

MUEL CARRINGTON HOGE is the efficient superintendent of the Stem division of the Central railway of Georgia, with headquarters at Macon, Ga. His life has been spent in railroad service, having risen to his present important position from that of junior clerk in the agent's office of the Georgia railroad at Macon, where he entered the service in 1874.

His father, James Hoge, was a native of Virginia, reared in Tennessee, but moved when only a young man to LaFayette, Walker Co., Ga., where he resided twenty-five years, moving from there to Atlanta in 1857, acting as agent for the Western & Atlantic railroad from 1857 until 1863, under appointment from Gov. Joseph E. Brown. In 1873 he moved with his family to Macon, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in March, 1884, after having been connected first with the Georgia railroad and subsequently with the Central railroad. His mother was a native of Baltimore, a woman of marked amiability and deep piety; she died May 5, 1893, and her remains were interred beside those of her husband in Rose Hill cemetery, Macon.

The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 8, 1853, in Walker county, Ga. He is the youngest of nine children, a brother of Mrs. M. E. Patton, Miss Mary and Miss Augusta Hoge, of Chickamauga, Ga.; of Mrs. Kate Cumming, of Tampa, Fla.; James M. Hoge, of Midway, Ky.; Joseph T. Hoge, of Macon, Ga.; and of the late Col. Edward F. Hoge, who was a prominent attorney of Atlanta and who for a number of terms represented Fulton county in the state legislature, and was the founder of the Atlanta "Journal."

Mr. Hoge's boyhood was passed in Atlanta, where he had the advantage of excellent schools. When but a young man he entered the service of the Georgia railroad and continued with it in various capacities until 1878, when he accepted a position with the Central railroad. In 1883 he was made trainmaster of the southwestern division of the Central railroad, which position he held until 1888, resigning to accept the position of superintendent of transportation of the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, then in its infancy. He was afterward made superintendent of the same road, and later went to the Macon & Northern as superintendent, where he remained for a little more than a year, returning to the Central to accept his present position of superintendent of the Main Stem division.

April 2, 1884, he married Miss Clara Wells, daughter of the late Joseph E. Wells of Macon. They have been blessed with two children, Edward Foster and Joseph Wells. Mr. Hoge is a Presbyterian in religious belief, being an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Macon. He is a member of the democratic party and takes pleasure in doing his part in the spreading of its principles. His standing in railroad circles is of the best, his wide knowledge of the business being equaled by but few; he is a popular and efficient official, a gentleman of elegant address and refined tastes.

DR. WILLIAM FLEWELLEN HOLT, one of Macon's leading and most successful physicians, was born in Bibb county Aug. 25, 1835. His early years were passed in Macon, Ga., and there he received his primary education. In 1852 he entered the university of Georgia at Athens and graduated two years later. He immediately commenced a course of study at the Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, taking his degree there in March, 1857. Returning to Macon he began his practice at Georgia, Bibb County, Ga. (1857) spring of 1863 was appointed state surgeon general by Gov. Joseph E. Brown. Soon after he was made assistant medical director of the state of Georgia with headquarters in Macon and Atlanta. He served in this capacity until the close of the war, which found him in Macon, Ga., where he has since remained. Dr. Holt was under fire during

his army service at New Hope church and at Atlanta July 22, 1864. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Georgia Medical association, and the Macon Medical society, and has been president of the two latter bodies. He was a delegate to the meeting of the international medical congress in Washington, D. C., in 1884, and in 1891 in Berlin. He was married in 1858 to Mattie C., daughter of Skelton Napier, of Macon, Ga. She died in 1884. They had two children, Ida L. and William Flewellen, Jr. Dr. Holt's father was Dr. Abner F. Holt, who was born in Bibb county, Ga., in 1811. He was a graduate of the Charleston, S. C., medical college, and practiced in Georgia until his death in 1848. Like his son, Dr. Holt, senior, was prominent in Masonic circles. He was also a leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Abner F. Holt married Eliza Addison, of Edgefield district, S. C., and they had seven children, of whom four grew to maturity and two now survive, Dr. William Flewellen, and Abner T., of Macon, Ga. The latter was a private in the Second Georgia battalion, serving until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was so badly wounded as to necessitate his discharge. Dr. Holt has led a useful and busy life and is greatly esteemed by his patients and friends.

**HENRY HORNE**, present mayor of Macon, Ga., and one of its most prominent and energetic business men, was born in that city in December, 1856. His father, Henry Horne, a native of France, was for years a merchant in Macon and died there in 1868 at the age of thirty-eight. His mother's maiden name was Adelaide Valentina. Mr. Horne received his early education in Macon and his later instruction at Manhattan college in New York city, where he studied from 1865 to 1872. Leaving college in his junior year he returned to Macon and established himself in the real estate and insurance business, which he still so successfully conducts. On account of his great executive ability Mr. Horne has been called upon to serve in many public and private positions. He is director and manager of the Planters' Real Estate company, director and manager of the Academy of Music, director of the Ocmulgee Land company, of the public library, of the hospital association, of the National Security and Abstract company, of the Progress Land and Improvement company, of the savings bank, vice-president of the Macon Brewing company, president of the Macon Exposition company, and is interested in many other commercial and philanthropical enterprises. He was alderman from the fourth ward from 1884 to 1888, and in December, 1893, was elected mayor for the term of two years. Mr. Horne is not connected with any secret societies but is a leading member of the Catholic church. He was married Jan. 9, 1878, to Anna Turpin, daughter of George B. Turpin, vice-president of the Exchange bank of Macon, Ga. They have two daughters, Adelaide E. and Annie. Mr. Horne has two brothers and one sister.

**COLONEL WILLIAM ARNOLD HUFF**, ex-mayor of the city of Macon, was born in Bibb county, Ga., March 1, 1833. His youth was passed on a farm and his education limited to that which might be gained in the country schools of that period. At the age of twenty-one he came to Macon, Ga., and attended the boys' academy for two months, serving in a clerical position for the same length of time. He then became a passenger conductor on the Macon & Western (now the Central) railroad, which he retained for five years. He then engaged in the grocery and provision business in Macon until 1880, when he retired to his farm three miles from the city and has since resided there. In 1870 Mr. Huff was elected mayor of Macon and was honored by re-election four times, serving in all ten years. During his administration the present public

school system was inaugurated and several school buildings erected, two of which are particularly noticeable and handsome, viz.: the South Macon school building, costing \$20,000, and the Pio Nonon, a large Catholic school, the site of which was donated by the city, the church erecting the building. The Alexander school was also built about this time. Under his direction Central city park of 125 acres was laid out and made one of the most beautiful parks in the south. Col. Huff was largely instrumental in establishing the Georgia state fair, which was first held in Macon in 1871 and again in 1873, he having the management of both these exhibitions. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature and has been twice re-elected. During his first session he was a member of, and during his last session chairman of, the committee on finance. He was also appointed to the committee specially organized to effect a settlement of the state's affairs in connection with the lease of the Western & Atlantic railroad. During his term as representative he advocated paying directly from the state treasury the expenses of the public schools, which heretofore had been dependent on such taxes as accrued from state road rents, whisky tax, etc. He voted in the affirmative for the bill which took \$500,000 out of the state treasury for the schools, and was one of the men who established the technological school in Atlanta. He has never associated himself with any secret societies. In the spring of 1862, Col. Huff volunteered in the Confederate service and was assigned to the commissary department stationed at Macon, Ga. He served there eighteen months and was then transferred to the commissary department of the state service, where he remained until just before the surrender. He was married in 1860 to Mattie E., daughter of Jonathan A. Virgin, a native of Concord, N. H., in which city her father was also born. They have seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. Huff's wife died in 1882. His father, Travis Huff, a Virginian who came to Georgia and settled in Bibb county in his early manhood, was a farmer all his life. Col. Huff's brother, Lorenzo D. Huff, served all through the war as a private and was in many of the leading battles. He died in 1868. Col. Huff's ancestors are Virginians as far back as the family can be traced.

**DANIEL G. HUGHES**, planter, Macon, Ga., was born in Twiggs county, Ga., April 5, 1828. He attended the private schools of his native county and attained his junior year in Franklin college—now the university of Georgia—Athens. Leaving college, he was married to Mary H., daughter of Alsia Moore, of Athens, sister of Dr. Richard D. Moore, and sister-in-law of Judge Charles Dougherty, and settled in Twiggs county. He lived there until 1889, when he moved to Macon, which has since been his home. Mr. Hughes' wife died in 1880, and he was again married October, 1883, to Anna M., daughter of Samuel Dalzell, Indianapolis, Ind. He has two children living—Dudley M., who owns and lives on one of the largest farms in Georgia, and Carrie H., wife of Charles D. Hill, solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit. Mr. Hughes served two years in the late war, in which he was an efficient officer. After the war he returned to Twiggs county, where he owned large landed and other interests, and lived there until his removal to Macon. He has always been actively employed in business; but, although born and reared on a farm, and living on one the greater part of his life, Mr. Hughes has always been an active politician. He is a staunch democrat, and was elected to represent his county in the general assembly in 1865-6, and so efficiently did he serve his constituents that they wished him to serve them a second term; but he declined a re-election. He ran for congress in the sixth congressional district against Hon. James H. Blount, and the race was a very close one. He is a director of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railway, which extends from Macon to Dublin, fifty-

