

[illegible]

Watson Mill-J-5 (Cretaker Only)					Corner
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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION—270 WASHINGTON ST., S.W., ATLANTA, GA. 30334
(*Jekyll Island and Stone Mountain are separate authorities and not under jurisdiction of Parks and Recreation)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS

Andersonville National Cemetery. Built in 1864, it is now being developed as a memorial to all soldiers who have been prisoners-of-war in all our Nation's conflicts. Andersonville, GA. 31711-1335. www.andersonville.org

Antietam National Battlefield. Park in Frederick, MD. US 13. Embraces battlefields of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, fought in 1863.—R-17

Appomattox National Battlefield. Park in Appomattox, VA. US 17. In 1785 by General Oglethorpe, the fort was once the main frontier of British North America's southern frontier.—R-17

Asheville Mountain National Battlefield. Park in Asheville, NC. US 17. Marietta on US 41. Site of one of Sherman's two highest assaults.—R-17

Confederate positions during the Atlanta Campaign. June 1864.—R-17

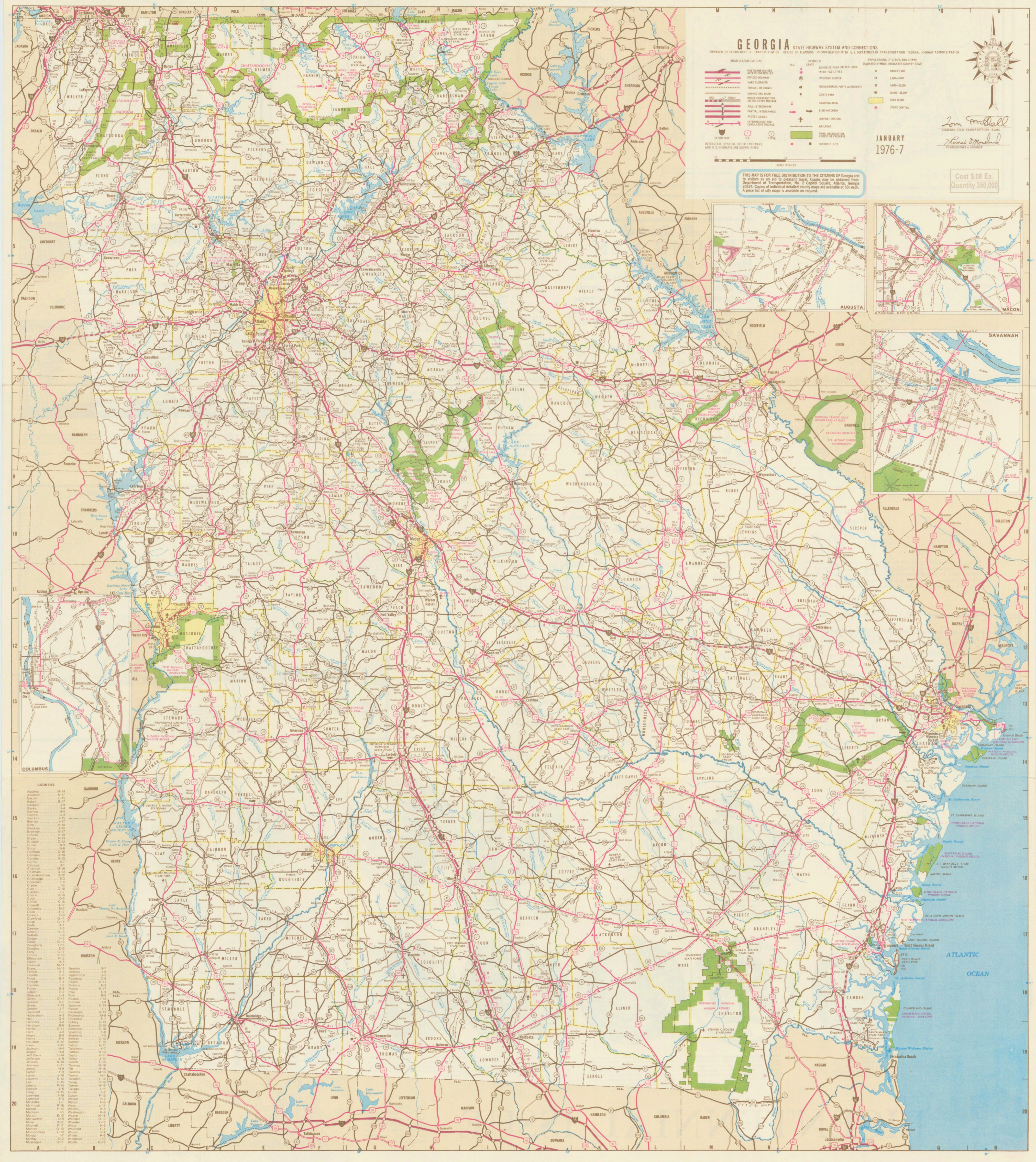
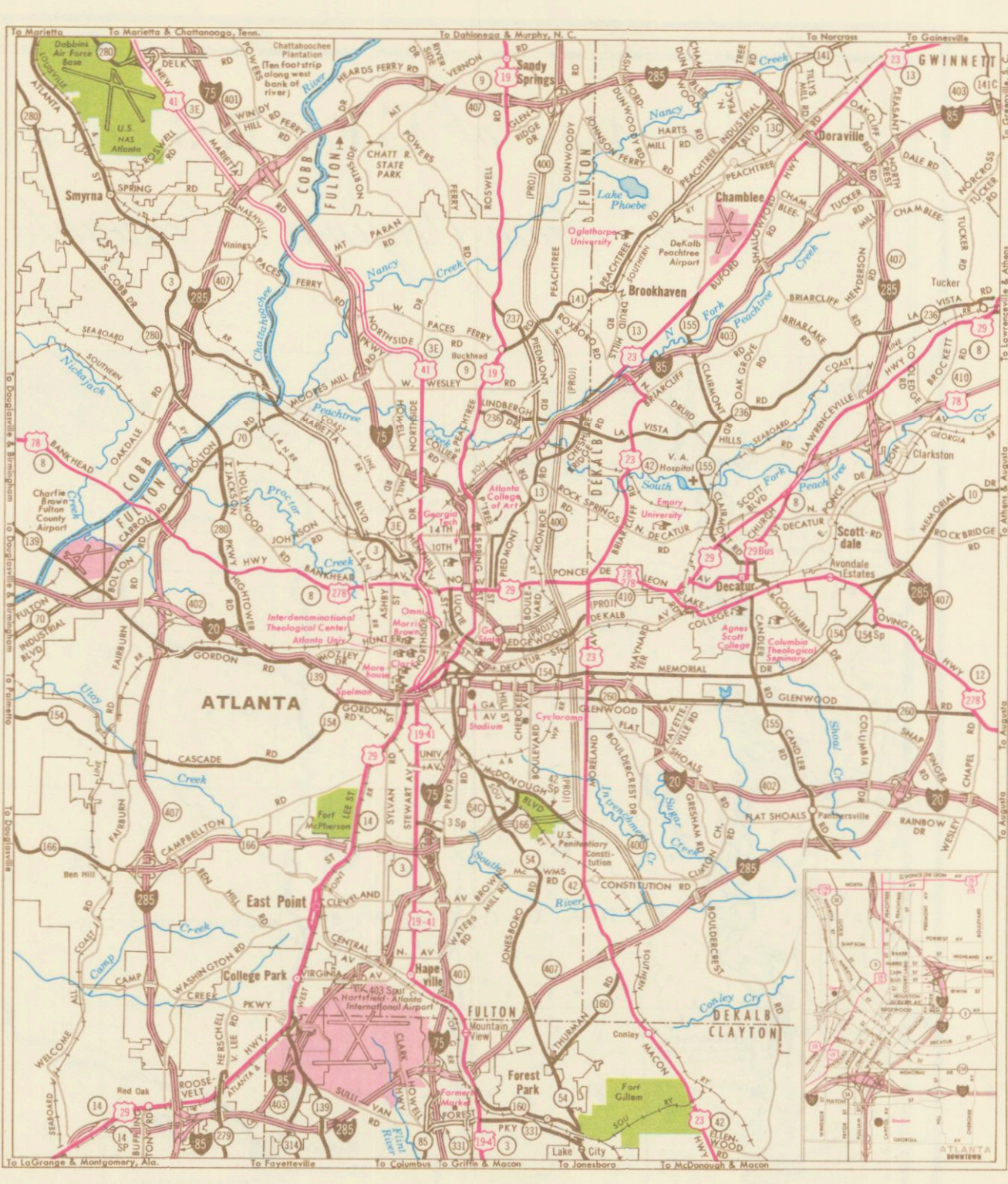
Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. 1996. US 10. The stadium was built in 1829-1849, it was Robert E. Lee's first engineering assignment after graduation from West Point.—R-13

