DR. HANNA ST. LEO GRADUATION SPEAKER

(Special to The Bulletin)

ST. LEO, Fla. — Dr. A. J. Hanna of Rollins College delivered the address to the graduates at the 47th annual commencement at St. Leo College, June 3. The Rt. Rev. Francis Sadlier, O.S.B., D.D., Abbot of St. Leo, president of the college, presided. Charles Ashbrook was valedictorian and Jack Crum salutatorian.

CAMP AT ST. LEO OPENS FOR SEASON JUNE 27

Camp St. Leo, founded by Abbot Francis four years ago, opens its fifth season at beautiful St. Leo's June 27, with Father Edward Martineau, O.S.B., as director. The camp, at Lake Lovita, is in the heart of the healthy highlands of Pasco County, within easy reach of Tampa and five miles from Dade City. The boys live in fireproof St. Edward's Hall, and have all the facilities of the college with its ex-library, dining room, assembly hall and of course the chapel.

Water sports are a feature, with swimming, fishing and sailing on the lake are emphasized. The faculty of St. Edward's College, conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, are in charge of the camp. The camp runs for six weeks; campers are limited to boys of school age, and they are received for shorter periods than the entire term of the camp. Details may be had by addressing the Rev. Edward Martineau, O.S.B., St. Leo College, St. Leo, Fla.

JUNE ENTERTAINMENT OF MT. DE SALES ALUMNAE

(Special to The Bulletin)

MACON, Ga.—The annual tea of the Mount de Sales Alumnae was held June 2. About 100 members attending. The newly elected president, Miss Alma Sheridan, presided. Her officers are Mrs. Nelson Parker, vice president; Miss Sara Thomas, secretary and Miss Cecile Cassidy, treasurer. After the business details the social hour was enjoyed and the beautiful repast provided by the Sisters of Mt. de Sales.

Georgian Speaker at Dayton University

Editor of Bulletin Delivers Commencement Address, Receives Degree in Ohio

(Special to The Bulletin)

DAYTON, Ohio. — Richard Reid, editor of The Bulletin of the Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia, delivered the commencement address at the 87th annual exercises of the University of Dayton June 6, at which degrees in courses were presented to fifty-five seniors. The Very Rev. Dr. Walter Tredtin, S.M., president of the University, presided at the exercises, at which the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Reid and the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering on George Quatman of Lima, Ohio, leading Ohio industrialist. Mr. Reid was presented for his degree by the Rev. Brother Thomas J. Price, S.M., professor of English at the University, and a former Augustan, while Mr. Quatman was presented by his son, Frank Quatman, a member of this year's graduating class.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Brennan, Mayor of Dayton, presented their commissions as second lieutenants in the R.O.T.C. to eleven members of the senior class. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Francis Cully, director of the Catholic Charities in Dayton and an alumnus of the University. The degrees to the fifty-five students were awarded in six departments of the University.

V. Palmer Joe Heads N. Carolina Knights

(Special to The Buuletin)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—V. Palmer Joe was elected state deputy of the Knights of Columbus of North Carolina at the annual meeting held here recently. L. M. Gerling, of Raleigh, was elected secretary; Thomas Allen, of Wilmington, treasurer; B. A. Barrosse of Asheville, warden; Dennis Dunn, of Charlotte, advocate and Father Thomas A. Williams, of Southern Pines, chaplain.

Stephens Mitchell Outlines Spanish Missions' History

Civilizing Work of Friars in Georgia Over 350 Years Ago Subject of Atlanta Radio Address Over WSB in Wesleyan College Series

Stephens Mitchell, president of the Atlanta Bar Assocaition, a leading member of the Atlanta Historical Society, secretary of the Atlanta Centennial Commission, and prominent in the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Sacred Heart Church and of the historical committee of the Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia, Atlanta branch of the Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia, recently delivered the following address over Radio Station WSB, the Atlanta Journal, in a series sponsored by Wesleyan College. Interest in Southern and Georgia history is general in Mr. Mitchell's family, his father also being an authority on it, and his sister's knowledge of it being abundantly demonstrated in her sensationally successful novel, "Gone With the Wind."

When I was a little boy the textbooks in the school I attended told me that the history of Georgia began in 1733 with Oglethorpe. I was a grown man before I ever suspected otherwise.

The facts are that for over a century Georgia was the battle front between the English and Spanish Empires.

Spain's worthwhile possessions lay around the Gulf of Mexico and her problem was to keep the British from acquiring land on the Gulf. For this reason she must hold Florida.

England wished to expand to the West from Virginia and the Carolinas in order to trade with the Indians of the interior. The Northward thrust of the Spaniards and the Westward thrust of the English met in middle Georgia and a conflict became inevitable.

Georgia was first occupied by the Spaniards in 1566. Saint Mary's, Ga., is in all probability the only town in the 13 original English Colonies which has been continuously occupied by white men for over 350 years.

Pedro Menendez de Aviles led the first settlement of Georgia, and forts and missions were established all along the Georgia Coast in the years 1566 to 1568.

In 1571 came an Indian uprising and many of the priests at the missions were killed. The Spanish lines withdrew sharply to the South, but in 1573 the Spanish government sent new soldiers and Franciscan missionaries to the Georgia Coast to replace the Jesuits. The Franciscans were successful. They established many missions and prospered until the Juanillo revolt of 1597.

In the 1570's Pardo and Moyano explored the interior of the State. They came to a spot near Atlanta, for they visited Stone Mountain and an Indian village nearby called Juaraca. They were the first to bring back gold from the North Georgia mines.