four miles, which will shortly be built from Dublin to Savannah, 110 miles; and is also director in the Savannah & Western railway. Mr. Hughes is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Hughes was of Welsh extraction, and was a native of North Carolina, whence he migrated to Georgia in his youth. He became a very prominent planter, acquired a great acreage, large live-stock interests and many slaves. Mr. Hughes' father, Hayden Hughes, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1805, and died in 1880, leaving a large amount of property. Mr. Hughes is a highly-cultured and genial gentleman of splendid physique—seldom equaled—and is the oldest living representative of the family.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS JETER was born in Houston county, Ga., Sept. 15, 1850. His grandfather was a native of Virginia and descendant of prominent French ancestry. His father was A. A. Jeter, who was born in Laurens county, Ga., in 1823. He was a planter all his life, was a captain of the militia before the war, and died in 1888. The career of William Augustus Jeter has been one of magnificent development and broad usefulness. He was endowed with uncommon faculties of courage and perception, and threw himself into the liberal and progressive movements of the times with the genius of a man born for affairs. Until twenty years of age his sphere of work was confined to the farm where his eye first saw the light, but his ambitious spirit wished a broader field of action, and it soared out to find it. He located at Hawkinsville, Ga., and faced the future confidently with all the heartiness of a sanguine nature. His masterful individuality soon became conspicuously impressed upon the annals and events of the town. His life there was crowded with successful endeavors. For two years he conducted a large grist mill business, and then, with Thomas H. Henley, now, also, of Macon, organized the Hawkinsville Brick Manufacturing company, which they managed with great success for four years, making over 12,000,000 brick during that time. He next established a turpentine-barrel factory, employing over 100 men. He fared prosperously in this undertaking. Then he built and operated a cotton-seed oil mill, and, also, formed a company and constructed a cotton compress, one of the first cotton compresses built in the interior of the state. In 1884 he personally built a steamboat, named the "Mary Jeter," and bought another of the same size, and, by the organization of this boat line between Hawkinsville and Abbeville, Ga., on the Ocmulgee river, the naval store business was established on the western side of the river, and the trade of Hawkinsville was largely increased, it becoming the main shipping point for all destinations as far south as Abbeville. He operated this line with remarkable success about three years, when he sold it. No sooner was he done with one undertaking than his busy brain was engaged with another. In 1885, so closely identified had he become with the affairs of Hawkinsville, and in a hundred ways contributed to her prosperity, that the people elected him mayor, an honor they specially desired to show him in testimony of their high personal regard and as a tribute to his public spirit, progressiveness and exceptional success. During his term as mayor, he formed the Jeter-Boardman Gas and Water association, with headquarters at Macon. This company built the gas, water and electric works at Brunswick, Ga.; water works at Tampa, Fla.; Ocala, Fla.; Tuscaloosa and Florence, Ala.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Cartersville, Ga. All of said works are owned and operated now by the Jeter-Boardman association, which also owns and operates the gas, electric and water plants at Macon, Ga., which property alone is worth over \$1,000,000. Prosperity smiled upon him in Hawkinsville, but his energies took a wider range than that locality could afford. He began studying the map of the country, and his keen



Yours Truly  
W. A. Jeter

Mem. of Geo. Bibb County Sketches (1895)  
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in the venture. In 1835, therefore, he joined his brother in a mercantile business in the city of Macon and there began a business life which has been most active and successful for six full decades, a record equaled by but very few men now living in Macon, if any. To give anything like an extended account of the active business life of this gentleman would transcend the limits of this sketch. Suffice it to say that much of it has been of very great value to Macon and her citizens, and all of it has been clean and honest and of the highest degree of business integrity. The following brief outline will serve to show its various changes: After two years with his brother the firm failed. The creditors took the stock and then sold to Henry L. on his bare note, running four years. He was successful in paying off the notes and at the end of the time sold out to advantage. He then tried farming, buying a plantation ten miles north of Macon. But less than a year sufficed to show him that he was not cut out for a farmer, and selling his farm he returned to the city, entering the office as accountant of a large mercantile establishment. He remained in the office ten years and then, in company with others, bought out his employers. Two years passed and again he sold to advantage and again took charge of an office, where he remained until the war. During the war, while not engaged in active field work, he carried on a commission business. The first two years of the war he acted as paymaster for the local troops. In 1864 he enlisted under Gen. C. V. Anderson, and being elected major of his regiment, served for a period of six months. He was then put in charge of the state hospital books and thus missed the battle of Griswoldville, while the major who took his place was killed. When the war closed Mr. Jewett went to New York city, where he was successful in making arrangements to buy cotton for one of the largest concerns doing business in the south. Returning to Macon he formed a partnership with a Mr. Snyder and together they did a most successful business, until his partner's failing health caused the dissolving of the firm. In 1878, the following year, Mr. Jewett assisted in establishing the Capital National bank, and for the next fifteen years was the president of that flourishing institution. Except his connection with the Georgia Southern railroad as treasurer, and which he assisted in organizing and building, Mr. Jewett has for several years been practically out of business, enjoying the fruits of a successful business career. Such a life, and passed in a constantly growing city like Macon, necessarily carried with it much gratuitous labor. Mr. Jewett has performed his share of this labor from time to time in an uncomplaining and satisfactory manner, the institutions of his city, educational, religious and civil, being stronger and better because of his connection with them. While a member of the city council he introduced and had passed what is now called the "Jewett bill," which provided for refunding the outstanding debt of the city. The success of the measure stands a monument to Mr. Jewett's financial foresight. In educational circles he enjoys the distinction of being the oldest trustee of that justly celebrated school, the Wesleyan Female college, and he was one of the superintendents of construction of the Alexander free school building, and of which he is at present one of the trustees. A member of the Methodist church since 1837, Mr. Jewett has always taken a lively interest in the advancement of that great religious institution, serving as trustee, class-leader, Sunday school superintendent, almost without intermission. The marriage of Mr. Jewett occurred March 2, 1841, to Martha, daughter of John Howard, a wealthy planter of Monroe county, Ga. This union has proved one of rare felicity. For fifty-six years Mrs. Jewett has been a true and devoted wife and mother, and still lives, blessing and blessed by her husband and children. She became the mother of eleven children, nearly all of whom, however, died in infancy. Those

living are: John H., a planter of Bibb county; George P., merchant at Macon; and Mrs. Dr. Howard Williams.

J. MARSHALL JOHNSTON, banker, Macon, was born in Loudon county, Tenn., May 21, 1837, on a farm, and lived there until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Rittenhouse academy in Kingston, Tenn., and then a year later went to Hiwassee college in Monroe county, Tenn. He also attended a private school in Loudon county for a year, but finally quit school to study civil engineering, and from first carrying the rod he rose rapidly, and before he was twenty-one years old he was an assistant engineer and had charge of a division of the Cleveland & Chattanooga railroad, then a branch of the Eastern Tennessee railroad, now the main stem of the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad. He continued engineering for three years, and then opened a store in Loudon, Tenn., with R. T. Wilson, the firm being Wilson & Johnston, and was continued until the war. They also, in 1859, established a store in Louisville, which continued the same time. In the spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate service as assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank as captain, and served all through the war and surrendered in Mississippi. After the war closed Mr. Johnston went to New York and engaged in the commission and banking business, the firm being R. T. Wilson & Co., and the partnership is still known there. He remained in New York city until 1882, and then came to Macon, where he has since lived. In 1893 he was made president of the American National bank of Macon. He is one of the largest planters in the state and has large property interests in every section of Georgia. He is a director of the Southwestern railroad. He was married in 1871 to Martha, daughter of the late E. D. Huguonin, of Macon, and they have two children—Richard W. and Martha. Mr. Johnston is a democrat of the old school and a strong admirer of President Cleveland. Mr. Johnston's father was Ebenezer Johnston, who was born in South Carolina. He migrated with his parents to Tennessee when a boy, and died there in 1867, aged sixty-seven years. His grandfather was Joseph Johnston, born in Ireland, and a courier in Gen. Washington's army during the revolution. Mr. Johnston affiliates with the Presbyterians. Mr. Johnston is considered one of the best business men in Macon. He is a man of the highest moral character and social standing, and his affable ways and pleasing disposition make him always an agreeable companion. He is very charitable and ever ready to help any cause which has for its end the material progress or improvement of the city's welfare. Mr. Johnston owns in Sumter county, Ga., 8,000 acres of land, the cultivation of which furnishes employment to 500 or 600 negroes. He is a just and kind employer and takes good care of his employees.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON was born in Putnam Co., Ga., Nov. 19, 1809, and died in Macon, Ga., Oct. 20, 1887. He was descended from English ancestry, the father moving to Georgia from Virginia. Upon reaching his majority he moved to New York city, where he lived some years, whence he came to Macon, Ga., in 1839, where he spent the remainder of his life. For many years he was actively engaged in business, but retired in 1848, and thenceforward gave his attention to investments, for which he had accumulated ample means. In September, 1851, he married a daughter of Judge Edward Dorr Tracy, of Macon, leaving, upon his death, his widow and two daughters—Mrs. George W. Duncan and Mrs. W. H. Felton, Jr.—all living in Macon. He was prominent and active in the various enterprises gotten up for individual profit and the advancement of the interests of the city of Macon. He was one of the originators of the Macon cotton factory, a flourishing industry before the war, and was an incorporator and director in the

City bank—for many years a leading financial factor in Macon. During the "war between the states" he was in control of the depository of the Confederacy, established at Macon. At one time there were \$1,500,000 in gold under his protection. This depository took the highest rank of any similar institution outside of Richmond, Va. The Macon depository counted in and took up \$15,000,000 in seven days, during the funding of the first issue of Confederate notes. The trust was discharged ably, faithfully and patriotically. Immediately after the war, when the Central railroad was a physical and financial wreck, he was chosen president by the board of directors, as being eminently qualified from his financial ability and sagacity to place that valuable property on its feet, in which he fully succeeded, negotiating in New York a loan of \$1,000,000 to rebuild the road from Macon to Savannah, which had been destroyed by the Federal army. Before this he had been a director, and after having accomplished the work assigned him he declined the presidency, but remained for years a leading and influential director in the road. He was well known in his immediate community and throughout the state for his financial ability, and Gov. Jenkins selected him as the agent for the state to negotiate a large amount of bonds, which was done successfully and advantageously. Mr. Johnston, with a few friends, was the originator of the first ice factory in the state of Georgia, which industry since that time has been greatly extended, and ice, formerly having been a luxury, has become one of the necessities of life, and at a price within the reach of all. He was one of the original lessees of the state road, and a director at his death. He was also a pioneer and active worker for the establishment of gas and water works for his city. In addition to the duties of an active life, he took time to interest himself in art. He possessed superior judgment in architecture, and his wonderful taste in paintings and sculpture was evidenced by his selections during his long sojourn in Europe, of paintings and sculpture, by which his splendid residence in Macon was adorned and beautified.