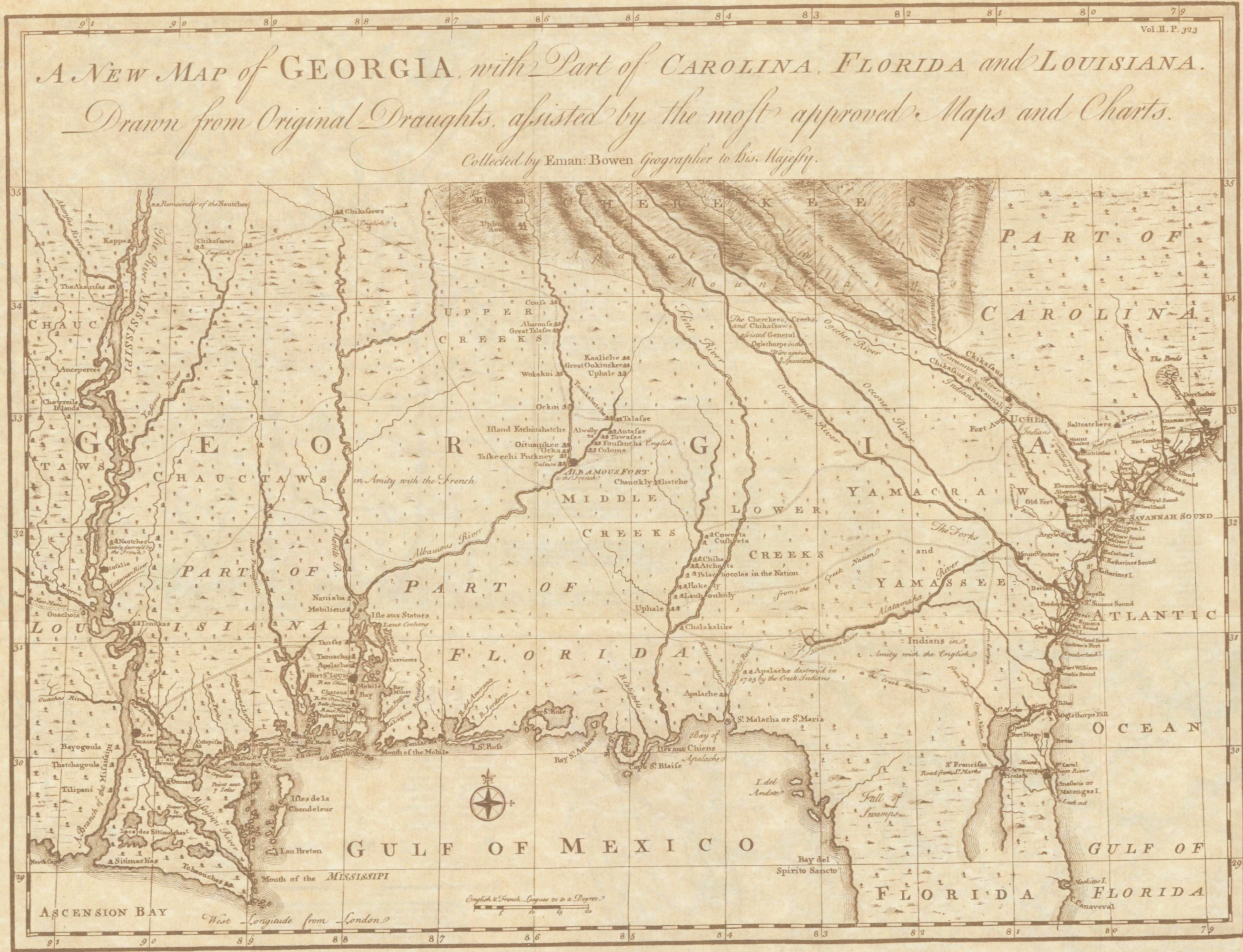
Augusta National Golf Course. 1893. US 90 in Macon. The largest archaeological restoration of ancient Indian civilization in the east. Ceremonial earth lodge is believed to be the oldest public building in US.—S-H-11

MOTORISTS ARE INVITED TO USE THE NEARLY 300 ROADS, PARKS BUILT AND MAINTAINED BY THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. MANY HAVE GRILLS AND FIREWOOD FOR OUTDOOR COOKING. SOME HAVE RUNNING WATER. OVERNIGHT CAMPING IS NOT PERMITTED.

