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county, Ga., in 1859, by whom he has had no children. Mrs. Pullen is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and Mr. Pullen is a member of the Methodist church, of which he has been a steward for twenty-five years.

BALDWIN COUNTY.

JOHN T. ALLEN, judge of the county court, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., son of James Troup Allen, was born at Mt. Zion, Hancock county, Oct. 24, 1861. His father is, and all his life has been a farmer in Hancock county. During the late war he was a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate service, and remained until the surrender.

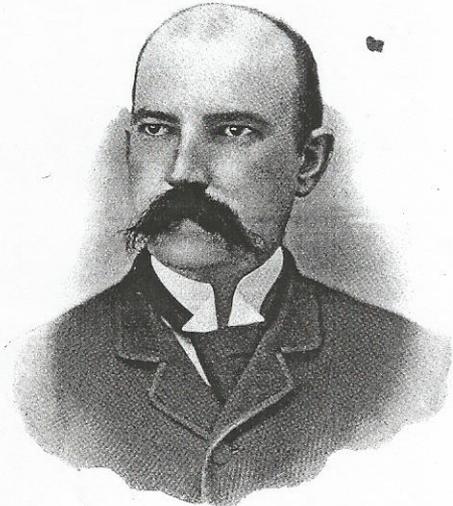
Judge Allen was raised on the farm, and received such education as the near-by schools could give, and in 1880, when the middle Georgia military institute opened its doors at Milledgeville, he entered that institution, graduating from it in 1883. He then entered the law department of the university of Georgia at Athens, from which he graduated in 1884, and was at once admitted to the bar, but returned to his home at Mt. Zion. Early in the ensuing year he came to Milledgeville, and in April formed a law partnership with Hon. Robert Whitfield, which still continues. He is a well-read and able lawyer, creditably sustaining the dignity of his judicial position, to which he was elected in 1889, and after serving four years was re-elected.

Judge Allen was married Nov. 27, 1890, to Miss Hattie, daughter of H. E. Hendrix, of Milledgeville, by whom he has had three children: Marion, Isabelle A., and Gladys Pernita. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a royal arch Mason, and affiliates with the Presbyterian church.

JOHN A. CALLAWAY, physician and surgeon, Milledgeville, Baldwin county, was born in Milledgeville, Aug. 17, 1858. His boyhood and youth were spent in the city, and he received his primary and preparatory education at its excellent schools. He afterward attended Mercer university, from which he was graduated in 1877, and then began the study of medicine. After careful preparation he attended lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1881, and returned to Milledgeville, where he located and has since practiced his profession. Dr. Callaway is a man of natural ability, and of more than ordinary skill as a surgeon. Personally he is a very pleasant and most affable gentleman, and universally popular. He is a member of the state medical association.

Dr. Callaway was married in 1882 to Miss Bessie Fleming, a union which has been blessed with two bright sons—Leon and Thomas. He is a member of the masonic fraternity and a member of the Baptist church.

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, president of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., was born near Macon, Bibb Co., Ga., Oct. 18, 1849. When eight years old his father moved to Columbus, Ga., where he received his primary education. Later, in 1869-70, he attended the university of Virginia. Soon after leaving the university he began teaching school, filling engagements in Clinton, Jones Co., and in other small country towns until 1877, when he located at his old home in Columbus, where he remained seven



P. J. CLINE.

years. In 1884 he was elected principal of the State normal school, Jacksonville, Ala., which he held two years and was re-elected, but he declined because of the earnest and urgent solicitations of leading citizens of Columbus, Ga., to return to that city and establish a high grade girls' school. In response to this urgent solicitation he went to Columbus and opened the school. He met with phenomenal success, the attendance soon reaching 150 pupils, demanding a faculty of ten teachers. He was principal—equivalent to a presidency—of this school until 1891, when he retired to accept his present position. He was elected secretary of the Georgia State Teachers' association in 1887, and served one year, and in 1888 he was elected president. For a number of times he has been chosen or appointed by the association as an essayist—unfurlingly meeting every expectation. As a practical educator, and one commanding the fullest confidence of the public as such, President Chappell doubtless has equals, but he has few, if any, superiors.

President Chappell was married in 1883 to Carrie, daughter of the late G.H. Brown, Madison, Ga., for many years president of the Madison female college. She died childless in 1886, and in 1891 he contracted a second marriage with Etta, daughter of Dr. J. Kincaid, Rome, Ga., by whom he has had two children—Cal-mese, deceased, and Cornelia.

PETER J. CLINE.—Industry and economy, when accompanied by intelligently directed enterprise, will generally win under any surroundings; but there now and then occur cases of more than ordinary success and interest. One of the most conspicuous of these, as well as one of the most instructive, is that of Peter J. Cline, merchant-farmer and stock raiser, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga., son of Peter and Bridget Cline, who was born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1845. His parents were natives of County Roscommon, Ireland, and the subject of this sketch was the only one of the children born in this country. Mr. Cline's father, a teacher by profession, emigrated to this country in 1843 and settled in Augusta, Ga., where, by his unusual ability he soon attained prominence and influence and position in the city government. About three years afterward he sent for his family, and two years later, in 1848, he died, aged thirty-nine years. His widow was born in 1813 and died in 1853. Both were devout Catholics.