He was genial in his disposition, and fond of the society of the young, and was always a welcome companion among men of much younger years than himself.

**WILLIAM M'EWEN JOHNSTON**, one of Macon's wealthiest and most popular citizens, was born in Loudon county, Tenn., July 20, 1850, and lived there until he was twenty years old. In 1866 he went to Washington college at Lexington, Va., of which Gen. Lee was president, and remained there four years. After leaving college he entered the banking and commission house of R. T. Wilson & Company in New York city, holding a clerical position until 1879, when he became a partner. He still holds his interest in this firm, but has retired from the active business life he led in New York from 1870 to 1891. In the latter year he began a three years' tour, in which he traveled all over the world. Returning he settled in Macon, Ga., where he has a beautiful home and intends to spend the remainder of his life. Mr. Johnston was married in Macon, Ga., in 1891 to Flewellyn, daughter of Anderson W. Reese of that city. While not an active politician, Mr. Johnston is an ardent democrat and always has been. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church, and is director of the American National bank of Macon, Ga. He is a man of refined tastes, with the means to gratify them. He makes his home, his life and the lives of those about him beautiful by the exercise of his gifts and his wealth.

Memoirs of Georgia, Bibb County Sketches (1895)

**CHARLES CARROLL KIBBEE**, late judge of the superior court, was born in Macon, Ga., Aug. 25, 1837, received his primary education there and in 1857 went to Princeton college, entering the junior class and graduating in 1860. Shortly afterward he went to Athens, Ga., and began the study of law under

Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, being admitted to the bar at Watkinsville, in 1859. He began the active practice of his profession at Hawkinsville, Pulaski Co., Ga., and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate service as orderly sergeant of Company G, Tenth Georgia infantry. A few months later he was made second lieutenant, and in the winter of that year was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1864, for gallantry on the field, he was again promoted, being made lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he served until the war closed, with the exception of eight months in the year last mentioned, when he was acting adjutant-general on Gen. Goode Bryan's staff. Prior to this he acted as inspector-general of this brigade. Col. Kibbee was in the following battles, during his term of service in the field: Williamsburg, Va.; Savage station; Malvern hill; the two battles at Cold Harbor; Chancellorsville; Fredericksburg; South Mountain; Harper's Ferry; Sharpsburg; the Wilderness; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lookout mountain; Knoxville, Tenn.; Gettysburg; Petersburg; Cedar run and many minor engagements. He was wounded at Savage station and his promotion for gallantry was won on the fields of Chancellorsville and other famous battles. When Gen. Lee surrendered Col. Kibbee was at High Bridge, Va., and thought there was little for him to do but to return home, so he started for Macon on foot, reaching there in about three weeks. Desiring to resume the practice of law, he located at Hawkinsville, Ga., but on account of his not having taken the oath required by the laws of reconstruction was not allowed to practice, whereon he entered into business as a cotton factor, which he prosecuted all the summer of 1865, and in the autumn was elected to the lower house of the state legislature which he served during the session of 1865-6. In the latter year he began again the practice of law, having taken the modified oath, and remained in Hawkinsville until 1889. In 1870, he was elected to the state senate from the Fourteenth district, which comprised the counties of Pulaski, Dooly, Wilcox and Dodge, serving six years in that legislative body. While there he was chairman of the committee on finance and member of the committees on general judiciary, banks, corporations, public affairs and other matters before the senate. As chairman of the finance committee he acted as chairman of the joint financial committee, in 1875, which conducted the audit and examination of the state treasury. In the year last mentioned he was appointed special commissioner by the governor of the state to adjust the accounts of the state and its northern financial agents. In 1884 he was elected to the bench of the superior court for the Oconee circuit, which then embraced the counties of Pulaski, Dooly, Wilcox, Twiggs, Irwin, Telfair, Montgomery, Laurens and Dodge, retaining that judicial position for four years. During the year after the expiration of his term he removed to Macon and has been a resident of that city ever since. In 1872, Judge Kibbee was elected a delegate to the Baltimore convention, but was unable to attend that meeting by reason of business engagements. He has many times been a delegate to state conventions. He is a member of Mt. Hope lodge, F. & A. M., of Hawkinsville, and of the St. Omar commandery, Knights Templars, at Macon. He is also a member of the chapter at Hawkinsville, in which, as in the blue lodge, he has held all the chairs. He was grand master in 1874-5 of the I. O. O. F. of Georgia and representative in 1876-7 to the grand lodge of the United States, which met at Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1877, Judge Kibbee married Louie W., daughter of Clinton Taylor. She was born in Lafayette, La., though her father is a native of Louisiana, and has two daughters, Anne L. and Millie C. Judge Kibbee's father, John Morrison Kibbee, was born in Concord, N. H., and emigrated to Georgia in 1827, locating in Macon and engaging in mercantile business. He remained in Macon from 1827 to 1847, when he went to New York and embarked in another mercantile enterprise which

he conducted for twelve years. Two years later he returned to Hawkinsville and lived there until his death in 1877. His wife was Martha M. Graves, a native of Sunderland, Conn., and they had three sons and two daughters: Judge Charles C.; Amelia, wife of Samuel W. Bridges, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry M., New York city, who was sergeant of the Tenth Georgia regiment, was captured just before the battle of Harper's Ferry and confined at Fort Delaware until the war was over; Dickson E., Milledgeville, Ga., who was also a soldier in the late war, serving two years in Goode's cavalry; and Clara, wife of Edwin M. Graves, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Martha M. Graves died in 1866. Judge Kibbee's grandfather was born in Scotland and came to America at an early day, his sturdy character and national thriftiness having descended to his posterity in a very marked degree. Judge Kibbee and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman, and both are prominent in social circles.

**LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR** was born Sept. 1, 1825, and died in February, 1893. He was a statesman and jurist, and at the time of his death was associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was the son of L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., who was born in 1794. The father of this latter gentleman was John Lamar, who was born in Crawford county, Ga., about 1766. He was a planter all his life, and married his cousin Rebecca Lamar. His children were as follows: Lola, Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, who was at one time president of Texas; Jefferson Lamar, a patriot of the war with Texas, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr. Jefferson Lamar had a son, Lucius Lamar, who was a colonel of the Nineteenth Georgia infantry in the late war, and died a few years ago as United States marshal for the southern district of Texas; and he had a daughter, Evaline, who is the wife of William Polk, of Alexandria, La.

L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., had the following children: L. Q. C. Lamar, whose memoir here appears; Thompson D. Lamar, killed at Petersburg, as colonel of the Fifth Florida infantry, who was a physician; Jefferson M. Lamar, colonel of Hobb's legion in the late war and fell at Hampton gap; Susan, wife of Lemuel Wiggins, of Georgia, both of whom died without issue; Mary Ann, wife of James Longstreet, who died in Calhoun, Ga., as solicitor-general of that district, who afterward married Col. J. B. Ross, of Mecklin, Ga.; Dr. Thomas R. Lamar, whose son, L. L. Lamar (deceased), was sheriff of Hancock county for several years, and also served in the Confederate army; Mrs. Louisa McGeehee; Mrs. Mary Ann Moreland; Mrs. Amelia Randall; and Lorella Lamar, who married Absalom Chappell, a distinguished lawyer, and a member of congress from Georgia in 1843. The latter's son, Thomas Chappell, is a prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ga., and author of text books. Another son, Harris Chappell, is a prominent educator of Georgia. Lamar Chappell is a merchant in Memphis, Tenn., and Lucius Chappell is a merchant in Columbus, Ga. At the time of the death of L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., he was a superior court judge, and resided at Milledgeville, Ga. He died just about the time he had reached his full powers, though he had already won distinction at the bar and was highly honored in the judicial office. Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., was truly worthy of the honors won in life and deserves the eulogies so richly bestowed on his name since his recent death. He was only a small boy when his lamented father died, which was about 1834 or 1835. His mother was a highly endowed woman, physically and mentally, fitted to be the mother of an eminent son. She lived to a great age and became the wife of Mr. Trantman, who also lived to be very old.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, the lately deceased jurist and statesman, grew to be a man of fine physical presence, having a symmetrical form indicative of an almost