SPEED REGULATIONS are posted on all our highways. Drive at a speed which is reasonable and safe for prevailing conditions.

SPEED REGULATIONS are posted on all our highways. Drive at a speed which is reasonable and safe for prevailing conditions.





GENERAL OGLETHORPE

James Edward Oglethorpe was born in England near the end of the 17th Century (actual date obscure), of wealthy and titled parents, and was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College (Oxford University).

He was elected to Parliament, where he served a total of 32 years (most of which were after he returned home from Georgia). He early evinced a concern for the suffering of the poor and oppressed.

When King George II issued Georgia's charter on June 9, 1732, Parliament granted 10,000 pounds sterling and Oglethorpe himself contributed a considerable amount to his dream.

Five months later a group of some 120 colonists set sail from England with Oglethorpe as the Executor—the only one of the original 21 Trustees to make the voyage.

The band landed at Charles Town, S. C. after a voyage of over eight weeks. A small party then sailed down the coast to the Savannah River, which they ascended in small boats until they reached a high bluff near the Indian village of Yamacraw (part of the Creek nation). Their Chief, Tomochichi, made a treaty with Oglethorpe, granting certain land for the Colony. The two leaders became life-long friends.

February 12, 1733, is the founding date of Savannah, thus establishing the thirteenth American Colony, and within a year the town had four squares laid out, two on Bull Street and two on Barnard. Nearly a hundred small buildings, including a Public Store, Public Mill, Court House, Tavern, Parsonage, House for Strangers, Fort, Guard House, Well, Palisades and Crane had been completed.

It was 1851 before the original twenty-fourth square was completed. Almost two hundred and fifty years later the town as originally laid out still exists, with but few exceptions.

The genius of Oglethorpe's plan lay in serving two purposes—serving as a military outpost, and providing a method of expansion for growth in orderly units. Many theories exist as to his original inspiration—among them is a "Plan of the Old and New City of Peking, or Metropolis of China," a print of which was contained in John Campbell's edition of "Voyages and Travels." New Ebenezer, Frederica, Darien, the hamlets of Hamesstead, Highgate, Abercorn, Joseph's Town and Thunderbolt—all received help from Oglethorpe in their original layouts. Only Darien and Thunderbolt exist as towns today.