On the death of his parents Mr. Cline was placed under the guardianship of his sister, Miss Mary E. Cline, who with himself were the only surviving members of the family. He was sent to Sharon, Taliaferro Co., Ga., to school. While he was at school his sister married Patrick Otis, of Augusta, Ga., and after his return from school he was "cash-boy" in a dry-goods store for some time in Augusta. In February, 1861, he was sent to St. Vincent college in Pennsylvania, where he remained until July, 1864, when he left there and started home. By the time he had reached Louisville, Ky., his money gave out, and having no friends, and knowing no one through whom to get a passport, he sought employment, which he finally obtained on the railway, and worked his way as a brakeman to Nashville. In that city, having some friends, he secured a situation in a crock-ery store and retained it some considerable time. Himself and other "southern boys" there were very closely watched, but the national characteristics of impulsiveness and impetuous courage caused him to be more closely watched than others, and involved him in several fights with the Federal authorities, and finally five weeks' incarceration in jail—and he was really threatened with more serious punishment. Through the influence of kind friends he was finally released, and there being no railway transportation, he left Nashville as quickly as possible for Augusta by wagon, via Atlanta. On reaching Augusta he obtained a situa-

tion in a dry-goods store, which he kept until December following, when he went to Crawfordville, Ga., where he clerked several months. In 1869 he went to Atlanta, where he entered the employ of John Gannon in his dry-goods store, and remained about a year. Returning to Augusta he clerked awhile and then formed a partnership with J. P. Quinn and sold silks and broadcloth in South Carolina with horse and wagon—a portable store. Starting with a joint capital of \$150, he made \$1,400 in between four and five months. He now "struck out" for bigger things. In September, 1870, he and his partner began business in Milledgeville under the firm name of Cline & Quinn, and in 1873 established a branch store, with Mr. Quinn as manager in Eatonton, Ga. In 1875 the firm, with \$23,000 cash capital, dissolved. Their success had been phenomenal from the beginning; a very striking example, as well as affording the greatest encouragement to young men ambitious of success in any line of human endeavor. Turning his attention to husbandry, he has been no less successful and prosperous; and here, also, sets an example which thousands of southern farmers would do well to emulate. He has a large grass farm, is the largest hay producer in that part of the state, and is making money at it. In addition to this he has one of the largest and best blooded herds of Jersey cattle in the south—no better pedigree in the country—in which he takes just pride, as well as realizes large profits. When southern farmers "wake up" and work up to the great possibilities of their section there will be tens of thousands like the enterprising subject of this sketch. It was hardly possible that a man of Mr. Cline's practical business qualities should be entirely overlooked by his fellow-citizens—so he has been elected to the mayoralty of Milledgeville, been a member of the board of trustees of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, a director in the bank, and was appointed by Gov. Northen a member of the board of commissioners to the colored school at Savannah—all through the urgent solicitation of friends. He has always been an active temperance worker, and although not a prohibitionist has never taken a drink of whisky. How much of his success may be credited to that?

Mr. Cline was married in 1874 to Miss Katie L., daughter of Hugh Treanor, of Milledgeville, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living. The mother of these, a devout and exemplary member of the Catholic church, died in August, 1884. Subsequently he married a sister of his first wife, who has borne him six children, of whom five survive. Mr. Cline and wife and family are devout and influential members of the Catholic church.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COOPER, farmer-merchant, Stevens Pottery, Ga., son of William M. and Millie (McGinty) Cooper, was born in Muscogee county in 1837. His father and mother were both born in 1811; the former died in 1866 and the latter in 1886, and both were devoted and devout members of the Primitive Baptist church. They were the parents of eight children: Mary, wife of James T. Robinson; Melinda, wife of W. R. Fenn; Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Emily, widow of Mr. Etheridge; Catharine, deceased; James, died at Goldsboro, N. C., while in the Confederate service; Elizabeth, wife of W. C. Patterson; Gatsey, wife of W. F. Partee.

Mr. Cooper's parents moved to Baldwin county about 1845, so that he was raised and educated in the county of which he has been a citizen fifty years. On attaining to manhood he began farming, but in 1862 enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Conn, went to Virginia and was discharged. He re-enlisted under Col. (afterward Gen.) Doles, serving six months; next under Capt. Lofton, and later, for awhile under both Capt. Beman and Rutherford, and was

M., the subject of this sketch; Annie E., wife of M. Kidd; Susan E., widow of M. R. Bell; Perry J., who was a soldier in the Confederate army; George F.; Jefferson, drowned when thirteen years old; Mary, deceased, and Warren.

Mr. Edwards was reared in Milledgeville, where he was schooled until he was seventeen years old, when he was made overseer of his father's plantation. He remained there until the civil war began, when he joined the state troops and served six months under Col. Robert T. Harris. He then enlisted in the Confederate service, and gallantly participated in some of the most important battles of the war, among them Vicksburg, seven days' fight around Richmond, Knoxville, Murfreesboro, Missionary ridge, Powder Springs, Kennesaw mountain, and the battles around Atlanta, remaining in the service until the surrender, losing no time in hospitals or by furlough. His father had 6,000 or 8,000 acres of land, and on this on his return home he commenced farming. Of the corn he raised he sold 100 bushels for \$250, which was the foundation of his present estate. In 1873 he was made deputy sheriff and served four years, and in 1885 he was elected treasurer of Baldwin county, to which he has been continuously re-elected since, the highest testimony possible as to his business capability and integrity. He is now operating thirty hands on the farm, and is accounted one of the best farmers, as well as one of the solidest and most influential of Baldwin county's citizens.

