

TERM PAPER
HISTORY OF EAST POINT
BY
MABLE NOLAN SHURLING

Property of
EAST POINT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
East Point, Georgia 30344

This is a very vivid and
interesting report. I enjoyed reading
it.

Mable Shurling
American Community -432
Spring Quarter, 1948

THE City of East Point Georgia

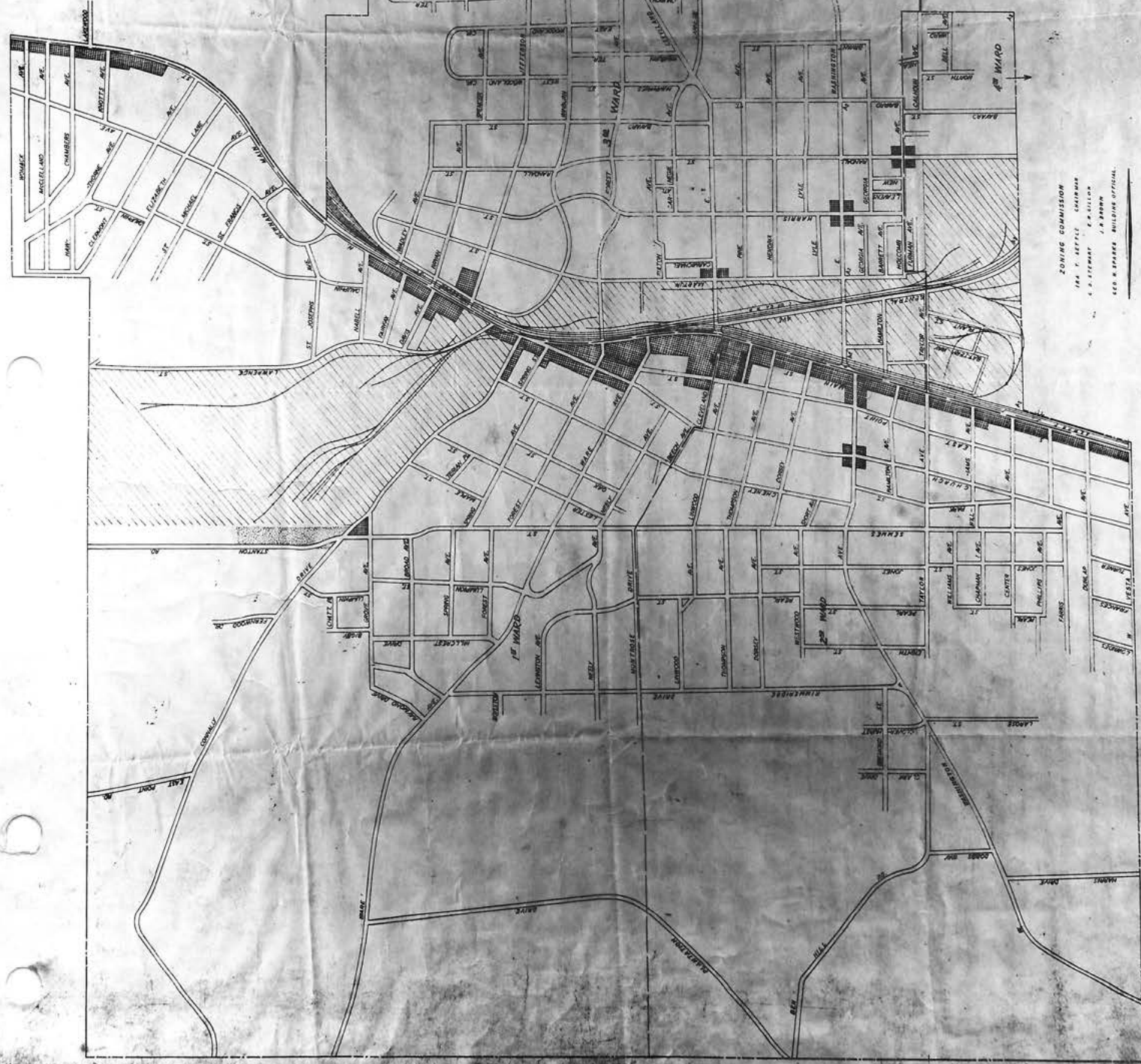
1939

MAYOR
J. P. BARNHART
BOARD OF ALDERMEN
S. B. BROWN JR.
E. J. BRASS JR.
E. A. SIMS
R. E. SANDGORDALE

W. H. TYLER CHIEF OF POLICE
MAX WIGGINS CHIEF OF FIRE DEPT.
E. R. E. PHILLIPS CITY ATTORNEY
E. L. GOLE CITY CLERK
GEO. H. SPARKS SUPPL. L. & W. DEPT. - CITY ENG.

SCALE - 1 INCH = 400 FT.

THIS MAP MADE FOR TOWN AND STREET LAYOUTS
NOT GUARANTEED FOR DETAIL CORRECTNESS



ZONING COMMISSION
J. A. T. SETTLER CHAIRMAN
E. O. STEWART CLERK
GEO. H. SPARKS BUILDING OFFICIAL

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED IN THIS MAP ALL OTHER MAPS
CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICTS & CLASS AT LARGE DISTRICTS.

THIS MAP REPRODUCED BY J. B. BARNHART
E. O. STEWART CLERK
GEO. H. SPARKS BUILDING OFFICIAL

11. HISTORY

In 1869 there were approximately fourteen(14) houses in what is now the incorporated city of East Point, Georgia. A few months later several of these settlers came together and organized what was called a Board of Aldermen. This board was composed of Josephy F.Allison,(who later left East Point for Oklahoma where he became rich, as a results of his affiliation in the oil business) Joshua B.Moore, Dr.S.A.Taylor, S.L.Holcombe, L.M.Hill and J.A.Burke. Mr.L.M.Hill was elected chairman of this board. Sam N.Thompson, a charter member was selected as the first clerk. The Board of Aldermen functioned for two or three years and by then the population was around one thousand(1000). In 1872 the board made application to the legislature for a charter, which was granted.

Some of the original settlers were Thomas Harris, Old Uncle Joe Caldwell, Old Major Alexander Rattery, Aunt Mary Ware and her husband Thomas, Colonel Ed.Baugh and Dr.J.D.Thompson, father of Sam N.Thompson, the towns first clerk.

The first meeting to discuss the incorporation of the city was held at Connally and Allisons, Corner Store. This store was on the site where now stands one of East Points oldest Drug stores. Prior to the grocery store A.J.Lyle operated a saloon and grocery store there. In 1870 the old store was demolished and a new two story brick building erected. The first in what is now East Point. The upstairs of this building was rented to the Masonic Order for ten years.

The first church was built in 1873 on an acre of ground donated by old Dr.J.D.Thompson. Thomas W.Connally was then the

head of the Southern Methodist Church. This church is now known as the East Point Avenue Methodist Church.

The first school was started at about the time the first church was built. Professor William C. Parker was the principal of this school and it was next door to the church.

The first factory, Furman Farm Improvement Company was built in 1883. Mr. Hugh Colquitt was the first general manager. Later a buggy works and a wagon factory was added to form its industrial nucleus, which has now grown to include cotton mills, saw works, machine shops, and chemical companies.

The first newspaper was published in 1884 and was called The Plow Boy. It was a weekly publication, published by Captain John L. Connally, until he died several years later.

The town, incorporated in 1887, was given its name because it was at that time the eastern terminus of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

In the same year the president of the railroad painted a box car and sent it out with East Point on it for a depot. The mayor, Judge Thompson having pride in his own home town refused to have such. So within a few weeks construction was started on a real station.

Shortly after this came the war with Spain in 1898. All able bodied men quit their jobs and enlisted in the army. Fort McPherson which adjoins East Point was designated as a depot to train recruits for the field. So great was the desire of these men to get into the army that the fort had to lock the gates at night and post guards.

The first street car came to East Point in 1902. Later in

the same year the adjoining community College Park had their first street car. The people in College Park did not want the car to stop in East Point, just pass through. Mr. Thompson, the mayor, had a law passed stating that no street car could pass through East Point without bearing the name. To date all trolleys that pass through the city bears the name of East Point.

Mr. R. F. Thompson was mayor nine (9) times and swore in Dr. Hape the first mayor of the adjoining town of Hapeville. As you see Hapeville received its name from its first mayor. The citizens of this town intended to keep Hapeville as a home community, so they incorporated into their charter an explicit prohibition of manufacturing enterprises.

In 1929 this restriction was removed by special act of the legislature and soon afterwards a lumber mill and a textile plant were set up on the outskirts of the town. Since then other small manufactories have found a place here, but Hapeville has remained principally what its founders wished it to be -- a city of substantial homes.