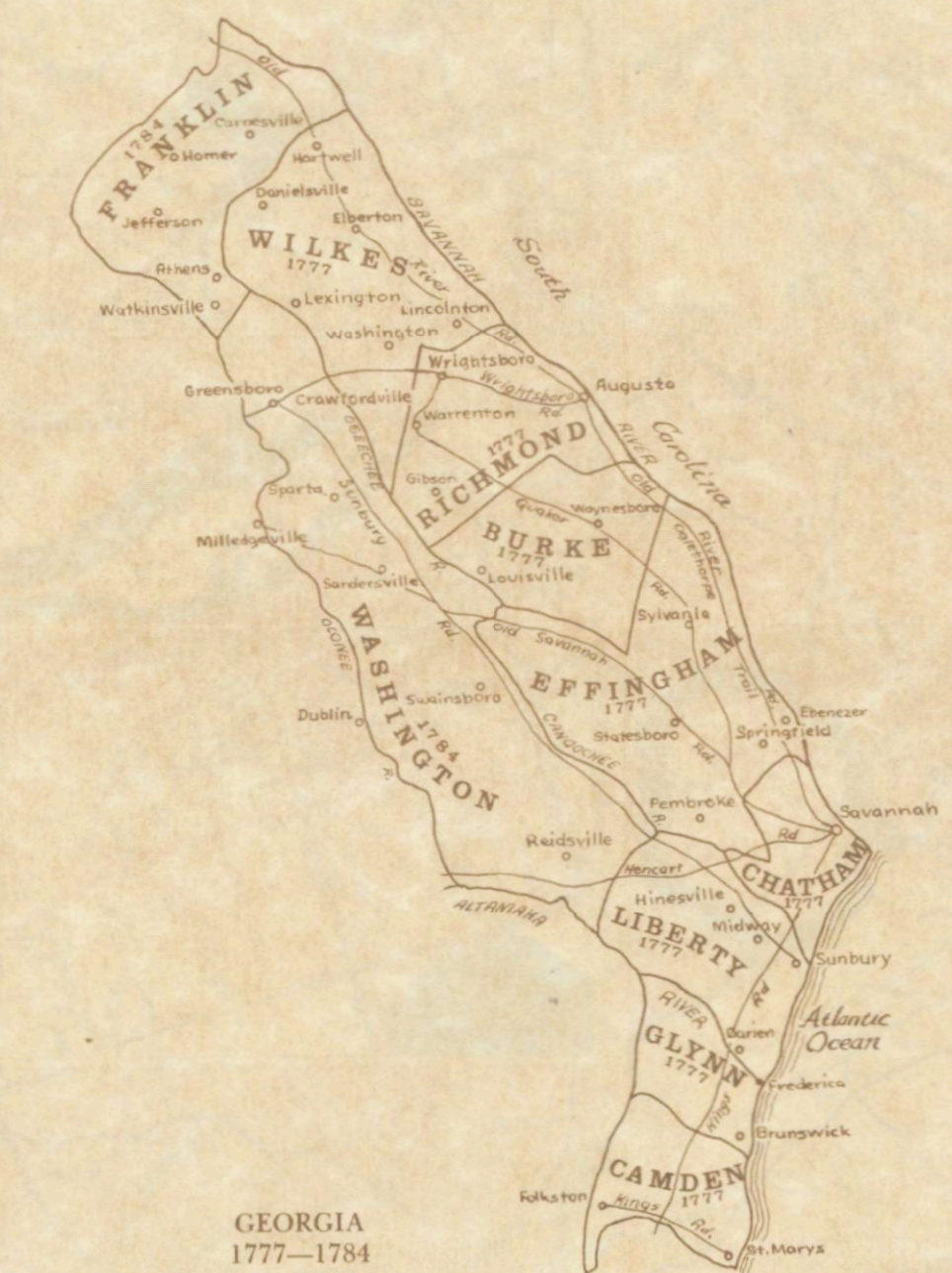
Colonial relations began to suffer under the increasingly restrictive tax and trade acts. More exports of raw materials were demanded while more and more English manufactured goods were forced on the colonies. George II relinquished the throne to his grandson, George III in 1760. After his accession, George III relied on several ministers before establishing Lord North as his advisor. The policies of Lord North were tyrannical and did more to inspire revolution than to quell the ever-increasing tide of unrest.

The Colonists resented the lack of military protection from the Crown and the "Sons of Liberty" began to organize and grow.

On January 18, 1778 Governor Wright was arrested and the Revolutionaries began forming their own government. The British Forces captured Savannah in 1778 and another British Force took Savannah. By 1779 they seized Augusta, forcing the rebels into the back country. The British shortly evacuated Augusta, recaptured it in 1780, only to be driven out again in 1781.

The Georgia Assembly reestablished State government in Savannah until 1782, when the British evacuated Savannah, and Georgia at last was a free and sovereign State.

Georgia, the Gulf Coast and the lower Mississippi in 1748



All Spirited YOUNG MEN

Have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, (His Majesty having been graciously pleased to permit a regiment to be raised in this province, to assist in putting an end to the present unhappy rebellion) by joining the

GEORGIA LOYALISTS, COMMANDED BY James Wright, Esq;

for Two Years, or during the continuance of the said Rebellion. They may depend on receiving the best of treatment, enter into immediate pay, and be well clothed. And on repairing to me in Savannah, shall receive a bounty of FIVE GUINEAS.

JAMES WRIGHT, Jun.

LIGHT HORSE.