perfect manhood. He entered Emory college, Ga., at an early period and graduated in 1845, when he was twenty years of age, in a class containing several men who have achieved prominence. In college he was famous in debates, and was the acknowledged authority among the boys on political matters. His bent was from the first that way—to statesmanship. He was a professor for a time in the Mississippi university, filling an adjunct professorship—the famous Albert T. Bledsoe being the chief professor. After this Mr. Lamar became a lawyer and formed a co-partnership with his famous uncle, Absalom H. Chappell, of Macon, Ga. He was engaged for a few years in law practice when he again moved to Mississippi, and served again as professor. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature and in 1854 settled on his plantation in Lafayette, Miss. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1857 to 1860, when he resigned and entered the secession convention of his state. In the war he served first as lieutenant-colonel and then as colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi infantry, but after severe service in northeast Virginia was forced to retire on account of ill health. He was then sent to Russia as commissioner by the Confederate government. Returning to Mississippi he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the university of Mississippi, in 1866, and in 1867 was transferred to the chair of law. In 1872, he was again elected to congress, and re-elected in 1874. He was then elected to the United States senate. He possessed great independence of thought and action, as was shown by his refusal at one time to vote against his convictions on the currency question, even though so instructed to do by the legislature of his state. He appealed to the people and by them was sustained. He was secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Cleveland during his first term, and in 1887 was appointed by the same president as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Judge Lamar was married July 20, 1846, to Miss Virginia Longstreet, daughter of the famous Augustus B. Longstreet, president of Mississippi university, and noted for very versatile talents as lawyer, judge, writer and professor. By his first marriage, Judge Lamar had four children as follows: Fannie, who married Hon. D. Edward Mayes, president of the University of Mississippi; L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., planter of Mississippi, who married Kate Lester; Augusta, wife of Hugh Heiskell, of Memphis, Tenn., and Virginia, wife of William H. Lamar. Late in life Judge Lamar married Mrs. Holt, of Macon, who was formerly a Miss Dean. Judge Lamar was pre-eminently fitted for debate, having a thoroughly disciplined and well-stored mind, and possessing a courage that never quailed in the face of a foe. His voice was commanding and well-controlled, he was self-possessed though very vehement in delivery. A man of learning and reading he was in demand on literary occasions, and always achieved distinction in this sphere.

**HENRY J. LAMAR**, president of the Exchange bank of Macon, Ga., was born on the plantation owned by his father, Benjamin B. Lamar, in Bibb county, Ga., within nine miles of Macon, March 21, 1825, and lived on the farm until he was ten years of age, when his parents moved to Macon. His primary education was obtained in the schools of that city—his chief teachers being M. M. Mason and Gen. James W. Armstrong, the latter a graduate of West Point. Both instructors were famous in their day as teachers. Prepared thus for college, in 1841 he entered the university of Georgia at Athens, where he remained until his senior year, when he was compelled to leave without graduating on account of ill health. He had as schoolmates several companions who became distinguished and even eminent. Foremost among these were the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill, Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Hon. Joel A. Billups, and others. On leaving



the university Mr. Lamar began farming, and pursued this business until the close of the civil war. After this he engaged in various pursuits, but principally the drug business. Beginning by merchandising in Macon in 1865, he extended this trade by founding drug stores in Atlanta in 1873, and Albany, Ga., 1880, and he now owns six drug stores in Macon and is president of the Lamar-Rankin Drug company, of Atlanta, Ga. This heavy business has been conducted successfully, indicating great ability in Mr. Lamar as a man of affairs. Wealth has been accumulated, yet there is no abatement of his energy nor failure in his capacity, although now in his seventieth year. Able to retire and live in luxury and ease, he is still devoted to business. Mr. Lamar is an extensive landowner, and conducts large planting interests in Bibb and other counties. He was made president of the Exchange bank of Macon in 1880, which is a large and successful institution. Since 1890 he has been president of the Union Savings bank of Macon, a very popular and successful bank. Filling such places continuously for many years furnishes strong proof of Mr. Lamar's capabilities as a financier and of the high estimate in which he is held by business men and the public. Having been so successful in his private affairs, he is easily and fully trusted in the management of the interests of others. The value of such a man of judgment, integrity and enterprise can hardly be estimated in any community. In addition to the interests above mentioned Mr. Lamar is president and chief owner of the Bradfield Regulator company of Atlanta, and he is president and chief stockholder of the Swift Specific company of Atlanta; this company manufactures and sells on a large scale the famous "S. S. S." remedy, known all over the world.

Mr. Lamar belongs to no secret societies or any church. He was married in 1850 to Miss Valeria B. Jones, daughter of Wiley E. Jones, deceased, who once resided in Columbus, Ga., but died near Macon. Mrs. Lamar had three uncles in the ministry of the Methodist church, men of mark and merit. She is a woman of fine intellect and excellent traits of character. They live in the beautiful village of Vineville, Ga. (a suburb of Macon), and reside in a beautiful home. Seven children have been born to this family, viz: Henry J. Lamar, Jr., of Macon, Ga.; Valeria, wife of Edwin McLaren, of Columbus, Ga.; John T. Lamar, of Butts county, Ga.; Fannie L., wife of J. W. Rankin, deceased, of Atlanta; Wilena, wife of Eli S. Shorter, of Eufaula, Ala., and Walter D. Lamar, of Macon. Alberta Lamar married W. H. Washington, of Nashville, Tenn., and died in 1887, leaving a son, Henry L. Washington, grandson of Henry J. Lamar. Mr. Lamar's father was a native of Jones county, Ga. He was a Baptist minister and a large planter, and died in 1835, leaving five children, the second being H. J. Lamar, who alone survives. Mr. Lamar belongs to a large family of that name, many of whom have been prominent, but as most notable we mention L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States supreme court, and his father, L. Q. C. Lamar, an eminent lawyer and judge. Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, a hero of the Texan revolution and afterward president of the young republic, was a kinsman. Mr. Lamar may be characterized as a gentleman of good and mild manners, of such style as does not repel approach, being easy of access to all grades in society. There is no appearance of vanity or pride proceeding from his success in life. He is intelligent and discreet and of capacity for a higher position before the public. There seems to be no aspiration for political honors, no effort to win fame or even notoriety. Moving smoothly on his ways of business he makes no loud report of what he is doing. Any day nearly he may be seen on horseback riding to and from his business, looking more like a farmer than a merchant prince and banker. A quiet man, without ostentation or pretense arguing wealth and self-importance,

he has reached old age without reproach and with great credit to himself and family. Able to live well, he does so in a charming home presided over by a wife, intelligent and discreet, affectionate and religious.

ALEXANDER LAWTON MILLER, late judge of the Macon circuit, was born in Richmond county, Ga., Nov. 6, 1848. He was reared, however, in South Carolina, obtained a good education and graduated from the University of South Carolina at Columbia in 1869. He then removed to Houston county, Ga., where he taught school a year and a half and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and immediately thereafter located in Houston for the practice of his profession. He practiced there continuously until 1890, when he was appointed judge of the Macon circuit, serving until Jan. 1, 1893, when he resigned and resumed his practice, forming a partnership with A. D. Bacon. Mr. Miller was elected to the legislature in 1876 and served in the lower house three terms—from 1876 to 1882. During his middle term he was continuously on the finance committee and chairman of the special committee which impeached the state treasurer. He also served as county judge of Houston county and was one of the five commissioners that directed the building of the present state capitol, which was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. He is a Mason, but has sought no higher rank in the order than that of a Master Mason. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Oct. 26, 1876, married Catherine, daughter of George T. Hurt. Mr. Miller's father was Jonathan M. Miller, a native of South Carolina, who was born in 1811. He was a planter all his active life, owning plantations in Georgia and South Carolina. He was an enthusiastic secessionist. He married Margaret Smith, a Georgian by birth, and they had twelve children, of whom ten, six sons and four daughters, grew up, and seven, four sons and three daughters, are now living. Two of these sons fought in the Confederate army in the last war; William W. went out in 1861 with the first regiment of South Carolina cavalry and served until November, 1864, when he was captured near Fredericksburg and held a prisoner at Point Lookout until the war closed; John M. served in an independent cavalry company from 1862 until the close of hostilities. His company was known as Walpole's company and was Hardee's escort during Gen. Johnston's last campaign, and surrendered in North Carolina.

HENRY ARCHER METTANER, physician, Macon, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Dec. 27, 1829, where he was brought up and received his primary education. He attended Hampden Sidney college (Va.), where he remained until his senior year, and then he entered the medical department of the Randolph-Macon college, located in Prince Edward county. This department was presided over by Dr. John P. Mettaner, his father, a distinguished surgeon of that day, and a surgeon in the war of 1812, who was a son of Dr. F. J. Mettaner, a surgeon of distinction in the army of Gen. La Fayette during the revolutionary war. Dr. Henry Mettaner was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1851, and a year later located in Macon, where he has since remained. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as surgeon in A. H. Colquitt's brigade, and served as such until the war closed.

J. W. MYRICK, farmer, Holton, Bibb Co., Ga., son of James and Nancy (Flewellen) Myrick, was born in Bibb county, where he now lives, Nov. 24, 1833. Mr. Myrick's father was a physician, and was born in South Hampton, Va. The family is of Welsh ancestry, several generations having lived in Virginia before the revolutionary war, and many of the name were soldiers in the patriot army. Dr.