College Park, incorporated in 1891 as Manchester, received its present name four years later when Cox College was moved there from LaGrange, Georgia. At that time the academic note was further carried out by giving the avenues such names as Oxford, Rugby, Harvard and Princeton. In 1900 the Georgia Military Academy was established here.

College Park continued to be the home of the two institutions until 1938, when Cox College ceased to function and its building was razed. Now the only college town atmosphere is given by the students of Georgia Military Academy.

East Point was the first Georgia City to get trackless trolley's. The first came to our city in 1937 and later in the same year went to College Park and Hapeville. These trolleys were quite an improvement over the first trolleys that came out in 1902.¹

Until 1945 there was only The Bank of Fulton County to serve the surrounding area. They were making money and investing it wisely. That year a group of citizens came together and organized another bank under the auspices of The First National Bank. This bank is known as The First National Bank of East Point. The new bank decided not to have a service charge and of course the old bank removed their service charge. Now the newer bank is having some difficulty remaining in the black, so they are contemplating adding a service fee in order to help them continue in operation.

Atlanta received front-page publicity throughout the Nation in 1906 when a bitter race riot occurred. During a political campaign the preceding year, the waning Populist Party, in a desperate stand against the Democrats, had made flattering appeals for the Negro vote in the State. As a result of this attention there was some display of boldness and insolence by the lower Negro element; in November 1905, reports of Negro attacks on white women began to circulate in and around the city. Newspapers exploited the reports in headline and editorial. Rusty Row, a Negro section stretching for several blocks from Five Points along Decatur Street, was made up of gambling dives, saloons, rowdy eating places, and thinly disguised brothels. Here drunken Negroes

1. Baldwin's "Directory of East Point, College Park and Hapeville," 1938, Introduction by Sam N. Thompson.

fought in the street and knifings and murders were frequent. No definite action other than an occasional police raid was taken until Saturday, September 22, 1906. Increasing reports of Negro assaults on white women reached a crux that afternoon when news of four such attacks, occurring too late for the newspapers, was spread by word of mouth.

At nine-thirty that night a crowd of 5,000 people converged at Five-Points and swept down on Rusty Row, breaking plate-glass windows, overturning carriages and wagons, and unmercifully attacking every Negro in its path. A personal plea by Mayor James A. Woodward, who rushed to the scene, was unavailing, and 300 policemen were unable to cope with the mob; finally the firemen turned powerful streams of water on the crowd and swept it from the section. The frenzied mob then spread out through the downtown area. Hotel and restaurants barred entrances to protect Negro employees, but some Negroes, feeling insecure behind the barricaded doors and windows, escaped by back apertures and ran along the roof tops, eventually falling into the hands of the mob. Trolley wires were cut and Negro passengers forcibly removed from cars; ambulances taking the wounded to hospital were stopped and Negroes dragged out. The mobs spread out into the residential districts, and householders were able to protect their servants only with guns and pistols. Some of the routed inhabitants of Rusty Row banded together and began to attack white people.

At two o'clock in the morning a heavy rain scattered the crowds, but outbreaks continued through Tuesday noon. On that day 25 citizens met in the council chamber and arranged for a law and order meeting at the courthouse. A relief committee administered \$5,423 that had been subscribed for the care of the

victims and their families. Although the accounts of the numbers killed and injured varied fantastically, the committee reported that in all two(2) whites and ten(10) Negroes were killed and ten(10) whites and sixty(60) Negroes injured. Prominent white men spoke in Negro pulpits over the city, and a racial tolerance group was formed.

This riot occurred in the city of Atlanta, but naturally the near by communities were affected and there was much excitement over the entire area.

Again in 1913 this area was aroused to much fury when the bruised and assaulted body of 14-year-old Mary Phagan was found in the basement of an Atlanta pencil factory. Leo Frank, the Jewish superintendent of the plant was indicted and sentenced to hang on October 10. Later in Governor Slatons period of governorship he commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. The following day martial law was declared in order to protect Governor Slaton, hitherto one of the State's most popular governors, and soldiers were ordered to guard his house. His assassination was attempted at the capitol, and that night an armed mob of 5,000 bore down on his home, wounding sixteen(16) of the guards before order could be restored. There had been much activity outside the State to save Frank, but the commutation of his sentence aroused strong feeling throughout the Nation. Slaton left the State and later the country for a protracted stay.

On August 16, a lynching party of twenty-five(25) overcome the warden and guards at the State Prison farm and took Frank to the outskirts of Marietta, Mary Phagan's home, where his body was found the next morning hanging from a limb. A hysterical

mob of several thousands gathered and was restrained from tearing the body to pieces only by the courageous speech of a Marietta Judge. Authorities were forced by threats to display the body at an Atlanta morgue where a morbid 15,000 viewed it. The ballad "Little Mary Phagan" was composed around this tragedy. This too happened in the city of Atlanta, but the feelings against this Jew was felt very vividly in all the outlying districts. It is not known for sure but it is felt that possibly some of the citizens in these communities played a part in this lynching.

Even though East Point appears to be self-sufficient she is not and she is an integral part of the greater metropolitan area of Atlanta.²

These three adjoining cities of East Point, College Park and Hapeville have always maintained a friendly rivalry among themselves. They argue as to which is the best place to live and which is the most progressive.

Although these cities argue among themselves they stick close together when someone tries to put something over on them. In 1924 the city of Atlanta wished to incorporate these three cities into its incorporated limits. For months ~~there was~~ ^{re} speeches made in all, trying to show them the advantages they would have if they would but come into the big city of Atlanta. They also put on all types of pressure to force them into wanting that what the big city wanted. But to no avail. It seems they knew what they wanted. To do this they had to put

2. American Guide Series, Atlanta A City of the Modern South. Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Project Administration in the State of Georgia. Smith and Durrell, New York:

the issue up for a vote. The vote for remaining as was, was almost unanimous. Only a few not so good citizens voted for the issue. The main reason these cities did not wish to be incorporated with Atlanta was that they were free of debt and Atlanta was not. The same issue has come up several times since that date and with always the same results. No incorporation into Atlanta. Would you call this the "we feeling" among the three little cities of this great state.

I would say that there is definitely the "we Feeling" in my home town. Not many months ago the governing body of East Point decided to repeal the Sanitary Law of the County, that they had been operating under for years. This placed all the restaurants, rabies and communicable disease control under the city's auspices. They did not have the personnel to carry out all needed inspections but this did not prevent them from repealing this ordinance. Evidently someone of power had his toes stepped on and exerted some pressure on the governing people.

A few days after this ordinance was repealed, a life long member of the community was bitten by a rabid cat. The city with its lack of facilities could do nothing and the county could not encroach upon the city's rights. So the person bitten had to have the head of the cat cut off and then carry it down to the State Health Department for examination. This episode was too much for the people, so at the next Council Meeting a body of citizens went before the meeting and demanded action and they received it. The city is now once more operating under the County's Sanitary Ordinance with full cooperation from the County Engineers.

In times of trouble, death or illness, one never has to ask for help. There is always someone ready and waiting to do your slightest wish.

Since 1929 there has been a weekly publication, published by Martin Johnson Printing Company. It is called The Suburban Reporter and has about three thousand (3000) subscribers. The Morning and afternoon papers from Atlanta are also delivered to the patrons in East Point.

The largest industry is The Southern Wood Preserving Company. It is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. A brief history of this company.

Mr. R. H. White Sr., saw a company paving a street with creosoted blocks in downtown Atlanta in 1908. He asked the manager where he bought the blocks. The man said, "New York". So Mr. White said, "if I could sell those blocks to you cheaper would you buy them from me?" Then Mr. White and Mr. Findley mortgaged their life insurance and went into the preserving business. The first plant was just outside the city limits of East Point, in Atlanta. In 1920 the office and plant moved to the present location on Connally Drive. They now have approximately six hundred (600) employees.

They produce paving blocks, cross ties, poles, conduits, sub-flooring and lumber.

This company now has plants in Chattanooga, Tennessee and Macon, Georgia. They also have field representatives in Pittsburg, Detroit, Toledo and Charlotte. (see attached folder)

Egan Cotton Mill is a large manufacturing plant located on the Central of Georgia Railroad. They manufacture cotton padding, covers, and other cotton goods as well as weave cloth.

The other smaller industries in East Point are, The Southern Saw Works, Couch Brothers Manufacturing Company, Arnco Drainage and Metal Company, All Mica, Dixie Printing and Ink Company, General Chemical Division, Swift and Company, Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Textile Apron Company and the Utility Works.