Mr. Edwards was married, in 1869, to Miss Bessie, daughter of Robert Himes, Franklin county, Tenn. Four children have been the fruit of this union: Himes M., William Stroud, Mattie T., deceased at six years of age, and Bessie. Mr. Edwards is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Master Mason, and Mrs. Edwards is an active working member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES W. ENNIS, ex-sheriff, farmer, Milledgeville, Ga., son of P. M. and *(Bessie) Evans*, was born in Baldwin county in 1845. He grew to manhood on the farm, and enjoyed very good educational advantages at the country schools and in Milledgeville. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Baldwin county, and died in 1891. His mother died in 1882. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist church. On reaching manhood he engaged in farming, which he has made the principal pursuit of his life. In 1863 he entered the Confederate service as a member of the governor's horse guards, Capt. Nichols, and continued in it until the close of the war. He was a participant in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and many others—in all fourteen engagements in twelve months, besides numerous skirmishes. Early in 1865 he was captured and sent to Hart's island, N. Y., where he was detained until June 19, 1865. He reached home July 3, to find his father's farm nearly devastated—stock and provisions all gone, the Federal army having passed over it. In 1875 he embarked in the saw-mill business, which he successfully followed until 1879, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He was continuously re-elected until 1895, having served for sixteen consecutive years. While discharging the responsible duties of sheriff so efficiently as to be continued so long in it, he conducted his farming with success. His faithfulness and efficiency and the consequent merit popularity could not be better attested than by his prolonged retention in office.

Mr. Ennis was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza F., daughter of George W. and Abia (Lewis) Barnes, natives respectively of Maryland and North Carolina. To them six children have been born: Sonora, Charles P., killed in 1891 by a boiler explosion; Cora; J. Howard, farmer; Ernest and Willie. He is a Master Mason and has filled several offices—senior warden and others—below that of worshipful master, and is a member of the Fraternal Mutual Insurance company. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he has been a deacon for more

than twenty years, and a trustee for a long time, and Mrs. Ennis is a working member of the Ladies' Aid society.

SAMUEL EVANS, cotton merchant, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga., son of Jesse and Rebecca (Cash) Evans, was born in Person Co., N. C., May 5, 1841. His paternal great-grandfather was born in Wales, England, and came to this country and settled in Philadelphia before the revolutionary war, during which he served in the patriot army. Soon after the war he moved to North Carolina and settled in Orange county. Samuel Evans, his son, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, and while yet young came with his parents to North Carolina, where he died in 1840. He married a daughter of Levi Sweeney, whose wife was a Miss Ledbetter. They were natives of Ireland and emigrated to this country about 1775. She lived to be over one hundred years old. The wife of Samuel Evans died in 1852. These old matrons remembered well and recounted vividly the privations and stirring events which occurred during and after the war for independence. A brother of Mrs. Evans—John Sweeney—served during the revolutionary war and was wounded near the Savannah river; for many years the family preserved the old flint-and-steel musket he carried, which is believed to have seen some service during the late war. Mr. Evans' father was born in Orange Co., N. C., in 1808, where he married and had nine children born to him, of whom six were boys: Azariah, killed at the battle of Plymouth; Henry H., wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro, now in North Carolina; John S., killed in the battle of Shiloh; William, who came to Georgia and afterward went to Tennessee, where he died in 1872; Moses D., in North Carolina, and Samuel, the subject of this sketch. The parents of Mr. Evans were industrious farming people, accumulated quite a large property for the times—including but few slaves—and were devoted members of the Primitive Baptist church. When Mr. Evans great-grandfather on his mother's side (Cash) settled in North Carolina he received five square miles of land for a rifle valued at \$75. Mr. Evans' mother was a daughter of Moses Cash, and her mother was an Oakley, this family being related to the Ashley's. She was born in 1810 and was married in 1829. The father died in 1878 and the mother in 1881.

Mr. Evans spent his boyhood on the farm in North Carolina and attending school. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, but on account of a broken ankle was assigned to detail duty, and remained in the service four years—two of which were at the presidential mansion. After the war he engaged in farming for about a year, then, in addition, began the manufacture of plug tobacco, and in 1871 established a business in Milledgeville which he continued three years. At the end of that time he embarked in the heavy grocery and farmers' supplies business and pursued that until 1887, when he entered the cotton commission business, which he has successfully pursued to the present time, at the same time profitably operating a thirty-plover plantation. As a good and progressive farmer and successful business man and an able manager and financier he is not outranked by any citizen of the county.

Mr. Evans was married in 1869 to Miss Zella, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth V. (Anderson) Bumpass, anglicized from the French—de Bumpre. Of thirteen children born to them five survive: Alice L., Addie V., Bessie, Samuel and George C. He is an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity and himself and wife and all the children are members of the Methodist church.