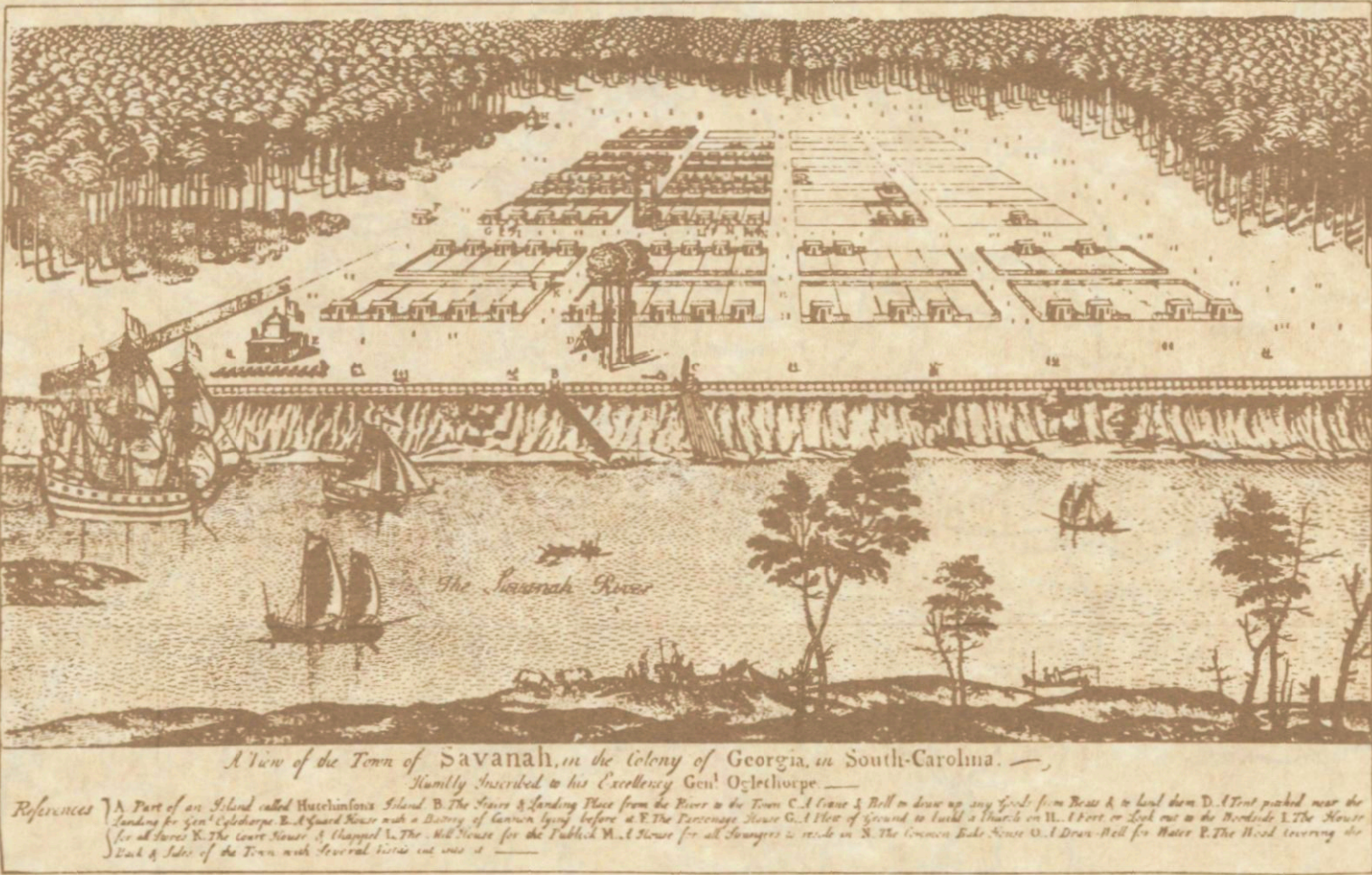
ALL active young men, fit for Light Horsemen, and willing to serve His Majesty King GEORGE, for the space of two years, or during the present rebellion, have now a fair and honorable opportunity of revenging themselves on the authors of the many cruelties and horrid murders committed on their relations, friends, and fellow subjects; of testifying their loyalty to the best of Kings, and manifesting their abhorrence and aversion to this unnatural and unprovoked rebellion; by applying to Lieut. Col. George Campbell, commanding the King's own American Regiment, now quartered in this town, who has power to raise a body of light horse, to be attached to and serve constantly with the said regiment. Each loyal and smart young recruit shall receive five guineas bounty, and a crown to drink His Majesty's health, be provided with free quarters, a good horse, pay, clothing, arms, accoutrements, and every other requisite, fit for a light dragoon, such as a cap and helmet, a brace of good pistols before him, a keen edged sword by his side, and good boots and spurs. Thus equipped as a Gentlemen Dragoon, he must carry fire and certain valour, acquire honour to himself, and render service to his Sovereign and injured Country.