There are four large chain grocery stores besides forty-eight(48) smaller independent ones. A new large chain store is to be opened within a few weeks.

The other business district of East Point is similar to those of cities of its size throughout the nation. Business establishments include: garages, sixteen(16); barber shops, fourteen(14); beauty parlors, fifteen(15); coal companies, three(3); radio repair and electronics, four(4); battery manufacturers, two(2); auto mat self laundries, four(4); dry cleaning establishments, ten(10); drug stores, four(4); florist, three(3); taxicab companies, five(5); gifts shops, two(2); dress shops, one(1); department stores, one(1); five and ten cent stores, four(4); funeral homes, two(2) feed stores, three(3); hardware stores, five(5); motor car companies, six(6); restaurants, three(3); grills, twenty-four(24); jewelry stores, two(2); furniture stores, four(4); shoe repair shops, four(4) and a few other smaller places of business operated by owner and founder.

Competition is keen here, one grocery store lowers his prices and the others have to follow suit.

I would say that if my home town continues to grow and prosper as it has for the past twenty-five(25)^{years}, that in the near future it will be giving the city of Atlanta some competition.



Airplane view of Business Section
East Point, Georgia



A close up of the Main Business District

111. POPULATION

The population of East Point has increased by leaps and bounds within the past fifteen or twenty years. It has increased to the extent that the city has attempted to extend the city limit lines.

The population according to the Census Report of 1940 was 12,403. The distribution as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
WHITE	5,004	5,381	10,385
COLORED	927	1,056	1,983
FOREIGN BORN WHITE	18	17	35

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Persons 14 years and over	4,528	5,016	9,544
People employed	3,394	1,142	4,536
Persons under 14 years	1,666	1,701	3,367

Percent of native white-----82.1
 Percent of colored population-----16.5
 Median School completed----- 8.6
 Median size family----- 3.76
 Median size white family----- 3.87
 Median size colored family----- 3.17₂

The city now estimates its population to be between 25,000 and 26,000, including a colored population of approximately 6000.

The foreign born white are from, England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Canada, Cuba and South America.³

There are still many soldiers and their families ~~are~~ living here. This is especially so since the last war.

3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population in the United States, 1940.

IV. Churches

There are seventeen churches in East Point, thirteen white and four colored. They are as follows: Church of Christ, Church of Nazarene, Christian Church, Methodist, Methodist Episcopal and eight Baptist. The colored churches are equally divided, two of each.

The Baptist Churches all have active Baptist Training Union meetings each Sunday afternoon. The Baptist Training Unions frequently meet together. This makes for good cooperation among the young people.

The First Baptist Church is the oldest and largest of this demonination and has had the same active pastor for twenty years. In 1942 some of the members decided it was time to have a new and younger pastor. For weeks there was bickering back and forth, so finally after much ado about nothing some of the influential members pulled out and organized a new church. This group of people resided in a fairly new section of East Point and consequently the church took the name of the community in which it was to be located, Jefferson Park Baptist Church. They of course had no building and at that time could not erect one, so they used the Harris Street School building for services. In 1946 the first floor of their new church building was completed and they now meet there. They plan to add another floor with additional Sunday School rooms in the near future. They have between two and four hundred members.

It would seem to me if we had fewer and larger Baptist Churches that we could afford better church buildings and better pastors as well as other things that go with a larger and better equipped church building.

V. SCHOOLS

The schools in East Point are county owned and operated. There are four elementary schools strategically located. The one large high school is located as near in the center of the city as is possible. Three of the four elementary schools have seven(7) grades with one or more section in each grade. The fourth and newest elementary school only has three grades and has one or more sections in each grade.

The present high school building was completed in March 1924 and was named for the man that donated the land, William A. Russell. At that time this building was the latest and was very modern, all rooms on first floor with outside exposure, for light and protection.

In 1928 the county consolidated the high schools of East Point, College Park and Hapeville into one large high school attendance area. This brought about new additions to the original building. The school now covers an area of approximately three large city blocks. They have a lighted football field, and inside gymnasium for basketball and a large softball field. They have military and shop for boys and home economics for girls. As you can see the program of study is a progressive one and attempts to meet the individual needs of its students. They now have forty-eight(48) teachers, a principal and an assistant principal. The present enrollment is eleven hundred(1100).

The high school population increased so that in 1938 College Park students were returned to the old high school in their home city. This relieved the situation some, but in about two years the Hapeville students were also returned to their original building. Today College Park has a very modern new

building and Russell High continues to overflow. The county is now erecting a new building for the Hapeville students and in the near future will add to Russell High.

Each school has a very active Parent Teachers Association. At the present time all these associations are having a joint study group.

At least once a year the teachers of the schools attempt to visit the homes of all pupils. This makes for the good relationship that exists between parents and teachers.

One of the greatest events of the year is the annual football game between East Point and College Park High Schools. There is always the usual ballyhoo of which team is best and the feelings between the participants runs high. Occasionally following this game we have some old fashioned fist fights, especially so if one team thinks they were discriminated against by the referee.

Another annual event that is looked forward to with much pleasure is the Tri-City Concert. This concert is put on each year by the students of the ~~three~~ city high schools.



TRILL FOR TRI-CITY CONCERT—Left to right (front) Helen Tucker, Lucy McNally; (back) Mays McElhannon, Jean Sutherland, Stell Huie and William Chapman, rehearse the for the tri-city gala music festival to be presented by the choral clubs of College Park, Hapeville, and Russell high schools on May 3 at 8 p. m. in the East Point City Auditorium. Three hundred students will participate. The public is invited.



Russell High School, Football Stadium,
and residential section of Jefferson
Park and surrounding parts.

VI. RECREATIONAL ASPECTS

The first community picture show was opened in 1925 and was called The Fairfax Theater. This theater was named for the old telephone exchange in East Point. There are now two other picture shows located there. These theaters change the pictures three times a week and they are the general run of the mill picture.

In football and basketball seasons the people literally flock to the games. If you happen to be late you either stand up or return home.

In 1931 the city erected a new city hall with a large auditorium on the adjoining lot. This auditorium is used for all types of civic meetings, concerts, plays, carnivals and prize fights.

On the adjoining lot is a beautiful new library. The library has a reading room for the young children and after school is out in the afternoon the librarians are kept busy taking care of the school children. I would estimate that since this library opened in 1939 that more than half of the citizens have increased their reading.

In 1900 there was a private club that had a large park in East Point. This park had a place for barbequing and had a large dance pavilion. Also in this park area were two lovely springs, for drinking purposes.

In 1916 the pavilion and club house were demolished. But the old original spring house still stands and is maintained by the city. In 1920 the city purchased this tract of land for a community park but nothing was done with it until early in 1930, when they cleared away some of the trees and the underbrush and

made several tennis courts. These courts are lighted so people that work may take advantage of the sport.

In 1933 or 34 the city constructed a large swimming pool and concession. The city water supply was so limited at times that the pool could not be changed often enough for health protections, so it was opened only when the water supply was adequate. Since the new water supply system though the pool is open every year.

The Elks have a lovely home for their members. They have a lovely dining-room that serves excellent food to members and their guest. They have recently added space for dancing and for card playing.

The American Legion also recently moved into their new home. They also have a nice dining-room and places for card playing.

There is a large privately owned bowling alley. This alley is very popular with the young people.

Other recreational activities are: tent meetings, week of prayer, church suppers, daily vacation bible school, santa claus, gossip, school plays, scouting, hunting, fishing, carnivals, clean-up-week, picnic, swimming and bowling.





New City Auditorium, East Point, Georgia.



New Post Office, East Point, Georgia.

VII. HEALTH

A sincere regret of all the residents of East Point is that there are no hospital facilities in our city. All people requiring hospital care receive it from one of the many hospitals in the city of Atlanta.

There are five(5) medical doctors, three(3) dentist and two (2) chiropractors located here. Until 1947 there were only two practicing physicians and it was a matter of life and death to get a doctor.

The city of East Point is served by the Fulton County Health Department. The Health Department consists of the main office, the central clinic and sixteen(16) local health centers.

The main office is located in the Courthouse in Atlanta. The staff consist of the Commissioner of Health, Director of Nurses, Chief Engineer, three Supervisors, five Dentist, a Dental Hygienist, three Dental Assistants, and four Public Health Sanitarians.

The Central Clinic is located nearby at 117 Mitchell Street. The staff here is composed of the Assistant Commissioner of Health, Educational Director, two Office Nurses, an X-ray Technician, The Veneral Disease Lay-Follow-Up Officer, and two Clerks. The work here consists of giving physical examinations to tuberculosis and syphilis patients, treating Veneral Disease cases and administering pneumothorax refills.