SEATON GRANTLAND, deceased, formerly a citizen of Baldwin county, was during his active life one of the most conspicuous as well as one of the most influential personages of his day. Mr. Grantland was born in New Kent Co., Va.,

June 8, 1782. On reaching a suitable age he was apprenticed to learn the printing trade in the old "Enquirer" office, Richmond, Va., when Thomas Ritchie was its editor. Soon afterward his brother, Fleming Grantland, was also apprenticed, and the two brothers then learned the printer's art. In 1808 Seaton Grantland came to Georgia and located at Milledgeville, and was followed the succeeding year by his brother Fleming. Milledgeville had a few years previously been made the capital of the state, and in 1807 the general assembly held its first session there. In 1809 the Grantland brothers commenced the publication of the "Georgia Journal," which soon established a character for uncommon editorial ability, and under the management and editorship of Seaton and Fleming Grantland became a leading and controlling power in Georgia politics. In the struggle between William H. Crawford and Gen. John Clark for political supremacy the "Journal" espoused the cause of Crawford. Fleming Grantland was elected to the state senate without opposition. But his life was short; he died in 1839 when only twenty-nine years of age. Upon the death of his brother Fleming Mr. Grantland sold the "Georgia Journal." Later in the same year, however, with the late Richard McAllister Orme, he established the "Southern Recorder," and was its editor until 1833, when he sold out to Miller Grieve, who had married his niece, Miss Sarah Caroline, daughter of his brother Fleming. Mr. Grantland was a strong and fearless writer, and still opposing the Clark party with gloveless hands, under the battle-cry of "Troup and the Treaty," carried the first direct election of governor by the people—in 1825—by electing George M. Troup over John Clark. It was a bitterly and hotly contested struggle—a veritable "battle of giants"—but was a grand triumph for Troup. Mr. Grantland was twice elected a representative to congress—1835 and 1837—when the election was by general ticket, and it is worthy of remark that his membership was contemporaneous with that of some of the grandest characters which adorn the nation's history—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Jackson, Benton, Cass, John P. King, Forsythe, Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and scores of others. He retired after this from active politics, his only subsequent service being as one of the electors for Georgia in the presidential election in 1848, when he cast Georgia's vote for Taylor and Fillmore at the capitol in Milledgeville. He was opposed to secession and lived until near the end of the war, his life closing October, 1864, at his long-time home at Woodville, near Milledgeville, aged eighty-two years. When he came to Georgia he brought his mother—then Mrs. Caroline Goodwyn—with him. She died in 1851 and was ninety-one years old.

Mr. Grantland was twice married. He was first married to Miss Ann Tinsley, of Virginia, by whom he had three children: Fleming, a physician, to whom was given the best possible education, partly in Paris; he died in 1854 in the prime of promising young manhood, aged thirty-six years; Susan, now Mrs. David J. Bailey, and Ann V., widow of Charles Du Bignon, now living at the Grantland "old homestead" near Milledgeville. His second marriage was to Miss Katharine Dabney, but there was no issue.

MILLER GRIEVE was born in Edinborough, Scotland, Jan. 10, 1801. His father was named John Grieve and his mother's maiden name was Miller, Miss Marion Miller, a daughter of Dr. Daniel Miller. There were four children: Marion, who married Mr. James McHenry; John, Miller and Callender, who married the late Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, so long the chief justice of Georgia. In 1817, they landed in Savannah, John Grieve and James McHenry to go in the old house of Andrew Low & Co., to ship cotton and rice to England and Scotland. In 1820, John Grieve and James McHenry died of yellow fever in

Savannah, and the balance of the family moved first to Liberty and then to Oglethorpe county, Ga. Miller Grieve read law at Lexington and went into the practice, the law firm being Grieve & Lumpkin. George R. Gilmer was elected to governor over Joel Crawford in 1829, and brought Miller Grieve with him to Milledgeville, Ga., then the capital, as secretary of the executive department and his private secretary; and he remained in that capacity for two years. In 1833 he married Miss Sarah Caroline Grantland, a daughter of Fleming Grantland, and niece of Seaton Grantland; and during the same year he bought out Seaton Grantland's interest in the "Southern Recorder," and with the late Richard McAllister Orme, conducted that paper under the firm Grieve & Orme until 1853. As an editor he was a power, pure, chaste, genial, honest in conviction, frank in statement; and the "Southern Recorder" was then the leading and controlling paper of the whig party. It was regarded, as has been remarked about it, while he was editor of it, that "it was the supreme court of the whig party." Men in different counties would wait its coming to direct what to do, and how to act, and when it did come it was as a remittitur from the supreme court to the court below. He conducted the paper through the Harrison campaign of 1840, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and Georgia cast her electoral vote for Harrison and Tyler. It was the campaign of log cabin, coon skin, green goods, strings of red pepper, and hard cider, against the "sly fox from Kinderhook, New York, named Martin Van Buren; the political magician; agreeable to all men and all measures; 'now I see you, now I don't,' everything in general and nothing in particular. Write a paper meaning one thing at the start, in the middle something else; wind up with still another contrary to either of the first, capable of three constructions and maybe more, and meaning neither, promise anything, and everything,—and when the time came for him to stand, would dodge you sure. Yet smart, and a man not only of ability but of prominent ability."