Savannah, 5th June, 1781.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

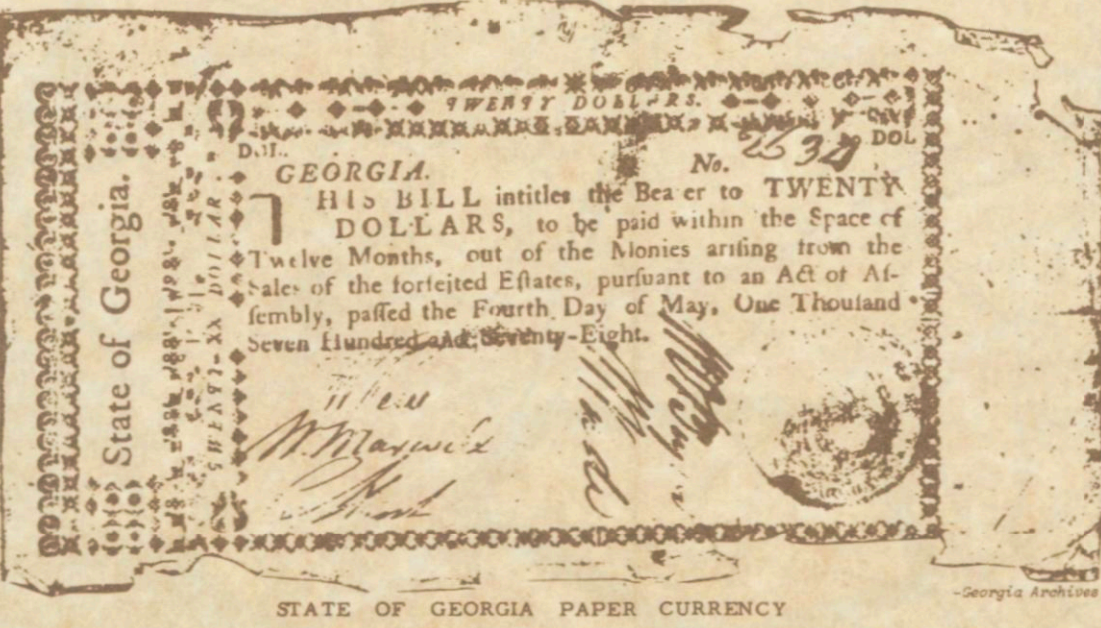
N. B. Any person who brings a recruit shall receive a reward of half a guinea. Such ferocious, active, able, and young dragoon horses, as are to be sold, will be purchased, and a generous price given, by applying at the Colonel's quarters, the yellow house near the well gate.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Lt. Col. and Commanding.



VIEW OF SAVANNAH, 1741

During the Revolutionary period the State was composed of eight counties (Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond and Wilkes). After the British surrender (1781) and after the Treaty of Paris in 1783, the counties of Franklin and Washington were added. Some of the early trails are shown here. Not all of the places shown on map existed at that time.



Savannah, Georgia, July 14, 1774.

The critical situation to which the *British Colonies* in *America* are likely to be reduced, from the alarming and arbitrary impositions of the late Acts of the *British Parliament*, respecting the town of *Boston*, as well as the Acts that at present extend to the raising of a perpetual revenue, without the consent of the people or their Representatives, is considered as an object extremely important at this critical juncture, and particularly calculated to deprive the *American* subjects of their constitutional rights and liberties, as a part of the *British Empire*.

It is therefore requested, that all persons within the limits of this Province do attend at the Liberty Pole at *Fondée's Tavern*, in *Savannah*, on *Wednesday*, the 27th instant, in order that the said matters may be taken under consideration; and such other constitutional measures pursued as may then appear to be most eligible.

NOBLE W. JONES, ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, JOHN HOUSTON, GEORGE WALTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING AT TONDEE'S TAVERN



PLAN OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN SIEGE OF SAVANNAH, 1779



In 1776 the Royal Province announced its independence and sovereignty through the Declaration of Independence. A convention was called in Savannah to form a constitution. In 1777 it was completed, and a new seal was adopted. The seal was a shield with a plow and a sheaf of wheat, and the words "The Constitution of the State of Georgia" and "1777" around the border. The seal was used until 1779, when it was replaced by a new seal.

When Georgia seceded from the Union in 1861 the current Great Seal was used on the Ordinance of Secession. The Georgia Convention authorized a new seal which was used during the war. A reproduction of this seal is now used by Georgia's Secretary of State.