The health centers are located in sixteen health districts. The various programs of the Department are carried out by the twenty-two(22) Staff Nurses and Public Health Engineers.

The Health Center in East Point at the present time occupies the basement of the city hall, but within a few months they will move into their own new modern building with all new equipment.

The center here has two white and one colored Public Health Nurses. Services rendered are as follows:

1. Maternal and Child Health Conferences are held five times a month. Appointments are given to no less than ten(10) or more than fifteen(15) patients for each session. At the conference a complete medical history is taken by the nurse. She attaches a note on the record of irregularities of any kind. She places emphasis on food habits and inter-current illness and symptoms which may be of a nutritional origin.

On admission a complete physical examination is done, including urinalysis, hemoglobin, blood for Kahn test, weight and blood pressure. The nurse has a conference with the patient before and after the examination by the doctor, in order to obtain recent information or clarify instructions, and to determine if an immediate home visit is indicated. An X-ray appointment is made for the earliest X-ray clinic. The patient is given an appointment for a return visit and urged to notify the nurse and call her physician if illness occurs.

Plans for delivery are made. If the patient is to be delivered at Grady Hospital she is reminded of the necessity of having an admission card which shows that she is in good standing. The hospital is sent a copy of the examination. This is entered on the hospital record. A copy is also given the patient. Each time the nurse visits the patient, or each time the patient attends a maternal conference, the findings are recorded. This is submitted to the hospital on admission as emergency or for delivery. Home visits are made to patients needing individual services for close observation of diet, weight, blood pressure and rest. Visits are made to give advice as ordered by Grady Hospital or the private physician. The nurse checks the patients list of supplies. The patient and public health nurse establish a satisfactory

method of notifying the nurse of her delivery in order to render early care to the newborn as well as to give good care to the mother.

At the maternal conference, food demonstrations are given by members of the Health Committee of Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers Fulton County Council. The nutritionist, a representative from the Health Department, and the workers plan the demonstration. The mothers are given a sample of the food prepared and copies of the recipes are given to the groups of mothers. Information given includes:

1. Feeding family at low cost
2. How to get the most out of food bought by
 - a. Wise selection
 - b. Correct storage
 - c. Proper preparation and cooking
3. Establishing good food habits
4. Use of food supply at home

In Child Health Conferences the nurse advises the mother on keeping her baby in good health through medical and nursing advice in infant care and feeding, in normal growth and development, in mental hygiene, and parent-child relationship. Group instruction is given in the selection of layettes, the preparation of foods, improvised equipment, and communicable disease control.

On permission of the parent, each child is given smallpox vaccine, diphtheria toxoid and Schick test, pertussis and typhoid vaccine. Each child one year of age, and each child three years of age is given Old Tuberculin test, and each child five years of age is X-rayed (35 mm. films) as a tuberculosis case finding procedure.

Food demonstrations and individual conferences are held with mothers, giving them information on nutrition, habit formation, and daily schedules. Home visits include demonstrations, assistance in health supervision, or follow-up visits on children who have been referred to other clinics, private physicians, or hospitals.

An attempt is made to interest the Parent Teachers Association members in assisting at the Child Health Conference and in referring the child for service and guidance over a period of one to six years. The parents are led to understand the disadvantage of a hurried examination, a few weeks before the child enters school.

2. School health is community health, as the factors affecting one influence the other. The Health Department can and does educate individual parents, children and teachers concerning special medical, dental and nursing needs of a child. This is accomplished at the time of examination by a direct talk with the parent, child and teacher. The teacher and mother are concerned with problems of health which do not require immediate medical, dental and nursing service. Most of her instruction involves group of children and deals with principles of health behavior. The teacher can do this better as she knows more about educational methods. This allows each to do that which he is fitted for and cooperation bridges the gap of preparation.

It is recommended that every child have a physical examination before entering school. The following examinations are determined by the individual needs of the child, as seen by the teacher and nurse. All children should be re-examined in the third, sixth and tenth grades. The examination, whenever possible, should be done by a private physician. The information should be transcribed to the school record and filed at the school. The parents are urged to be present at the examination, whether they are done by a private physician or by a school physician. The Teachers in the elementary schools are responsible for vision testing, weighing, health instruction and reporting absentees or illness. The follow-up is done throughout the entire year. The Social Worker is responsible for the hospital arrangement for

corrections on part-pay basis. She decides whether the parents are able to pay full cost or an agreed rate from hospitals and clinics.

3. Communicable disease may be classified as to the degree of elaboration in the nursing technique indicated, the technique should be modified to the condition presented and to the individual home situation. The purpose of the home visits are:

1. to secure medical advice if physician has not seen patient
2. to give or secure adequate nursing care
3. to prevent the spread of the disease by education of family in methods of care and speeding up the recovery of the patient.

The nurse is in the health center every Saturday morning for the purpose of giving general information, making or filling special appointments, and administering immunizations. Immunizations are not given in schools as this is a service to be rendered at the health center.

Epidemiologic investigations are made on cases and contacts of bacillary dysentery, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, syphilis, scarlet fever, or any other communicable disease.

4. Tuberculosis Control. Thirty-five mm. films are made as a screening procedure. Larger chest films are made on recommendation of the physician after he has examined the small film.

Thirty-five mm. films are made on maternal patients, venereal disease patients, food handlers, domestic servants, dairy workers, school cafeteria workers, teachers, county and municipal workers, entire high school enrollment, janitors and maids of the public buildings, industrial workers, boarding home parents and the children under their care, children in institutions and the aged in institutions. Contacts of known cases are filmed. So are requests from other services of the Health Department as well as from physicians,

or from agencies in the community. Any patient recovering from a recent illness, or any person requesting an x-ray is entitled to such service.

Home visits are made on request of the family physician, or upon receipt of a written request from a hospital or clinic. Visits are made on diagnosed cases, diagnosed suspects and contacts, patients who need sputum examinations, blood for Kahn, or other laboratory work. Our staff calls on patients who receive pneumothorax refills, on patients completing application or arrangement for sanatorium care, and on patients who have returned from the sanatorium.

5. Veneral Disease Control. Patients are referred from Grady Hospital, army separation centers, and private physicians.

The nurses are permitted to take blood for Kahn on any type of an office or home visit. The specimen may be taken on any person presenting himself, but if the report is positive, a written request for treatment from a physician or hospital is necessary before treatment is given. Blood for Kahn is taken on domestic servants, and food handlers, and in special syphilis or tuberculosis surveys, such as industries, schools, etc.

All patients having syphilis are treated by private physicians or are referred to the Rapid Treatment Center at Alto, Georgia.

Routine examinations for gonorrhoea are made on all cases of syphilis, contacts of known cases of venereal diseases, and any person presenting himself for examination. All cases of gonorrhoea are treated at the Mitchell Street Clinic. Penicillin in oil and wax is used.

6. Other Services. Crippled Children, Morbidity Service, Cancer, Adult Hygiene and Other Services: Home visits are made as services are indicated. If the nurse is unable to render the necessary

service, the patient is referred to the agency or hospital giving the care.

7. Division of Dental Health: Services from the dental mobiles are limited to the indigent elementary school children of Fulton County. The work done includes all types of operative work except cases requiring lengthy and specialized treatment. Such cases are referred to the other agencies for corrections.

Dental examinations are made and charted on all elementary school children and a notice is sent to parents regarding the existing condition of the child's mouth. Complete records and statistics are kept on the results of examinations and on the operative and corrective work done in the three clinics.

8. Division of Public Health Engineering; The Public Health Engineer is charged with the direction of all public health engineering activities and with the immediate direction of the engineer headquarters. The county is loosely divided into four districts, each assigned to an Assistant Engineer. Rodent and typhus control is under the direction of the supervisor of Typhus control.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

Problems on public, semi-public and private water supplies and sewage disposal are broken down by the Engineers office and assigned to the Assistant Engineer in whose area the problems are located. The services rendered include the following:

- A. Assistance and instruction to improve water supplies.
- B. Bacteriological examination of approved water supplies only.
- C. Approval of public and semi-public water supplies.
- D. Supplying approved plans and specifications and instructions in construction of pit privies.
- E. Recommendation to the County Sewer Department for extensions of the Metropolitan Sewer System.

Restaurants

The inspection and grading of all restaurants, cafes, lunch rooms, drug stores, etc., in accordance with the current regulation, is assigned by the engineer to the assistant engineer concerned.

Tourist Camps and Trailer Parks.

The inspection and regulations of tourist camps and trailer parks, in accordance with existing regulations, is assigned by the engineer to the each assistant engineer concerned.