Myrick came to Georgia a single man along in the '20's and married in Baldwin county. For many years the Myrick and Flewellen families have resided in this locality. Although a physician, Dr. Myrick did but little practice on account of the precarious condition of his health. But he was very careful and thrifty and an excellent manager, and accumulated a handsome property, some 2,000 acres of land and sixty or seventy slaves. He was a devoted Christian and an ardent Methodist, a liberal giver, and a willing and enthusiastic helper and worker in the upbuilding of his church. Dr. and Mrs. Myrick had six children, three of whom died in infancy and three reached maturity: Frances, who married Thomas Norris, is now deceased; Susan, who married W. D. Williams, also deceased, and the subject of this sketch. Dr. Myrick died in 1865, and Mrs. Myrick in 1872. Mr. Myrick is unmarried, and has passed most of his life on the farm. Until the war he stayed there to take care of his aged father and mother. After hostilities fairly began, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Floyd rifles, Macon, Ga., and was a participant in many of the bloodiest and most important battles. Since the war, in addition to looking after his landed and other interests, he has been largely interested in railway construction. In this direction he has had contracts with the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Macon & Dublin, and the Georgia Southern & Florida. Although unmarried he takes an absorbing interest in all movements which promise to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed and distressed, and to promote general advancement and enlightenment—particularly all educational enterprises. In politics Mr. Myrick is a staunch democrat; fraternally he is a Master Mason, and religiously he is a thorough-going Methodist.

**HON. EUGENIUS A. NISBET, LL. D.** To none of the readers of this volume who are at all conversant with Georgia history will the name of Nisbet be strange, for it can be found honorably mentioned in every work presented to the public which deserves recognition as a true history of the state. In presenting the life of the above distinguished member of the family the biographer will tell "a plain, unvarnished tale," well knowing that fullness is not needed in handling a subject of true merit. The deceased subject of this sketch was of the old Scotch Presbyterian stock, who suffered martyrdom and banishment at the hands of men rather than to risk the displeasure of God. Capt. John Nisbet, an officer of the Covenanters, was executed for loyalty to his religious principles in the streets of Edinburgh in the year 1668. In that same year his sons were expropriated, came to America, and settled in North Carolina. About a century later James Nisbet came on the scene of action in Rowan county, N. C. Having graduated from the Philadelphia Medical college, he came to Georgia and settled in Greene county—one of the first graduates of medicine to locate in the state. Dr. Nisbet soon became known as a friend and promoter of advanced education and held many offices of trust with honor to himself and the state.

Eugenius A. Nisbet was the son of this Dr. James and Penelope (Cooper) Nisbet, and was born in Greene county, received his preparatory course at Powelton, Hancock Co., Ga., entered Columbia college, S. C., where he remained one year, and finished in 1821, when he graduated with the highest honors of his class from Franklin college (university of Georgia), Athens. He began the study of law under Judge (ex-United States senator) A. S. Clayton, and completed it at Judge Gould's celebrated law school, Litchfield, Conn. Being under age, he was admitted to the bar by a special act of the general assembly. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Madison, Morgan Co., then included in Ocmulgee circuit, whose bar at that time was said to be the strongest in the state, having on its rolls such names as Early, Cobb, Shorter, Gordon, Longstreet and Lamar.

It is certainly strong evidence of great industry and superior talent that he succeeded in obtaining a lucrative practice. He rose rapidly in his profession, became one of the leading jurists of the state, and the Nisbet law firm of Macon one of the very strongest. In 1830, while a member of the state senate, he strenuously advocated the establishment of a supreme court—his speech on the bill being of such strength as to bring forth a request from his brother senators for its publication. The bill was lost at that time, but when, finally, in 1845, the court was established, he was elected one of the judges. He served eight years of his term with entire acceptability to the people and with distinguished ability. This is a fact worthy of note, as in those early days of the court precedents were established rather than followed. In regard to Judge Nisbet's written opinions Judge Richard Clark (himself an ex-judge of the court) of the Atlanta circuit, says: "As a judge his chief characteristic with me is that his written opinions are couched in better rhetoric than any judge who ever sat on the supreme bench, and he has the happy faculty of making clearer to others his own thought than any other judge. When one of his opinions is read to me I know it by the sound." Among his fellow-members of the bar Judge Nisbet was highly respected, and especially beloved by the younger members, for whom he had great sympathy. Judge Nisbet's public life was varied and useful. It began quite early—the people having elected him to the lower house before he had attained his majority. Indeed, he had to wait seven days after the general assembly was organized before he could take the oath. During his lifetime he served seven terms in the general assembly, four in the house and three in the senate. The journals of both houses show that, uninfluenced by party or local considerations, he was always ready to support any policy by which the best interests of Georgia would be promoted. Among his special efforts which were marked by great ability was his successful championship of the penitentiary system, which was savagely attacked in the legislature of 1828. As chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred he made an elaborate report in favor of the continuance of the institution, which was adopted. Another report which still further added to his reputation he made as chairman of the committee on federal relations. A discussion had arisen between the general government and the state of Georgia concerning the Cherokee Indians. His report on the subject was a masterly effort and triumphantly established the state's position. His entrance into the senate in 1830 was signalized by a speech advocating an increase in the appropriation to his alma mater, Franklin college (university of Georgia), of which institution he was a trustee to the time of his death. It was at this time that he made his effort in behalf of the supreme court already mentioned. The services of Judge Nisbet at the bar in the legislative halls had given him, although a comparatively young man, a state-wide reputation, and in 1836 he was one of the nominees on the whig ticket for congress. At that time, in Georgia, congressmen were elected by general ticket, and to secure a nomination a wide and favorable reputation was essential. The whole ticket was defeated. In 1838 he was again placed on the ticket, and this time the entire ticket was elected. In the next ("Tippecanoe and Tyler too," 1840) campaign he was re-elected, but from private considerations resigned before the expiration of his term. He was in congress when Henry Clay organized the whig party, and was an ardent admirer and faithful follower of that great leader. As events progressed toward the movement which culminated in civil strife, Judge Nisbet's voice was lifted for the union, which he earnestly strove to preserve. But with the election of Lincoln his last hope for its preservation failed, and he bent his energies to the formation of the new government. Elected as one of the Bibb county delegates to the convention of 1861, he was made chairman



of the most important committee—that which prepared the ordinance of secession—on which were such giants as Toombs, Hill, Stephens and Johnson, and the ordinance as prepared by him was adopted by the convention. He was also among those who were selected by the convention to represent Georgia in the Montgomery convention. In that body, also, he took an active and leading part, as its proceedings show. He conceived the idea of making Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the new government—a brilliant stroke of policy which rallied the conservative element to its support and added incalculably to its strength. Judge Nisbet was a broad-minded man, and while he was essentially a lawyer and profoundly versed in all that pertained to his profession, he found time to gratify his taste for literature and educational work. On this point we quote from a former biographer who was intimately acquainted with him: "Fond of literature, he is a writer of excellent taste and high cultivation. Although from early life a hard professional worker, he has found time to be an occasional contributor to one of our most popular magazines. He has been invited to deliver addresses on various literary occasions, and has devoted much time and thought to the common and free schools." In religious belief Judge Nisbet was a Presbyterian—following his Scotch ancestry. In his family circle he was kind and gentle, but firm, charitable to a fault, and a man of great personal dignity of character. His marriage occurred in Hancock county in 1825. The lady of his choice was Amanda M. F. Battle, a granddaughter of Capt. James Alexander, who distinguished himself as an officer in Gen. Clarke's brigade at King's mountain during the revolutionary war, and at the siege of Augusta. A large family was born to them, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge James T. Nisbet, who was a distinguished member of the Macon bar, and the surviving children: Col. R. B. Nisbet, Eatonton; Mrs. Judge W. A. Reid, New York City; Mrs. Laura Boykin, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Dr. P. H. Wright, Macon, Ga. Judge Nisbet died in 1870 at Macon and was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, attended by a large concourse of mourning friends. The bar adopted appropriate resolutions and the press united in graceful and feeling tributes to his memory.

**ROBERT ALEXANDER NISBET**, clerk of the superior court of Macon, was born in Russell county, Ala., March 20, 1848, and lived there till he was fifteen months old. He attended the country schools and Oswichee academy at Oswichee, Russell Co., Ala. In the winter of 1863 he entered the Confederate service in the Nelson Rangers, organized in Columbus, Ga., which company did courier duty for Gen. S. D. Lee's corps, western army. Mr. Nisbet entered as a private and served until Gen. Johnston surrendered at High Point, N. C. After the surrender he returned to Alabama; coming from there to Macon, Ga., in 1866, where he studied law in the office of the Nisbets, a firm consisting of Eugenius A., late judge of the Georgia supreme court; James A. and James T., son of E. A. Nisbet. He was admitted to the bar in Macon in 1869 and practiced until 1881, when he retired to his farm near Macon. Mr. Nisbet remained on his farm until 1891, when he was elected clerk of Bibb superior court for two years, and in 1893 re-elected for a second term and again in 1895. In 1878-79 he was a representative from Bibb county to the state legislature, serving on the finance and railroad committees. This was called the long parliament; during its session the state treasurer was impeached and the finance committee had charge of the investigations into the matter. *Mem. of Georgia Bibb County Sketches, 1895* Mr. Nisbet was a member of the Macon volunteer war and relief committee of that military organization for fifteen years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and has been chancellor commander of the Central City Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Nisbet was

married in 1871 to Florence, daughter of Thurston R. Bloom, and again in 1876 to Cora C., daughter of Henry Solomon, and widow of Samuel Hunter. He has been since 1880 a member of the Bibb county board of public education and since 1886 its president, taking a very active interest in the progress and advancement of the public schools. Mr. Nisbet's father, Frank A. Nisbet, was born in Greene county, Ga., was a graduate of the state university, and moved to Alabama after reaching maturity. He represented Russell county in the Alabama state legislature several times, and was a member of the Alabama state constitutional convention. He married Arabella Alexander, a native of Putnam county, Ga., and they had ten children, of whom three were girls. Four of the sons were in the Confederate service: William L., sergeant-major in the Thirty-fourth Alabama regiment, served all through the war, was wounded at Bentonville, N. C., in 1865, and is now living in Russell county, Ala.; Cooper C., also in the Thirty-fourth Alabama regiment, died in the service, having served from the beginning of the war; James W. entered the same regiment with his brothers in 1863 and surrendered with Gen. Johnston in North Carolina, died in 1881, and Robert Alexander. The other brother, Frank L., is living in Russell county, Ala., and has been state legislator three terms. Mr. Nisbet's father and mother both died in Alabama.