Mr. Grieve was a power with the "Recorder" in the campaign of 1848. Taylor and Fillmore were the whig candidates, and Cass and Butler, the democratic, and Georgia voted for Taylor and Fillmore. George R. Gilmer was beat out by Wilson Lumpkin, in 1831, for governor, but Miller Grieve left the secretaryship of the governor, or executive department, with a determination to re-elect him, and never did give up until he was re-elected in 1837, beating Ashley.

Miller Grieve was elected as a whig to represent Baldwin county in the Georgia legislature twice—1841 and 1843. He was the chairman of the bank committee of the house, and a powerful aid to Gov. George W. Crawford in bringing up the central bank bills, which were at 50 cents on the dollar to 100 cents on the dollar. George W. Crawford was elected governor in 1843, and adopted his plan. (See report of bank committee, 1841.) Mr. Grieve made an able representative, but declined repeatedly to run again for the legislature, though often urged. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Oglethorpe university, at Midway, Ga., and gave some \$20,000 of his private fortune to build and establish it.

He was for a number of years a trustee of the Georgia Lunatic asylum and president of the board. Dr. Green, the old late and former superintendent, has remarked repeatedly that, but for Miller Grieve and the editorial columns of the "Southern Recorder" he would not have been able to have built the asylum or carried the measures for appropriations through the legislature.

He was the captain of the old Metropolitan Greys, one of the finest military companies in the state.

Mr. Grieve was present and met Henry Clay when he visited Milledgeville in 1844, when Mr. Clay spoke from the corner in front of the old McComb's hotel.

He advocated the subscription by the citizens of Milledgeville of \$100,000 to locate the Central railroad at Milledgeville when W. W. Gordon, its first president, was in Milledgeville urging it. He advocated the building of the state road, Western & Atlantic, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and, in general, was a public-spirited man.

He was offered the minister's position by President Taylor to the Argentine Republic, South America, but declined it. He was tendered by President Fillmore charge d'affaires to Denmark, and accepted it, and went to Copenhagen, taking with him his two oldest boys, Miller and Fleming G., and his nephew, James McHenry Lumpkin.

His wife preceded him to the grave. There were nine children: Miller, Marion, Fleming G., Eliza, John, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Marion, George Gilmer, and Sarah Colleder. The two Marions died in infancy; Mr. John Grieve died at the age of 31 years, and six of the children are still living.

He died in 1878 at the age of seventy-seven years, honored, respected, beloved by all who knew him, an honest man, a Christian gentleman. He is buried in the Milledgeville cemetery.

CHARLES RHODES HARPER, farmer, Meriwether, Baldwin Co., was one of five children born to Robert H. and Eliza Ann (Carter) Harper. The father was born in Hancock county in 1817, and was a big farmer and large slave holder before the war. He served in the state militia during the war, and died in 1884. His wife was born in Putnam county, Ga., in 1819, and died in 1881. They were good, honest, Christian people, who enjoyed the esteem of every one. Mr. Charles Rhodes Harper was born in Putnam county in 1842, and his boyhood days were those of the farmer's lad, with a meager schooling, picked up here and there in the old log school houses. When the war broke out he enlisted in the state militia, where he did duty for six months, and then went out in Company H, Fifty-seventh Georgia regiment. He was attached to Walker's brigade, in the battles of Peachtree creek and Decatur, and was also at the siege of Vicksburg, and his war record is as creditable as has been his private life.

In 1866 he was married to Anna E. Tatum, a daughter of Dudley H. Tatum, a native of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have had born to them seven children, as follows: John B., Fannie E., married; Robert D., deceased; Charles T., a student in the Technological school; Annie E., a graduate of the Milledgeville Normal school; Julia M., and Emma G., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are devout Christians, belonging to the Methodist church, of which Mr. Harper has long been a steward and trustee. Mr. Harper is one of the largest planters in Baldwin county, and owns about 2,100 acres of finely cultivated land. The estate is now managed by his son.

IVERSON L. HARRIS, physician and surgeon, Milledgeville, Ga., son of Hon. Iverson L. Harris, once associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, in his day one of the most eminent members of the legal profession in the state, was born in Milledgeville Nov. 21, 1835. He was raised in his native city, where he enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After preparatory study, he attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical college from 1857 to 1859, graduating the last-named year. Very soon afterward he located in Albany, Ga., where he was when the "war between the states" began. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Governor's Horse Guard, Milledgeville, and served as such six months, when he was appointed assistant surgeon to Phillips' Legion—to which his company had been assigned. After acting in this capacity and command three months he went before

the medical examining board at Charleston, S. C. He "passed" the examination and was appointed surgeon of the Fifty-ninth Georgia regiment, in which position he continued until the surrender—serving a part of the time as brigade surgeon of Anderson's brigade. During the time he was in the army he was in several important skirmishes, and professionally saw much arduous service. Early in 1865 he was captured by Wilson's raiders between Macon and Columbus, Ga., and was held in captivity and returned home. He then went to Macon, Ga., and temporarily retired from the practice, engaged in the drug business, in which he continued five years. In 1872 he returned to Milledgeville in professional reputation, and in his profession, in which he has continued, growing in professional reputation, with constantly extending patronage and financial success. For six years of his existence of the old board of physicians he was its secretary and dean. He has also been a member of the State Medical association. He is at present local surgeon of the Central railway of Georgia, and ranks with the foremost of the members of his profession in the state in scientific attainments and practical skill.