Milk

The inspection, grading, and regulation of milk procedure and distributors in accordance with current regulations, is also assigned to the assistant engineer concerned.

School Inspection and Sanitation

The quarterly inspection of the sanitary facilities of all public schools and instructions are also assigned to the concerned engineer.

Typhus Control

The inspection, promotion and supervision of all typhus control activities are assigned to the supervisor of Typhus Control. This includes the following activities.

- A. Supervision of DDT dusting
- B. Supervision of rat eradication and rat proofing
- C. Supervision of the engineer shop
- D. Investigation of typhus cases in the county
- E. Promotion of the Typhus Control Program.

VIII. SOCIAL WELFARE .

There are no Social Welfare Agencies in East Point. There again this is cared for by the County Welfare Agencies.

Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind and other relief grants are received from the Fulton County Department of Public Welfare.

The Social Service Index located in Atlanta serves as a clearing house for all families served by the Health Department and by the Social Agencies. Clearing through this index prevents duplication of service.

The various churches on all special occasions prepare and deliver large baskets of food, clothing and other essentials for the season.

LX. POLITICAL SET-UP

The city is operated under its latest charter granted in 1912. The mayor, eight councilmen and the city attorney are elected by the people. There are four wards and each ward has two councilmen. There is a mayor-protem, city clerk, city treasurer and superintendent of lights and water.

The police department has a chief, an assistant chief, a captain, a lieutenant, three sargents, sixteen police men and a radio technician. All cars and motorcycles are equipped with radios.

The majority of the cases made in the city are for traffic violations and drunkenness. In 1947 there were 3,446 such cases tried in the city courts. There were two negro murders, trials of course were in higher courts. There were also four fatal automobile accidents inside the city limits.

The juvenile delinquency problem is cared for through the County Juvenile Court. There are no available statistics for this one part of Fulton County. The Assistant Chief of Police states that juvenile delinquency in East Point is no problem. I have my doubts about this though for on Halloween many windows are broken as well as other property damaged.

The fire department is very efficient, but with an able Chief they are ever trying to improve it. There are two large fire stations. One is new, very modern and well equipped. The other is well equipped but in a very bad location, on a busy narrow street. We are hoping to have another new station very soon.

The fire department has a chief, an assistant chief, two

captains, two lieutenants and twenty-eight firemen. The department has four fire trucks, a service truck and a car for the chief. In 1947 fire alarm boxes were placed in all areas of the city.

At the last legislature a bill was passed annexing more county territory into the incorporated city limits of East Point. This of course had to be voted on by the people that it would effect. All or majority voted for this annexation. So as of September 1, 1947, the city limits were extended to include a section called Egan and a long area on the other side of the city extending down Campbellton Road. These sections were well pleased with the annexation for they could now enjoy the use of certain utilities without paying special rates.

On April 16, 1948 this annexation was declared illegal by the Supreme Court of Georgia because the proof of advertising was not attached to the bill signed by the Governor. It is understood that efforts will be made to have the 1949 Legislature validate these bills so that these sections will again become a part of the city.

Until 1946 the city received its water supply from artesian wells but that year saw us with a new modern water supply. The water is pumped from nearby Sweetwater Creek and it is sand-processed at the new plant on Headland Drive, under the able direction of the Superintendent of Lights and Water, Mr. George Sparks.

Since the last administration the city has been in somewhat of a state of confusion. They have had to borrow money, cash bonds and are now thinking of raising the tax, to obtain much needed cash.

The administrators have considered legalizing the sale of whiskey in the city, but this has created quite a disturbance among the W.C.T.U's and among the pastors. One councilman publicly told the pastors to run their churches and they would run the city as they thought best.

In 1940 East Point came into national prominence as the scene of a series of night-rider floggings. On the night of March 7, Ike Gaston, proprietor of a barber shop, was visited by these night-riders. The next morning his body was found in a field nearby, cut to shreds by blows with a long cleated belt. Gaston offended the Kleagles by drinking too much. Although the men charged with implication in the outrages were tried merely as individuals and no formal charges were made against any organized body, the publicity resulted in a ruling by the Ku Klux Klan that none of its members could appear in public masked.⁴

There are no women in politics in this small conservative town. We would probably be better off in many ways if we women would take a more active part in our city government.

4. Ibid., p. 211

Some misconception naturally exist regarding Southern climatic conditions in the minds of people who have never been in the South, or who have been there only during the winter months.

There is a general impression that Southern summers are unbearably hot. This is not true. There are hot days in the South, but in most Southern localities they are no hotter and no more frequent than in the other sections of the country. In fact, heat prostration, which takes a heavy toll of deaths in Northern cities every summer, are practically unknown in the South.

The topography of the Greater Atlanta area is responsible for its exceptionally favorable climatic conditions. The influence of altitude (1050 feet) and of proximity to the ocean is apt to be overlooked. During the hottest period of the summer, the temperature of East Point remains above ninety degrees Fahrenheit, on the average, for only three consecutive days at a time, and has reached 100 degrees but five times during the past forty-nine years.

Moderate summer heat with uniformly cool nights induces sound sleep and adds to the physical well being of our people. The operation of our transportation and communication systems and other utilities of all kinds are never delayed by cold and snow. Living conditions are easier, fuel and clothing cost being reduced.

The monthly mean temperature covering a period of forty-five years in degrees Fahrenheit are as follows:

Months	Degree	Months	Degree
January-----	43.2	June-----	76.1
February-----	45.2	July-----	78.1
March-----	52.9	August-----	77.1
April-----	60.8	September-----	72.8
May-----	76.1	October-----	62.5
		November-----	52.1
		December-----	44.7

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2. American Guide Series, Atlanta A City of the Modern South. Compiled by Workers of the Writer's Program of the Work Project Administration in the State of Georgia. Smith and Durrell, New York.
3. U.S. Bureau of Census, Population in the United States, 1940.

Creo-pine

CORNER
CLIPT . . . *Wood Block
Floors*



SOUTHERN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY

Creosoting and Creo-pine Products

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

REPRESENTATIVES

- New York Pittsburgh
- Detroit Philadelphia
- Toledo Charlotte, N. C.

TREATING PLANTS: EAST POINT, GA. and CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Macon, Ga.

Standard Specifications For Creo-pine Corner-Clip Wood Block Flooring

TIMBER

Timber shall be thoroughly seasoned Southern Yellow Pine, square edged and sound, free from bark, loose or rotten knots, wormholes, shakes, check, or other defects detrimental to its strength or durability. It shall average not less than six annular rings to the inch measured radially and beginning 2 inches from the heart center.

SIZE

Blocks shall be the Corner-Clip type and may be 2½ to 4 inches wide, 5½ to 8 inches long and 2, 2½ or 3 inches deep (parallel to the fiber). A variation of 1/16 inch shall be allowed in depth and ¼ inch in width.

PRESERVATIVE

Preservative shall be a coal-tar distillate oil in accordance with the American Wood-Preservers' Association standards.

TREATMENT

Blocks shall be properly treated by the pressure-vacuum empty cell process in accordance with the American Wood-Preservers' Association standards and shall have a final net retention of six pounds of creosote per cubic foot of timber.

FOUNDATION

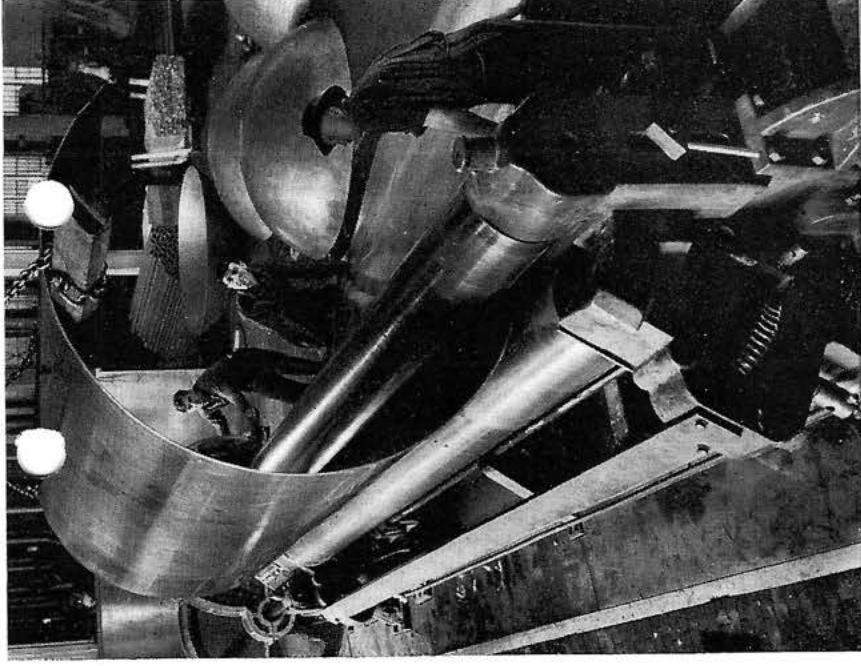
The foundation shall be a smooth and level concrete sub-base, free from projections which would cause an uneven bearing for the blocks and shall be of sufficient depth and strength to carry the load to which it will be subjected. The concrete surface shall be a hand float finish using a wooden float and exactly the depth below the finished level corresponding to the depth of the block to be used.