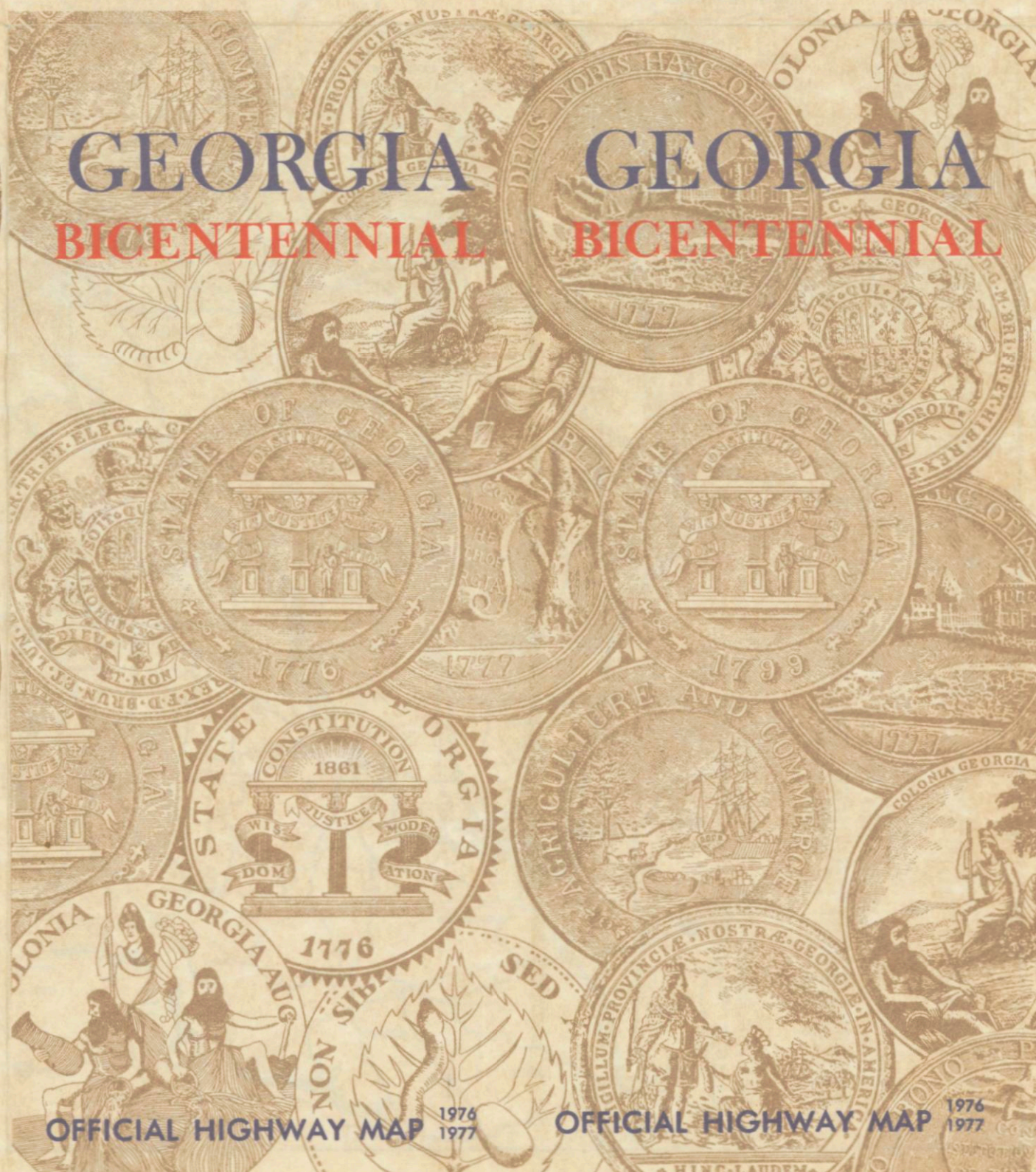
After the war ended this seal was restored and used until Governor Jenkins refused to pay the expenses of a Carpenters' convention and the Great Seal was hidden. The Carpenters' reproduced the seal but through error the soldier's sword was in the wrong hand. In 1872 the genuine seal was restored.

When the Constitution of the United States was formed, Georgia's 1777 Constitution contained some conflicts. Another constitutional convention was called and finally, in 1790, a new Constitution and Great Seal were adopted. This Great Seal, except for periods around the War Between the States, has remained in use to this date. In 1914 the Georgia Legislature changed the date from 1770 to 1776 to conform with the State's birth and that of the United States.

The Georgia Department of Transportation gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the Office of the Secretary of State for historic documents and historic data.



BICENTENNIAL ISSUE



OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP 1976

OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP 1976