Dr. Harris was married in 1876 to Miss Ida Burnet of Sparta, Ga., and to them have been born two children: Mary F. and William B. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder.

WILLIAM GARDNER HAWKINS, farmer, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga., son of Peterson and Mary P. Hawkins, was born in Baldwin county Feb. 1, 1844. His father was born near Petersburg, Va., in 1813, and when a mere boy came to Georgia and settled in Baldwin county, where he engaged in farming, and which he made his home until he died in 1893. His wife was born in 1826 and is still living—both parents having for many years made their home with the subject of this sketch. They had but two children: William Gardner and Jane Rebecca, who married W. S. Elam, and died in 1882.

Mr. Hawkins was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools of the county. In 1861 he enlisted in the battles at King's school-house and Malvern Hill, where, being seriously wounded, he returned home. In a short time he rejoined his command, but receiving discharge on account of disability he returned home. He resumed his farm work, to which he has since devoted his entire time and attention. He has prospered and has large farming interests, and is regarded as one of the foremost farmers in Baldwin county.

Mr. Hawkins was married in 1874 to Miss Fannie, daughter of D. H. and Frances Tatum, who bore him five children: Bernard H., just finishing his education; Kirby P.; Dudley R.; Mary A. and Willie G. Mrs. Hawkins is a member of the Presbyterian church, is still living. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

WALTER PAINE, clerk of the superior court, Milledgeville, was born in Milledgeville in 1835. He was raised and received his primary education in the city and finished his education at Oglethorpe university, then located at Midway, Baldwin county. At the beginning of the civil war he was in the hotel business in Milledgeville and in June, 1861, enlisted and entered the service, but was discharged on account of physical disability and returned home. He remained at home until January, 1863, when he entered the Georgia reserves as lieutenant, but was at once made captain of Company D, Fifth regiment, continuing in the service until the surrender. He was at Savannah when that city was evacuated, and was afterward in the following engagements: River's bridge; Coosahatchie and Pocotaligo, and was then detailed to accompany wounded soldiers to Augusta

and saw no more active service. After the close of the war he returned to Milledgeville, but soon afterward went to Macon and accepted a clerkship in the freight department of the Central railway, which he held three years. He then returned to Milledgeville, where he engaged as bookkeeper for G. W. Haas, groceryman, with whom he remained for several years. In 1873 he was elected clerk of the superior court, to which office he has been continuously re-elected since.

Capt. Paine was married in 1857 to Miss Gertrude Dashler. She having died, he contracted a second marriage in 1872 with Miss Anna E. Turner. Mr. Paine has one son, Charles H. Paine, who is in the drug business at Valdosta, Ga.

DR. THEOPHILUS O. POWELL, superintendent of the state lunatic asylum, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1827, and when six or seven years of age came to Georgia with his parents, who settled in Sparta, Hancock county. There he was educated largely under the supervision of that very eminent educator, Richard Malcom Johnson, of national fame, and after studying medicine for a time attended lectures at the Georgia Medical college, Augusta, from which he graduated in 1859. Soon after his graduation he located in Sparta and was rapidly advancing in the public estimation when the civil war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-ninth Georgia regiment and served as such until about August, 1862, when he accepted an appointment as first assistant physician to the state insane asylum at Milledgeville. He served as such until February, 1870, when he was appointed superintendent, a position which he has creditably held ever since. While in the Confederate service Dr. Powell was in all the battles around Richmond and many skirmishes. In 1886, in compliance with a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of Georgia, Dr. Powell submitted to that body a very full and exhaustive report of his "investigations as to the increase of insanity in this state, and the most important factors in its causation so far as it has been practicable to ascertain them." This report reflects the highest credit on Dr. Powell's professional erudition, profound study and patient research and placed him high "on the roll of honor" of the medical profession. His great scientific attainments, intelligent considerateness for the unfortunate and conscientious discharge of every duty devolving upon him has commended him to the confidence of the people and of the "powers that be," who are satisfied that no more efficient officer could be found. Dr. Powell is a member of the State Medical association of Georgia and was president of the State Medical association in 1887; is a member of the American Medico-Psychological association and of the National Medico-Legal society, and few, if any members of the profession stand higher than he.

Dr. Powell was married in 1860 to Miss Frances, daughter of Edward Birdsong, of Hancock county, a union blessed with two children: Julia, wife of P. A. West of Baldwin county, and Harriet, wife of John Conn of Milledgeville, Ga. He is a chapter Mason, Scottish rite and a trustee of Milledgeville Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M.

JUDGE LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR was a son of John Lamar and was born July 15, 1797, and from boyhood was a lover of books, reading with good effect almost everything that came within his reach, but had a decided partiality to poetry and other works of imagination. In after life he was distinguished for his attainment in belles-lettres, for the classic purity of his composition, and for forensic eloquence.