BITUMINOUS PAINT COAT

On a thoroughly clean and dry concrete base, a thin uniform paint coat of hot bitumen not over ⅛ inch thick shall be squeegeed or sprayed. The bitumen shall have a melting point of no less than 130 degrees Fahrenheit nor more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

LAYING BLOCKS

Blocks shall be laid on the paint coat in straight parallel lines (at right angles to line of



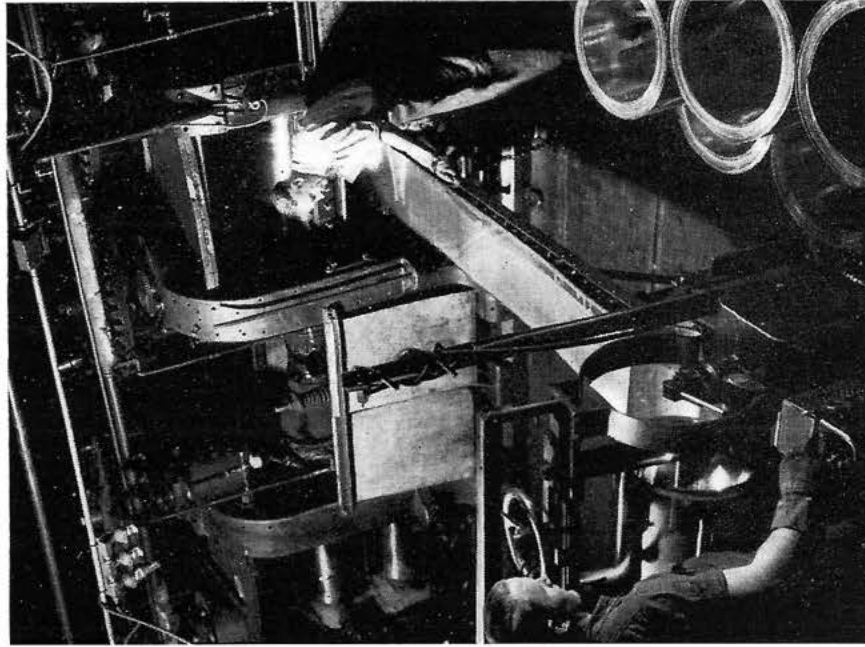
This graphic illustration taken in one of the plants of Aluminum Company of America shows the wear and tear that Creo-pine Wood Block flooring is capable of withstanding day in and day out thru the years.

traffic) breaking joints not less than 1 inch and using only whole blocks, except to start and finish courses. Blocks shall be driven tightly together both on sides and ends.

BINDING THE JOINTS

After the floor has been cut in, two coats of bituminous binder shall be applied by the use of a squeegee machine. Care must be exercised to work the binder into the joints uniformly and in such a manner as to leave a minimum of this pitch binder on the surface. The light film of bitumen or pitch on the surface of the blocks will wear off readily under traffic.

Note—Above specifications cover the usual industrial floor. Special conditions may warrant minor variations.



Materials turned out by this machinery in one of the plants of Aluminum Company of America necessitate floors that can withstand heavy duty. This is but one of the reasons why Creo-pine Wood Block flooring was installed.

blocks. This prevents undue shrinkage after the blocks are in the floor. Where conditions of extremely low humidity are to be met, we supplement the air seasoning by placing the lumber in a Drying Unit and reducing the moisture content of the lumber to meet the conditions to which the floor will be subjected in service. This is known as Accelerated Air Conditioning and has been developed during the past three years by our Research Department.

The Southern Wood Preserving Company maintains an Installation Department composed of experienced superintendents and workmen for the building of floors. This insures you the best floor possible and places complete responsibility on the floor contractor. A satisfactory floor cannot be produced, using the finest materials, if it is not properly installed. When we build a Creo-pine floor, it means you are getting the benefit of over thirty years' experience in this type of work. It means you are getting a floor that will stand heavy trucking loads, is clean, antiseptic and is a non-conductor of heat. It is resilient and prevents damage to tools when dropped. Due to its resilience, workmen tire less on this type of floor than on plain concrete and other types, consequently there is less labor turnover.

The initial cost of Creo-pine Corner-Clip Wood Block flooring is lower than any other type of heavy duty flooring you can buy and considering its long years of service, it is the most economical floor you can purchase.

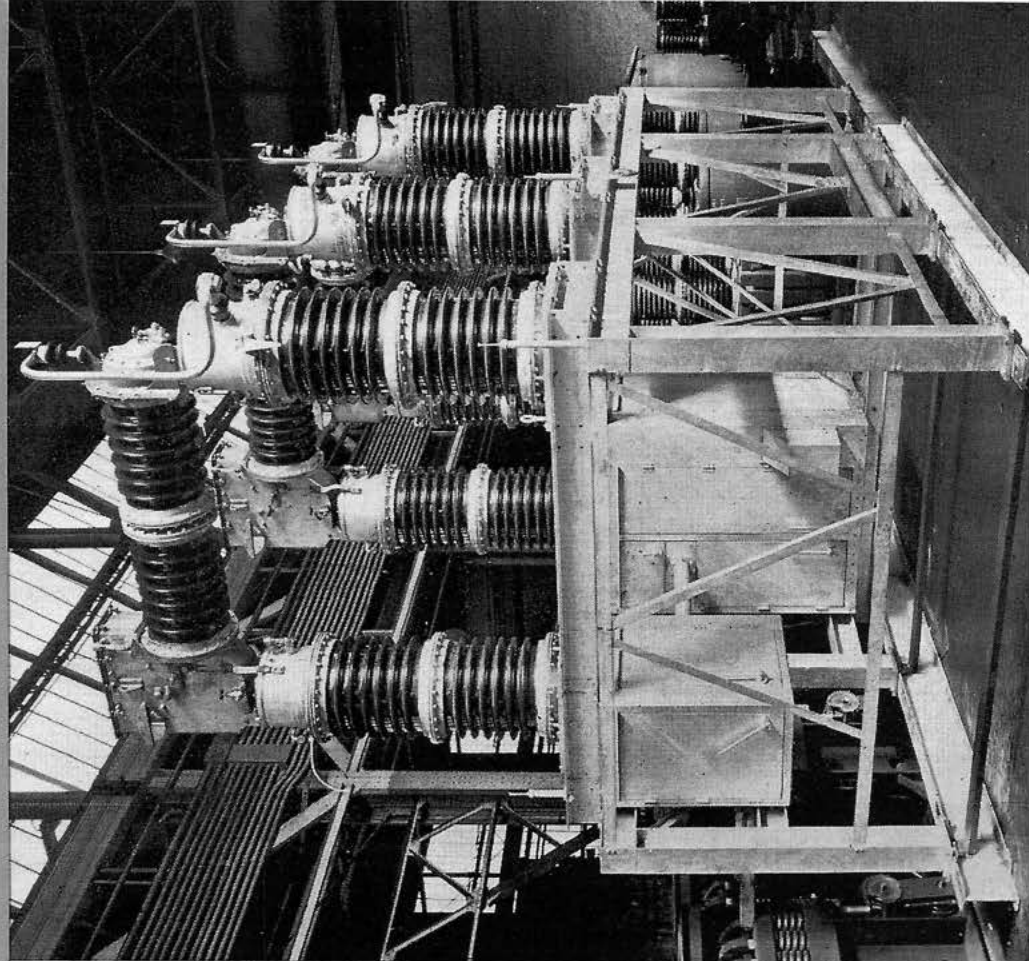
It is Easily Specified

Just write in your specifications: "FLOORS are to be Creo-pine Corner-Clip Wood Block Flooring, as furnished and installed by the Southern Wood Preserving Company." When you specify in this manner, it means that the materials going into the building of this floor are definitely defined. It means the lumber, creosote and pitch must meet an exact specification.