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**CAPT. ROBERT E. PARK**, one of Macon's representative citizens, was born in La Grange, Ga., Jan. 13, 1844. His father was Maj. John Park, a native of what is now Clarke county, Ga., born January, 1800. He was the son of William Park, of Spartanburg district, S. C., who was a soldier in the patriot army under Gen. Sumter. Capt. Park's great-grandfather was John Park, a native of Chester county, Pa., who was killed at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., during the revolution. The founder of the Park family in America was Arthur Park, of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to West Chester, Pa., in 1720, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Capt. Park's mother was Sarah Truly Robertson, a native of Clarke county, Ga., born March 5, 1805. Her father was John S. Robertson, of Nottoway county, Va. He was the son of Beverly Robertson, who was a soldier in the colonial army, held the rank of lieutenant in a Virginia regiment, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at the siege of Yorktown. When Capt. Park was a babe his parents moved from La Grange to Greeneville, Ga., where he was brought up and received his primary education. He also attended Brownwood institute, La Grange, Ga., taught by Prof. William Johns, and was prepared for his entrance into Emory college at Oxford, Ga., in 1860. He remained there a year, and then went to the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. He left there June 12, 1861, to go to Tuskegee, Ala., where he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Alabama regiment of infantry. The company's first captain was R. F. Ligon, afterward lieutenant-governor of Alabama. After serving as a private for a year his company was reorganized, and Mr. Park was unanimously elected second lieutenant of Company F. At the battle of Seven Pines he was made first lieutenant. After the battle of Winchester, Va., he was made captain, though he had commanded his company for nearly eighteen months, owing to the disability from wounds of Capt. J. W. McNeely. He acted as captain until Sept. 19, 1864, when he was captured at the battle of Winchester, where he was badly wounded in the leg and left on the field of battle. Thirteen pieces of bone were taken from his leg, and he couldn't be moved for a month. He was then sent to West's prison hospital at Baltimore, then to Point Lookout prison, Md., then to Old Capitol prison at Washington, D. C., and lastly to Fort Delaware, where he was kept till June 14, 1865, when he was released. Capt. Park participated in the following battles:

Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, seven days' fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Va., Frederick, Hagerstown, South Mountain, Md., where he was captured and held prisoner nineteen days and exchanged. Then he retreated to Richmond with his command and was in the battle at Hanover courthouse, was with Gen. R. E. Lee in his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded and sent back to Richmond. After thirty days in the hospital he was given a furlough, which he only used for twenty-five days, and then rejoined his command, and for several days commanded the regiment, all the senior officers being killed or wounded and absent. His next battles were at Spottsylvania courthouse, and then came the battle of Monocacy. He then went to Gen. Early to threaten Washington, D. C. Then came the battles of Bunker Hill, Kernstown, Newton, Martinsburg, Winchester, where, as stated, he was wounded and captured. When Gen. Lee surrendered, Capt. Park refused to take the oath of allegiance, though he was a prisoner in Fort Delaware at the time. After the war Capt. Park returned to his home in Greenville, Ga., where his mother was then living, his father having died when he was a child. He commenced to study law, and in 1866 accepted the position of teacher in the Tuskegee, Ala., high school, remaining there a year, then went to Mt. Meigs, Ala., where he taught as principal in the Henry Lucas institute. He remained there two years, and then spent two years as principal of the La Grange, Ga., high school. He then came to Macon and accepted the position of general agent for the southern states for Iverson, Blakeman & Co., school and college text-books, and represented them in that capacity until 1890, when the company was united with the American Book company, which company he represented five years in the same capacity. Capt. Park is vice-president of the Equitable Building & Loan association, vice-president of the Macon Fire Insurance company, and director of the Exchange bank, and the Union Savings Bank & Trust company, first vice-president of the National Security Loan & Abstract company, and is president of the Macon board of trade, and has been since 1892 president of the Riverside cemetery company. He was elected manager of it for life, and has been president since its organization in 1887. He is president of the Cumberland Island company, of the Macon Hospital association, and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and vice-president of the Georgia Quincy Granite company. In 1878 Capt. Park bought 743 acres of land in Bibb county, eight miles north of Macon, at Holton, Ga., to which he has added from time to time until now he has over 1,200 acres. Holton is an interesting suburb of Macon, and is a handsome and attractive village at the railway station that lies midway of Capt. Park's plantation. Here are commodious cottages, school buildings, a brick store, postoffice, summer houses and a brick church and beautiful park. There is a very large acreage on this farm devoted to grass and the grains, but the farm is cultivated chiefly that its grain may supply the live stock, and this brings in the profit. The stock consists of registered Jersey cattle, Little Guinea cattle, Berkshire pigs, Poland China hogs, and Shetland ponies. Since 1880 Capt. Park has been a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural society, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Mulberry Street M. E. church. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Odd Fellow, and belongs to the A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Damon. Since 1886 he has been trustee of Emory college at Oxford, Ga., his alma mater, and is a trustee of Wesleyan Female college in Macon. Capt. Park was married in 1875 to Ella H. daughter of Gen. William S. Holt, deceased, and has two children—William Holt Park and Ella Holt Park. His wife died on March 8, 1890, and on April 27, 1892, he was united to Mrs. Emily Hendree Stewart, daughter of the late Dr. George Hendree, of Tuskegee, Ala. He was lieutenant-colonel on



Memoirs of Georgia, Bibb County Sketches (1895)  
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*I. C. Plant*

the of Gov. W. J. Northern during his first term, but declined a reappoint. He is an honorary member of the Macon volunteers and a great friend of the tary and of all public enterprises.

I. C. PLANT was born in the city of New Haven, Conn., Feb. 27, 1814. When only thirteen years of age, he went to South Carolina and was educated in the Columbia college. He afterward removed to the state of Georgia, which became the home of his matured life. In his youth he manifested a preference for banking, and at nineteen years of age was in business for himself, and this profession became the occupation of his life.

In 1839 he was appointed agent of the Marine Bank of Georgia, located in Macon. Under his skillful management, the agency prospered greatly, and the bank became one of the solid moneyed institutions of middle Georgia. He continued in this bank for over twenty years, until the war between the states closed such establishments. During this long period, many state banks failed, and several in the city of Macon. Mr. Plant sometimes referred with pardonable pride to the fact that no bank which he controlled had ever experienced any financial embarrassment. Being the soul of integrity and rectitude, he surrounded himself with assistants of like character, and no shadow of suspicion attached to any transaction of a long and honored banking career.

Mr. Plant was twice married. His first wife was Miss Charlotte Walker, of Boston, Mass., who lived only a few months. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth M. Hazlehurst, of Glynn Co., Ga. He left four children by this latter marriage, all being born in Macon, Ga.

In 1865, Mr. Plant organized the First National bank of Macon, being elected president, which office he held continuously until his death, a period of nearly twenty-eight years. In 1865, he organized also, the banking house of I. C. Plant & Son, which has done a most prosperous business, the firm being continued after his death. His son, Robert H. Plant, of the latter firm, was made president of the First National bank, and his younger son, George H. Plant, vice-president of the same, after Mr. Plant's death. It is a high distinction when a father and sons have originated and controlled successively a great banking house and maintained the unbroken confidence of its patrons.

A successful banking career of half a century, under systems of state banks and national banks, through several periods of monetary depression and vicissitudes of a great civil war, testify most emphatically to the conservatism, the integrity, the energy and the sagacity of Mr. I. C. Plant.

Mr. Plant cherished a warm interest in everything which promoted the welfare of the city of Macon. Its library, its public buildings, its manufactories, and the improvements of all kinds had no more earnest and intelligent advocate. At the county and state fairs, held in the city, he made it a point to contribute something to the exhibition, either from his collection of minerals or from the products of his farm in the suburbs of the city. He had a fondness for natural history and it afforded a healthful recreation for his leisure hours. His office was the center to which came all the curious minerals, ores, shells, fossils, birds, etc., of the adjacent territory. He was full of anecdotes about these curios, many of which were unique and valuable. His collection contained quite a full series of the unionidae or fresh water mussels, whose shells he had been gathering for years for Mr. Lee, of Philadelphia, the great specialist in unios. His collection of Indian relics was also large. Some of his fossil ammonites were very fine.

He was genial and companionable. He had a kind word for every one. He took a personal interest in the employes of the bank, and many owed their success in after life to his advice and influence.

At an early age, Mr. Plant gave evidence of interest in religious matters, joining the church at thirteen years of age, and for many years being a member of the First Presbyterian church of Macon and a regular attendant upon its services.