In 1816 he commenced the study of law in the office of Joel Crawford at Milledgeville, where he read with great assiduity, and, among other acquisitions,



T. O. POWELL.

became an accurate pleader. Having spent twelve months or more in this office, and wishing to complete his professional education, he repaired to the celebrated law-school at Litchfield, in the state of Connecticut, in which Judges Reeve and Gould alternated in delivering a course of lectures. During a period of thirty years or more the Litchfield school was almost the only institution of the kind, and by far the most famed, in the United States. It was sought by students from almost every part of the union, and from no state, probably, in greater numbers than Georgia.

About the year 1818 or 1819 young Lamar was licensed "to plead and practice in the several courts of law and equity in this state," opened an office at Milledgeville, and not many months thereafter married Miss Bird, the daughter of an eminent physician of that place. Though few lawyers have brought to the bar higher qualifications, he lacked some, and for a few years his prospects were anything but bright. While others with not a tithe of his genius or learning were seen to be reaping rich harvests of fees and crowded with clients, he remained poor and almost briefless. How and why did this happen? Courage, truth and honor were among the most conspicuous elements of his character, and he seemed to have the esteem and confidence of every one. But he could not court clients or solicit patronage; his characteristic independence and legitimate self-esteem would not tolerate even the semblance of unworthy condescension. He doubtless wanted what is commonly called address; he had no turn for frivolous chat, storytelling, anecdotes, etc. In short, he lacked those qualifications on which humbler natures rely for conciliating popular favor.

But there was another peculiarity attached to this gifted young man, which is very seldom seen in persons of his age and fervid temperament. It would seem that the tone of his nervous system was liable to accidental spells of depression, which not only impaired his capacity for social companionship, but, at times, the highest energies of his mind. At the bar and elsewhere, when under the weight of this incubus, he has been known to betray a want of thought and of expertness in the transaction of business, which, to those who knew him best, was astonishing. On one occasion, an important case of his being on trial in the county of Twiggs—a case he had much at heart, and in which he had made great preparation—when in the prescribed order of speaking it became his turn to address the special jury, he arose with perfect self-possession, and having proceeded through an exordium of great appropriateness and beauty, suddenly came to a dead pause. No one knew the cause until he, with humility and confusion of face that betrayed the deep mortification under which he suffered, declared in an undertone to his associate counsel, that he could not proceed, and that the whole advocacy of the cause must fall into the hands of the associate.

In the summer of 1821, his first preceptor in the law having retired from the practice some four or five years before, resumed it, and Lamar became his partner. This co-partnership, by its terms, was limited to three years, and before the expiration of that time Lamar had so many opportunities of exhibiting proofs of his great professional ability that he never afterward wanted clients or fees.

Mr. Lamar doubtless had ambition—a legitimate ambition—to acquire, by meritorious actions, that fame and fortune which may at all times be justly awarded to useful and brilliant achievements; but he had an insuperable aversion to catching office as a mere fortuitous windfall, or getting it by surrendering himself to the arbitrary management of a political party. Under the influence of such generous self-denial, he more than once refused his name as a candidate, when success was little less than certain. This conduct when Thomas W. Cobb—about the fall of

1828—became a candidate for the bench of the Ocmulgee circuit, will serve to exemplify some of the lofty traits which belonged to the character of Lamar.

Mr. Cobb was an experienced and confessedly an able lawyer—had been for many years a respectable member of congress, desired to continue in the public service, but in the decline of life preferred a station nearer home. That popularity, however, which carried him three terms to the house of representatives, and afterward to the senate of the United States, now forsook him. He was beaten on joint vote of the general assembly, by a large majority; but for some cause, best known to himself, his successful opponent (Judge Eli S. Shorter) within a few days resigned the commission of judge, and the vacancy had to be filled. Cobb's friends again presented his name, and Lamar was importuned to offer as the rival candidate. Had he consented, his election was morally certain; but he had becoming respect for Mr. Cobb's seniority and past services, was no stranger to the unworthy motives of those who were most intent on a second defeat, nor to the plasticity of that illy-organized college of electors, the general assembly. His refusal was peremptory, and Mr. Cobb was permitted to take the office he so much coveted.

Before the term for which Mr. Cobb had been elected expired, his death made a vacancy which Mr. Lamar could honorably consent to fill. He came, then, into office on such conditions as met his approbation, and continued until the day of his own lamented death to discharge its duties with signal ability, and with public applause which few in judicial stations have had the good fortune to receive.

The melancholy event of Judge Lamar's death (occasioned, as it was, by his own hand) filled the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances with lamentation and astonishment. He was yet a young man, with sufficient wealth for entire independence, unequalled popularity, a wife and children on whom he doted; no man, indeed, seemed to have more to attach him to life. To the inquiry everywhere made, "What could have caused the suicide?" no satisfactory answer was given. Some supposed it to be religious frenzy, originating in recent and deep impressions on that subject. One who knew him intimately has assigned that which was probably the true and only cause—insanity, resulting from accidental derangement of cerebral organism. The disease of which the judge died may, therefore, be assumed as a natural one, and as explicable, on pathological principles, as apoplexy or any other malady of the brain.

Whatever may have been predicted of the eventful career of Judge Lamar, had he lived longer and been placed in congress, or on some other theater favorable to the display of his splendid oratory and ardent patriotism, it is admitted that, both at the bar and on the bench, he attained the first rank. He presided with great dignity, and was most effective in the dispatch of business. No one who knew the man ever ventured on an act of rudeness or disrespect to his court; yet every person whose department was worthy of it had unflinching assurance of his kindness. His lectures of instruction to the grand juries, at the opening of a term, were delivered in admirable style; and his charges to special and petit juries, engaged in the trial of difficult and much-litigated cases, might well serve as models to any bench.