It means that the floor will be installed along the most modern and improved methods. It means that back of every Creo-pine floor stands the Southern Wood Preserving Company, who has built into your floor more than thirty years of experience.

Detailed specifications which are in accordance with the American Wood Preservers' Association standards, are noted on page six.

This huge oil circuit breaker was built on a Creo-pine Wood Block floor by the General Electric Company and is proving the durability of our floors.





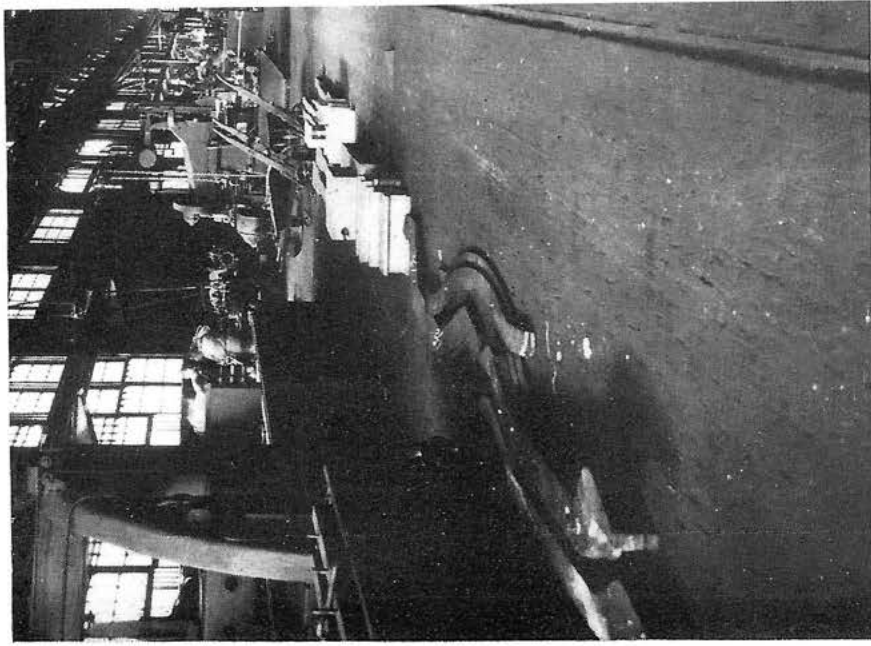
Above is a view of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company's plant; another example of the heavy duty work required of Creopine Wood Block floors.

Below is an excellent example of one of our installations in a General Electric plant. It is easy to visualize the hard wear it receives.



QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD FLOOR
 A good floor should withstand wear to a minimum and afford a smooth surface. A good floor should be resilient, vibrationless, non-conductive of heat and not slippery, should not dust nor crumble, and should be sanitary and easily cleaned. A good floor readily adapts itself to repairs and alterations and should be impervious to decay and termites, and resistant to the destructive action of oils and acids.

Creopine Floors Meet All of 1



This is a partial view of one of the in Macon, Georgia. Ins has many years.



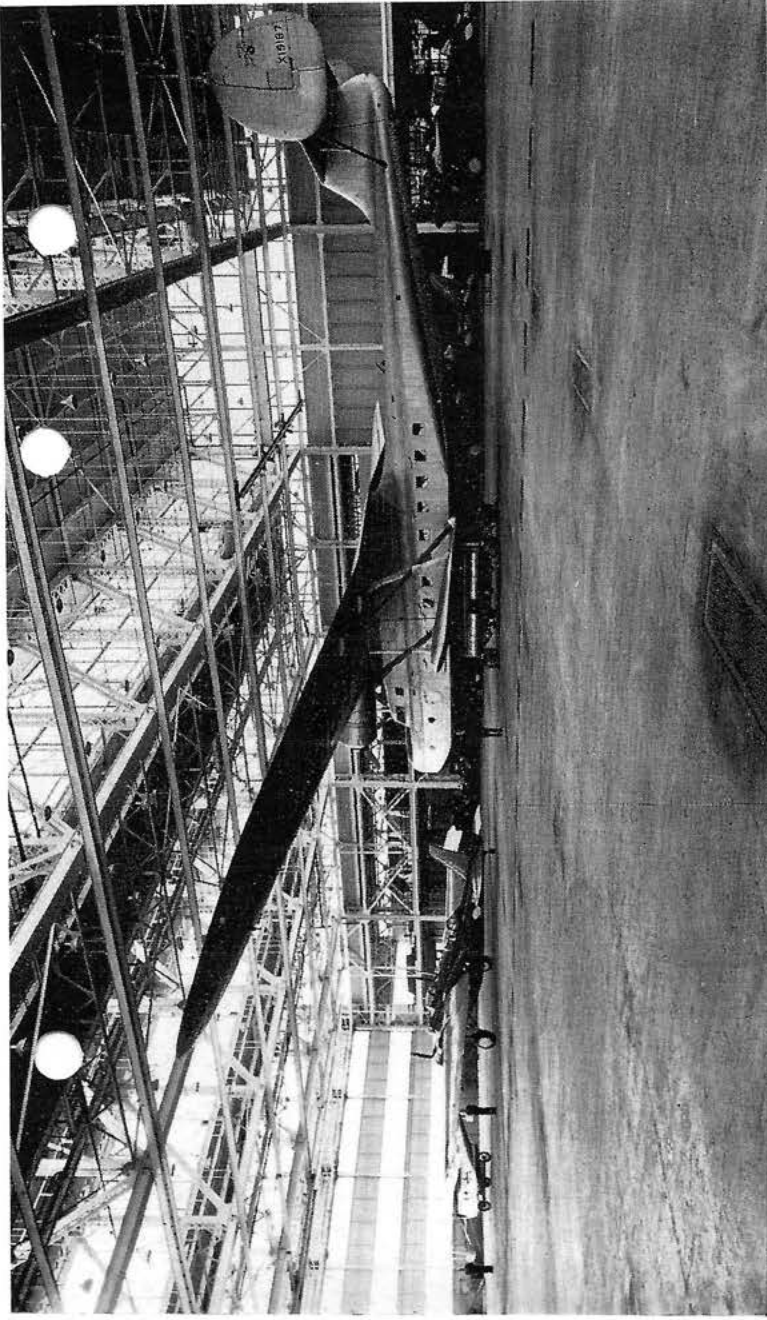
RECOGNIZABLE FEATURES OF A WOOD FLOOR

The blocks should be made of dense Southern Yellow Pine and should be manufactured with mechanical precision to the proper size for the service required. The blocks should be impregnated with coal tar creosote oil in accordance with the standard specifications of the American Wood Preservers' Association. One of the most vital factors of all is that the wood block floors should be properly installed by experienced men.

Above Exacting Specifications.