His contributions to the church and to private charities were liberal, and he is remembered by many for his thoughtful assistance in time of need. With regular habits and a vigorous constitution, he enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, and was able to discharge the duties of his office up to a short period before his death. He died Nov. 16, 1892, in his seventy-ninth year.

*Son of Elihu b. 1818 MS Cotton dealer*  
**SYLVESTER B. PRICE**, the present postmaster of Macon, Ga., was born in that city Sept. 22, 1846, was educated and has resided there nearly all his life. The many public offices to which he has been elected attest the esteem in which he is held in his native city. In the fall of 1863, when but a seventeen-year-old boy, Mr. Price enlisted in the Confederate army, serving as a private in Massenburg's battery for several months and then in Key's battery of Helena, Ark., till the close of the war. He was in numerous battles, was badly wounded at Rocky Face and just before the close of hostilities was captured while doing courier duty near Macon and detained as a prisoner three days, before he succeeded in making his escape. Immediately after the war he returned to Macon and held a mercantile position for two years, going from there to Atlanta, where, with his uncle, George W. Price, he engaged in the shoe business until 1872. At that time he returned to Macon and in partnership with his father and brother established a grocery which he conducted until 1886. In 1876, Mr. Price was elected alderman from the Fourth ward of Macon, and in 1882 again elected to the same office in that ward. He has served four terms as mayor, his first election to that honor being in 1884. March 14, 1894, he was appointed postmaster. While not an orator, Mr. Price is an indefatigable and successful political worker for his party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, a Royal Arch Mason and affiliates with the Episcopal church. He was married in 1872 to Mary Lee Perkins, daughter of A. L. Perkins, of Monroe county, Ga. Mr. Price's brother, Albert C., was a private in the Second Georgia battalion and was killed at Petersburg, Va., in 1864. His brother, Willis F., who lives in Macon, served in Massenburg's battery all through the war and was wounded at Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala.

*Memorandum of George B. Blakely*  
**JULIEN RANSONE**, retired planter, Macon, was born in Hancock county, June 7, 1835. Sparta, a small village, was his birthplace, and there he grew to manhood, attending the school of Prof. Carlisle P. Beman, then one of the most noted teachers of his day. In the summer of 1852 he entered Yale college, and left there on the termination of his junior year, to take an eclectic course for the senior year, though he did not graduate, leaving for the purpose of taking certain studies that the curriculum of Yale did not include. Notwithstanding this apparent breach of law, the name of Mr. Ransone appears in the class of 1857. After leaving college he retired to his plantation, a magnificent estate, with about 200 slaves, located in Early county, and there led the life of an old typical planter, spending his winters in the northern cities. When the war broke out, he was sick in bed, but as soon as able, he went to Richmond, and the Confederate government being in great need of artillery, he offered to procure some field guns at his own expense. His generous offer was refused and he then attempted to purchase some from the American foundries, but without success. Finally, in the fall of 1861, he ran the Federal blockade on the Georgia coast, bringing back six eighteen-pound Blakely guns and two 100-pounders. These were delivered, four to Wilmington, N. C., and four to Charleston. On his return, the steamer on which he

was aboard ran aground at an island in Charleston harbor, and was under fire of the Federal blockading fleet. In his attempt to reach shore he was captured and carried to northern prisons, eventually reaching New York, where he secured his release. He ran the blockade of the Potomac and reached Richmond just before the battle of Fredericksburg. There he was commissioned by the Confederate secretary of war as captain of light artillery, and his battery was composed of four guns. He served through the war in this rank and was in the battles of Olustee, Fla., and John's island, in Charleston (S. C.) harbor, and served fourteen months on James island. He left Charleston on its evacuation and went with Hardee, being in the engagement at Averasboro, N. C., where he was wounded. After the war he returned to his plantation in Early county, where he remained until 1879, when he moved to Macon, where he has since lived a quiet retired life. He belongs to no church or secret society, but affiliates with the Episcopalian church.

*Bibb 12/11 1839 Julia Ford b 1821 CT ch: Albert b. 1842 Ga Willis b. 1845 Ga J. Walker b. 1847 Ga E. L. Sha b. 1849 Ga*  
**MAJOR WILLIAM H. ROSS**, president of the Central City Loan and Trust association, of Macon, Ga., was born in that city and there received his preliminary education. In 1857 he entered the junior class at the military institute, leaving in his senior year and returning to Macon, where he engaged in handling cotton. In the spring of 1861, the Floyd rifles, a militia company organized in Macon in 1847 of which Mr. Ross was first lieutenant, entered the Confederate service, was assigned to the Second Georgia battalion, and thereafter known as Company C. Six months later Lieut. Ross received a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and returning from Norfolk, Va., to Georgia organized Ross' battalion, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, commanding. This rank he held one year, the period for which the men in this battalion had enlisted. He was then assigned to the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker, of the army of the Tennessee, with the rank of major. He remained on this staff until Maj. Walker was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was then transferred to the staff of Lieut.-Gen. W. J. Hardee and acted as assistant inspector-general of Hardee's corps until the surrender, Maj. Ross surrendering at Greensborough, N. C. He fought in the following battles: Sewell's Point, Va.; Fort McCallister, Ga.; and going with the second battalion of Georgia sharpshooters under Gen. Johnston into Mississippi, participated in the engagements at Raymond, Jackson (two battles); then in Tennessee in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Rocky Face, Cassville, New Hope church, Kennesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Jonesboro; then at the fall of Savannah, in the engagements in the retreat from Savannah to Charleston; was in Charleston when that city was captured; then in the fight at Cheraw, S. C., Averasboro, N. C., Bentonville, N. C., and was only once wounded—at Jackson, Miss. For four years after the war Maj. Ross and his father, J. B. Ross, engaged in mercantile business in Macon, Ga., the firm being, J. B. Ross & Son. The following ten years he conducted a cotton business and then established the real estate and banking enterprise which he now carries on. He is president of the Central City Loan and Trust association of Macon, Ga., organized in Macon, September, 1883, with a capital of \$150,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in 1894. He is a charter member of the Macon bond commission, which, when appointed, took charge of the city's 7 per cent. bonds—at that time quoted at 50 cents on the dollar—and refunded that issue at 6 per cent., the bonds being now, in 1894, salable at 112 1-2. Maj. Ross has served as alderman of the city of Macon four years and in 1877 represented Bibb county in the constitutional convention. For some years after the war he was lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of the state militia and has frequently been a delegate to state and congressional conventions. He was one of the directors of the Macon & Cov-

ington railroad, now known as the Macon & Northern, running 106 miles from Macon to Athens and served in that capacity until this road went into the hands of a receiver. He was married in 1861 to Miss Smith, of Mobile, Ala., a daughter of H. B. Smith, a native of Georgia. Maj. Ross is well known in financial, railway and political circles and enjoys the confidence, not only of his clients, but of the people of the state at large. His military record is unexcelled.

**DR. JAMES THWEATT ROSS**, was born in Cuthbert, Randolph Co., Ga., July 18, 1861, and at the age of two years moved with his parents to Taylor county, Ga., and two years later from there to Houston county in the same state. At the latter place and in Fort Valley young Ross was reared and received his early education. In 1879 he entered Mercer university and graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. He then commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Benjamin L. Ross at Fort Valley, and in the fall of 1883 entered Jefferson medical college, graduating April 2 1885. Returning to Fort Valley he practiced his profession there until September, 1889, when he came to Macon, and formed a partnership with K. P. Moore, M. D. This partnership continued until Aug. 1, 1892, since which time Dr. Ross has practiced alone. He is a member of the Georgia state medical association and vice-president of the Macon medical society. He is not a church member but affiliates with the Baptists. Dr. Ross was married Feb. 13, 1889, to Mary Belle, daughter of Fred Danish, a native of Germany, but a resident of South Carolina. Dr. Ross's father, Benjamin L. Ross, was born near Irwinton, Ga., in 1825. He is a licensed preacher of the Baptist church, and a graduate of the medical college of Charleston, South Carolina, having also taken courses of medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pa. Benjamin L. Ross married Louisa F. Maugham, a Georgian. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. John P. Ross, judge of the Macon city court, is a brother of Dr. J. T. Ross. Dr. Ross' grandfather, John Ross, was a native of Georgia, a noted Baptist minister of his day, who died in 1837, at the age of fifty-two years. Dr. Ross is well and favorably known in both professional and private circles and is one of the most promising of Macon's young physicians.

**ALONZO D. SCHOFIELD**, manufacturer, Macon, was born in that city Jan. 3, 1857. His father was John Shepley Schofield, founder of the Schofield Iron works and an old resident of the city. The subject of this sketch received his primary education at the hands of his private tutors and in private schools, and in 1871, he entered the state university at Athens, Ga., from which he graduated in 1874, with the degree of A. B., at the age of seventeen. He then went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and took a commercial course in the Eastman business college, and returning to Macon entered the Exchange bank as bookkeeper. After two years' service there he entered the business of his father, being made a partner, the firm name of J. S. Schofield & Son continuing until the death of the father in 1891.