The furthest North in Georgia that there was any permanent occupation was the town called Coweta by the Indians. This town stood near the Power Company dam in Butts County on the Ocmulgee River. here was an infantry post and a mission to the Sama Indians at this point.

White in his Historical Collections published in 1854 records the existence of the fortifications on the plantation of Major Ward, but of course, White did not know they were Spanish fortifications. These fortifications were noted by White in 1854.

The Spaniards' most Westerly post was at or near Columbus called Sabacola by the Indians.

Other inland posts were near Stateville in Echols County, where there was a royal plantation, a post near Valdosta and old Troupville, spoken of by White in his "Historical Collections,,' and various posts in the lower Chattahoochee Valley below Columbus.

The Spanish idea of colonization differed widely from the English. His idea was to Latinize the native population, give them Spanish rulers and clergy and make Spanish Colonials of them. In effect it was the policy followed in Mexico where the population is still 80 per cent Indian.

The British idea was to expel and exterminate the native population and seize their lands for British settlers. The result of this is that we have much less than 1 per cent of Indians in our population.

To imagine Spanish Georgia "think of an Indian country, inhabited by Indians, speaking Indian and understanding a small amount of Spanish. Every few days march there is a fort, and near the fort is a mission.

In the mission are priests sent to teach the Indians agriculture as well as their religion. There are orange groves from trees imported from Spain, likewise peach orchards. The common vegetables except corn are also Spanish importations.

These Indians near the missions do not need to starve in winter when game is scarce. They are a settled population. They have few weapons and as time passes become agricultural and peaceful.

In 1605 the Bishop of Havana visited the province and confirmed 2,074 Indians in the Catholic faith.

During the early years of the 17th century the Missions went along very well, but as soon as Charleston was founded, the war with the English began.

This war was inevitable because Charleston wished to trade with the interior and when the English reached a point West of the Savannah River they crossed the Spaniards' Northward line of expansion.

The English fought bitterly and were joined by Indian allies who were superior to the Spanish Indians because they had not been tamed and settled in peaceful pursuits. Spain had no troops to send to a distant colony which produced no money, and cost great sums.

By 1703 all of the interior of Georgia was lost. The wars were wars of great brutality and led to the extermination of the Spanish Indians.

After the foundation of Charleston and Port Royal the Spanish frontier Indians had little choice. If they stayed on their Missions and farmed they would be attacked by the English and their wild Indian allies and sold into slavery at Charleston. Their only protection was from Spanish troops, and Spanish troops were few.

If they joined the British they could for a while get security. That is until the British wanted their land. This was the course they followed. In the 1680's most of the Spanish Indians, terrified, joined the English. By 1710 the English wanted their lands and turned them out. The Yemassee war ensued and at its conclusion the remnants of the tribes came South and once more sought Spanish protection. But now it was too late, the Missions and the forts were gone and only Coastal San Marco at Saint Augustine stood as a guard against the English.

When Oglethorpe arrived he was assigned to the task of occupying a land now desert and desolate to prevent its re-occupation by the Spaniards. He did this thoroughly and well. He inflicted a great defeat on the Spaniards, and suffered a great defeat before the walls of Castel San Marco at Saint Augustine. But after his day this land was English land.

There are various ruins on the coast and a dispute has arisen as to whether these ruins are Spanish Missions or are old sugar mills.

The Mission side says that it is peculiar that there were no stone sugar mills at any spots in Georgia except where Missions formerly stood. The sugar mill side states that the Missions were never built of stone.

The question is not an important one and cannot be settled except by archaeologists. A mission church is not of use except as and when it performs its functions. Its function was to Christianize the Indian. The Indian is gone, and the Body of Christ rests no longer in the Missions. The buildings they erected are of no interest except as ruins, but the idea they embodied was one that challenges the attention of the world.

For those who care to see the ruins of the old missions I will give a brief description:

The mission of San Domingo de Talaxe lies on the South bank of the Altamaha some miles above Brunswick on the plantation of Mr. Cator Woolford of Atlanta. Mr. Woolford has presented the mission ruins to the state.

The Talomata Mission, founded in 1595 lies on Pease Creek in McIntosh County Northeast of Darian. Some years ago it was fenced in a hog pen according to John Fate Lanning, but the ruins in the hog pasture are still extensive.

On the plantation of Mr. Howard Coffin on Sapelo Island lie the ruins of the Mission of San Jose de Yapala.

The Missions of Santa Maria, from which Saint Marys takes its name, stands in Camden County near Saint Marys, on the hunting preserve of Mr. James C. Willson, of Louisville.

There are other ruins not yet fully identified or not yet located, but missions did not stand on Saint Catherine's Island—the Santa Catalina Mission. Buenaventura stood near Brunswick or on Jekyll Island. San Pedro de Mocamo stood on Cumberland Island.

The Spanish provinces of Georgia were Timucua in the Southeast, Guale further North on the coast, Tama in Central Georgia and Apalache in Southwestern Georgia.

Those who desire to make a study of the subject should first read John Tate Lanning's "Spanish Missions of Georgia." They can then read Herbert Bolton and Mary Rosa. "Spain's Title to Georgia by Arredondo." "Debatable Land," etc.. If they are still interested they can go into the field of original research. Jeannette Thurber Connor, Father Pohlkamp, Mr. Robert R. Otis, of Atlanta, and many others have been interested in this field.

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