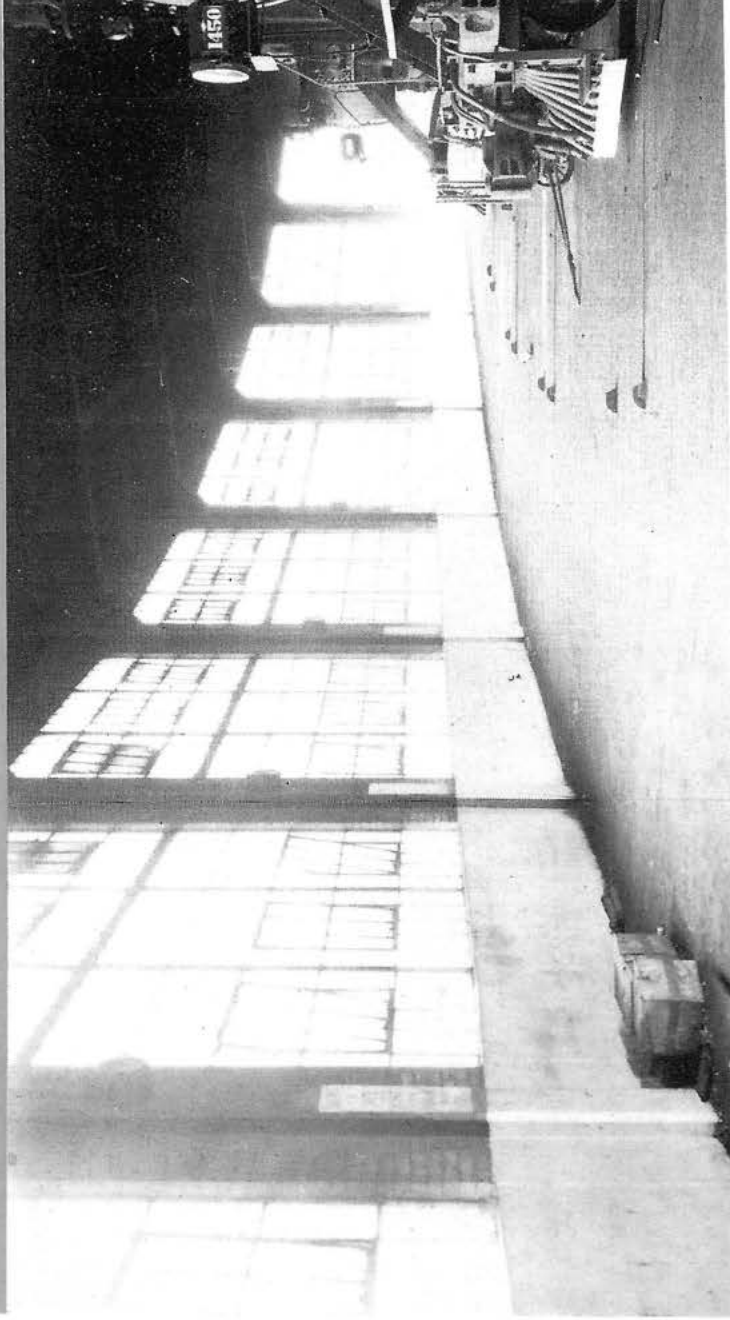


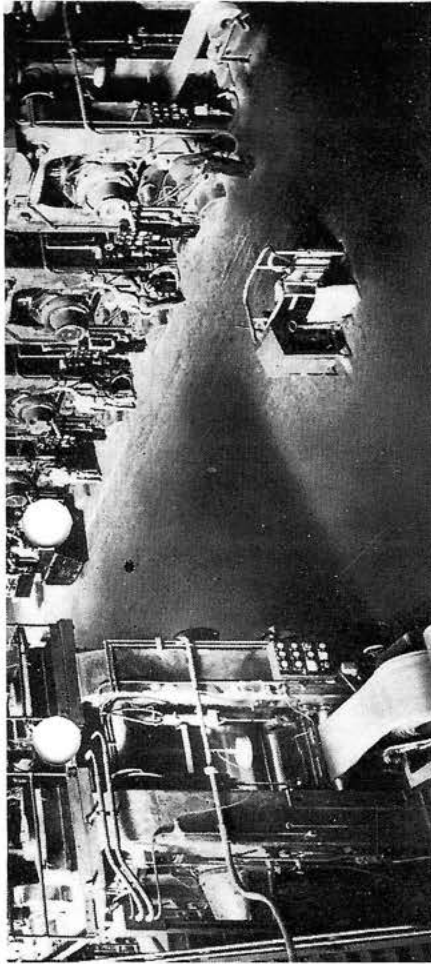
of the Central of Georgia Railroad in 1910, the floor still fulfills ahead.



The Glenn L. Martin Company, one of America's outstanding aviation companies, uses Creosote-pine Wood Block flooring in their various buildings since 1928.

This partial view of the Southern Railway's roundhouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee shows our floors after 12 years' use.



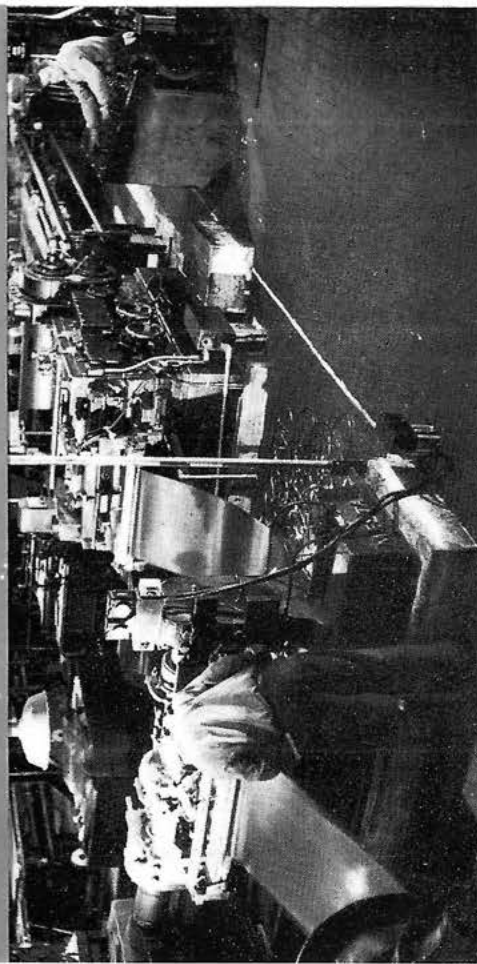


It is easy to visualize the tremendous wear a Creo-pine floor like the one illustrated above must take over a period of years.



(Above) This floor was installed in the Hardwick Stove Company's Cleveland, Tenn. plant in 1928.

(Below) Another installation of Creo-pine Wood Block flooring that speaks volumes for itself.



Creo-pine Wood Block Floors Lower Manufacturing Costs

THE high speed and large quantity production methods used today in the manufacturing and industrial world, require not only large floor areas but floors that will stand heavy duty with a minimum of maintenance so as not to interrupt production or manufacturing schedules.

For over thirty years the Southern Wood Preserving Company has been manufacturing and installing this type floor in practically all of the leading industrial plants in the United States and Canada.

Perhaps you are using a Creo-pine Corner-Clip or V-groove Wood Block floor in your factory. In this case you already know the merits of this heavy duty floor. To those of you who are not as yet users, we can truthfully say that it has greater utility than any other type of heavy duty flooring.

A Creo-pine Wood Block floor means exactly what it implies: Creosoted Pine cut into blocks so that the wear is on the end of the grain instead of on the side of the grain. The lumber from which these blocks are manufactured is carefully selected dense Southern Yellow Pine from the large Southern Pine belt in southeastern United States. This lumber is carefully stripped and stacked in our clean, cindered, storage yards in order to air season the material down to a low moisture content before being cut into





Certificate of Participation in a World's Construction Record

TO COMMEMORATE your part in a noteworthy achievement,
The Glenn L. Martin Company takes pleasure in presenting to
Southern Wood Preserving Co.

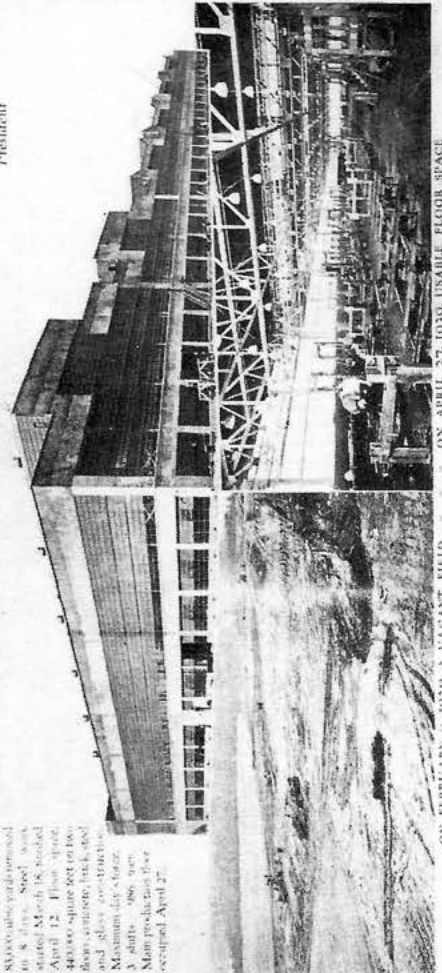
this evidence of your participation in the erection of a 440,000 square foot factory addition in eleven weeks. Your fine-spirited co-operation, helped demonstrate to the world that American business initiative, energy, craftsmanship and teamwork can be depended upon to meet the demands of modern industry and the needs of the National Defense.

THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY

Glenn L. Martin
President



Excavation started Feb. 9.
80,000 cubic yards removed
in 8 days. Steel work
started March 18, finished
April 12. Floor space,
440,000 square feet on two
floors, concrete, brick, steel
and glass construction.
Maximum size frame.
3 shifts - 986 men.
Main production floor
occupied April 27.



ON FEBRUARY 9, 1939, A VACANT FIELD

ON APRIL 27, 1939, A USABLE FLOOR SPACE

An Old Customer Pays Us An Unusual Tribute

THE accompanying illustration tells its own story. It came to us entirely unsolicited and is presented here as further proof of the service, cooperation and initiative that our customers have come to expect of us.

If you are facing a flooring problem to meet some specific purpose and are in a quandary as to what type floor you should adopt, our flooring engineers are at your service. A request will bring one to you.

Southern Wood Preserving Company
Atlanta, Georgia