John Shepley Schofield, was born near Manchester, in Derbyshire, England, in 1820, and came to America with his younger brother Joshua R. in 1840. He located in New York, but shortly afterward came to Georgia and became connected with the Central railroad, remaining in its service until he established the Schofield Iron works in Georgia. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was an unobtrusive man, kind and generous, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of everybody who knew him. He was married in 1845 to Miss Emma Mackey, a native of South Carolina and they had eight children of whom but two survive—A. D. and Charles E. Schofield. The wife died and in 1866 Mr. Schofield was married to Anna Franklin, of Washington county, Ga., and by her he had three children—of whom two survive, as follows: J. S., Jr., and H. A. During the war the senior Schofield was engaged in making shells and other munitions of war for the Confederacy. One of his sons, Joshua R., now deceased, was a private for two years in the Confederate service. After the death of the father in 1891, the iron works have been operated by his sons—A. D., Charles E. and John S., Jr., and the firm is now known as the Schofield Sons Company. Alonzo D. Schofield, president of the company, is prominently connected with a number of successful enterprises in his home city, and zealously watches the interests of his own factory, whose products have a reputation throughout the whole state. He belongs to the Episcopal church of Macon. He was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of the late I. C. Plant, and they have three children—Elizabeth, A. D., Jr., and Gladys.

**EMORY SPEER**, United States judge for the southern district of Georgia, was born in Monroe county, Ga., Sept. 3, 1848. At the age of fifteen he entered the Confederate army as a private in company K, Fifth regiment, of Lewis' Kentucky brigade of mounted infantry. He took a part in several engagements in Georgia and South Carolina and surrendered with his command at Washington, Ga., in April, 1865. In September of the next year he entered the university of Georgia and allied himself with the Eta chapter of Chi Phi. He was graduated in 1869, after taking several college honors. He read law, and in the November following his graduation at the university of Georgia he was admitted to the bar. He was appointed solicitor-general of the state when twenty-three years of age by the first democratic governor of Georgia elected after the war. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Forty-sixth congress from the Ninth district of Georgia as an independent democrat by a majority of 225. Two years later he was re-elected by a majority of 4,064. As a member of the elections committee in his first term he pursued an independent course—notably by voting for Hon. W. D. Washburn against Ignatius Donnelly in a celebrated election contest for Minnesota. During his second term he was made a member of the ways and means committee, and was one of the conferrers between the house and the senate on the disagreements on the tariff bill of 1883. Immediately on the expiration of this term he was appointed by President Arthur United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia. Here he speedily evinced to the country his great ability as a lawyer and advocate. His successful prosecution of the Banks county Ku-Klux, resulting in the conviction of eight white men for assaulting negroes—a case which produced the greatest excitement—was his cause celebre. Mr. Speer was afterward appointed special counsel for the government in the celebrated election trials at Columbia, S. C., in the fall of 1883. He was nominated by President Arthur to the position of district judge of the United States for the southern district of Georgia. His courts are held at Savannah, Macon, and Augusta, and he has presided in a number of cases of national importance. Judge Speer is the author of Speer on Removal of Causes, Little, Brown & Co., Boston. His decisions are noted for a strong and lucid style. He was eight years trustee of the university of Georgia, and although a member of the Methodist church is the president of the law school of Mercer university, the principal Baptist college of Georgia.

**JAMES D. STETSON**, vice-president of the American National bank, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., May 31, 1846, and lived in that city until 1863. He was educated at the private schools there, and later at Oglethorpe university, which he attended for two years, reaching the sophomore class. In the autumn of the year

last mentioned he enlisted in the Georgia state troops, being mustered into the McIntosh light infantry. He entered the Confederate service as a private, was afterward elected first lieutenant of his company, and served in that capacity all through the war. He spent the most of the war period in Macon, attached to the quartermaster's department, but was captured in November, 1864, by a troop of Sherman's soldiers. He effected his escape the evening of the day on which he was taken prisoner, reaching his quarters little the worse for the unpleasant experience. At the close of hostilities he located at Milledgeville and there engaged in mercantile business until 1867, when he removed to Baltimore, Md., staying there one year, and at the expiration of that term he journeyed to Savannah, where he took a position with J. W. Lathrop & Co., cotton factors. He remained with them until 1873 and then went to Hawkinsville, Ga., where he organized the Hawkinsville Bank & Trust company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. He was elected cashier of this company and served as such until 1891, in which year he came to Macon, to become the vice-president of the American National bank, which was opened April 2, 1891, with a capital of \$250,000. In that year he was chosen vice-president of the Hawkinsville Bank & Trust company, and on the death of C. T. Lathrop, in September, 1893, was made president of that institution. In addition to holding these important offices Mr. Stetson is a director of the National Security, Loan & Abstract company of Macon, and of the Georgia & Alabama railway company. He also served several years as commissioner of Pulaski county. He is a staunch democrat, but takes no active part in politics, and is also prominent in church affairs, being a deacon of the Tatnall Square Baptist church, Macon. He is also a trustee of Mercer university, and chairman of the prudential committee of the board of trustees of Mercer university. Mr. Stetson was married in 1872 to Eugenia, daughter of Maj. John H. Pate, a Georgian by birth, who served as major of the Forty-ninth regiment of Georgia troops in the last war. Mr. Stetson and his wife have four children—three sons and one daughter. His father was Daniel B. Stetson, who was born in Cohasset, Mass., in 1810, and in his boyhood was apprenticed to a brick mason, but ran away to sea. Landing at Portsmouth, Va., at a subsequent date, he went to work as a contractor, one of the buildings he erected at that point being the old Seaboard & Roanoke freight depot, which was burned when Norfolk was evacuated by the Confederate troops in 1861. While a resident of Portsmouth he married Edith Wyatt, daughter of Maj. Wyatt, an officer of the revolutionary war. Daniel B. Stetson came to Georgia about the year 1842 and located in Milledgeville, where he was a merchant up to the breaking out of the war. He then retired from active business, but remained in Milledgeville, dying there in 1865. He was for some time judge of the inferior court of Baldwin county, Ga. His wife survived him many years and died in 1884. One of their sons, William S., was a lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Georgia regiment, and fought all through the war. He was captured at the fall of Vicksburg, but paroled shortly afterward. He was severely wounded in the leg during the battle of Kennesaw mountain, July, 1864, and was again wounded by a piece of shell at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., the last battle of the war. He now resides in Florida. The Stetson family is of English origin, the emigrant ancestor reaching America in the Mayflower. James D. Stetson is highly esteemed in financial circles, his judgment and advice in monetary matters being eagerly sought and greatly valued.

MR. W. P. STEVENS was born in Baldwin county, Ga., March 31, 1859. of English parentage, and the youngest of three brothers. His parents were Henry and Matilda Stevens (for whose sketch see that of Henry Stevens, Baldwin county). After receiving a thorough education, he crossed the water and visited

his father's old home, and spent quite a while prospecting among the clay industries of Great Britain. On his return he accepted a position as superintendent for Stevens Bros. Co., Stevens Pottery, Ga., which position he held with credit until his father's death, at which time he launched out on his own account, in the saw and planing mill business and merchandising, in which he was successful and made money. After cutting all the timber contiguous to his mills he disposed of his interests in this line, formed a company, consisting of himself and two brothers, W. C. and J. H. Stevens, of Stevens Bros. Co., and built a sewer pipe plant at Macon, Ga., and commenced the manufacture of sewer pipe, fire brick, flue goods, etc., under the name of Henry Stevens Sons Co., the subject of this sketch being elected general manager and treasurer.

By never-failing courage and tenacity, and not knowing what "fail" means, Mr. Stevens soon built and equipped a modern plant, furnished with the best machinery, and by his shrewdness and foresight, the plant has been a success since its inception, and has not shut down since it was started, except for repairs.

Mr. Stevens married Miss Emma G. Stephens, a daughter of John W. Stephens and C. A. Stephens. Her father belonged to a well-known Mississippi family, and died in Nashville, Tenn., while in the Confederate service. To them three bright and beautiful children have been born: Estelle, born Sept. 2, 1885; Fannie, born Aug. 27, 1888; and William Park, Jr., born June 25, 1892. Mr. Stevens claims that to his wife is due a great deal of the credit for his successful business career. He is charitable and courteous, but stern and positive in business transactions; says "No" without changing, and is what all practical business men, with whom he has dealings, term a shrewd and conservative business man. Mrs. Stevens is a prominent member of the Methodist church.

H. C. TINDALL, president of the Macon Hardware company, and a man of fine business ability, is a son of Henry W. Tindall and Judith McKey. His father was a native of Georgia, having been born near Augusta, in 1811. He was there reared to manhood, and in his early years removed to McDonough, Ga., where he embarked in the mercantile business and where he married, as above, the daughter of T. W. McKey. In 1846, he established himself in Macon, where he passed the remainder of his days, a leading spirit in the commercial life of the city. He was a man of exalted piety, and lived a life devoted in its religious bearing to the Methodist church. H. C. Tindall received his literary education in the schools of Macon and began his business career at fourteen years of age, in the wholesale establishment of Seymour, Tinsley & Co. Remaining with them five years, he concluded to invest his savings in that which always brings the best returns—an education. Having neither time nor inclination for a classical education, he concluded to take the course at Eastman college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He spent the summer of 1873 in that beautiful city, and graduated in the business course with honor. After he had been awarded his diploma, he was offered a good situation, through the college, with a large house in New York, but being thoroughly southern in his tastes, and having many ties at home that he could not sever, he refused the offer. Immediately upon his return to Macon, in September, he was given a place as bookkeeper with the wholesale house of Campbell & English, where he remained twelve years. He afterward became partner in the firm of wholesale tobaccoists, Campbell, Tindall & Co., which he left only to become partner in the larger business of the wholesale firm of Campbell, Van Syckel & Co. By the death of Mr. Campbell the firm was changed to Nussbaum, Van Syckel & Tindall. This firm eventually merged into a stock company under style of Macon Hardware company, and Mr. Tindall is now its president. He was for two years