His manners in public and private life were wholly free from useless formality, but frank, bland and refined. He left a young family of sons and daughters (one of his sons, L. Q. C. Lamar, became United States senator from Mississippi, secretary of the interior under Mr. Cleveland's first term, and a justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The above and foregoing is from the pen of his law partner, the late eminent Joel Crawford, and this testimony, from one so competent, establishing the high rank of Judge Lamar in the profession, and also as a citizen, the attempt to improve

the picture would be vain; no room is left for art or friendship to throw further light on a character so nobly molded. He was truly a man of great moral elevation, and universally beloved. His sensibilities were very acute, and his vocation, and universally beloved. His sensibilities were very acute, and his emulation was entirely unselfish. Aiming to extend his nervous system, resulting intellect to the verge of possibility, he overtasked his country and his friends of a pattern of in that deplorable act which deprived his country and his friends of a pattern of excellence. His fame secure, his virtues without a blemish, his memory will ever remain dear to the people of Georgia, and to all who can appreciate an exalted nature. He is buried in the beautiful cemetery at Milledgeville, Ga. A handsome monument, in the form of an obelisk, twelve or fifteen feet high, has been erected by the members of the bar over his remains, on which is the following inscription, which is said to have been from the pen of the late Judge Iverson L. Harris:

"Sacred to the memory of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, late judge of the superior court of the Ocmulgee circuit, who, during a brief period of four years, discharged the duties of that high office with probity, firmness, efficiency and unquestioned reputation. The devoted love of his family, the ardent attachment of personal friends, the admiration of the bar, and the universal approbation of his enlightened friends, the admiration of the bar, and the universal approbation of his enlightened friends, the admiration of justice, attest the goodness and greatness of one arrested by death too early in the bright career in which he had been placed by his native state.

"Born, July 15, 1797. Died, July 4, 1834."

W. R. ROBISON, physician and surgeon, Milledgeville, Ga., son of William H. and Elizabeth Robison, was born in Washington county, Ga., in 1843. The family is of old Virginia stock, but his father was born in Washington county and followed farming all his life. His father's brother, Samuel Robison, was a brigadier-general in the Indian war, and was a member of the general assembly twenty-two years in succession.

Dr. Robison was educated in part in Washington and Hancock counties. On July 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifteenth Georgia regiment, and served as such two years, and was then elected second lieutenant and, six months later, first lieutenant. He served in this capacity until near the close of the war, at which time the Confederate ranks were so depleted from such long marches and terrible battles, the companies were consolidated, when he was made captain of Companies G and K, holding that rank when he surrendered at Appomattox. Among the important battles in which he bore an active and gallant part were: Yorktown, Seven Pines, seven days' fight around Richmond, second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Knoxville, Gettysburg, Chickasaw, Wilderness, Sailor's creek, and Appomattox. While in the army he was wounded three or four times, but was never in a hospital, and had but two short furloughs. After the surrender he walked home from Appomattox, made a crop that year, and farmed the three following years. In 1868 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. G. Shinholser, from which he graduated in 1872 at the Georgia Medical college, Augusta, from which he graduated in 1872. He located immediately at Toombsboro, Wilkinson Co., and continued there. He located in profession and selling drugs until 1881, when he moved to Milledgeville, to practice with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. G. Shinholser. Dr. Shinholser died about a year later, leaving three children to rear, when Dr. Robison moved to the farm in Washington county, where he lived five years—practically abandoning his practice. Having discharged this self-imposed sacred duty to abandoning his practice. Having discharged this self-imposed sacred duty to these dependent orphans, he returned to Milledgeville in 1886 and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since continued, growing yearly in reputation and extent of practice, and in the popular favor.

Dr. Robison was married in October, 1867, in Wilkinson county to Miss Sallie, daughter of the late Mr. J. G. Shinholser, sister of his deceased partner. Six children were the fruit of this union, but none of them survive. He is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Robison had three brothers in the war: W. F., a member of the north Georgia Methodist conference, who was a chaplain of the Fifteenth Georgia regiment, and is now president of the Young Harris college, McTierre, Towns Co., Ga.; Samuel, who was in the Twenty-eighth Georgia regiment and died in 1862 while in the army; and Milton, who died in 1864 while in the service.

HENRY STEVENS, founder of the great "pottery" establishment in Baldwin county (about ten miles from Milledgeville), Ga., was a son of Walter and Elizabeth Stevens, and was born in Cornwall, England, May 21, 1813. Commencing to work in a pottery when quite young, by the time he was eighteen years of age he had become quite proficient. On reaching that age he engaged as a sailor on a merchant vessel sailing between Liverpool and New York, and followed a sailor's life five years. When twenty-three years of age he came to Augusta, Ga., and accepted a position as foreman of hands at work grading, laying ties, rails, etc., on the Georgia railway then being built between Augusta and Union Point. When that work was completed he was appointed a conductor, and continued as such a number of years. He next engaged in the saw-mill business in Greene county, Ga., and selling and erecting the "Page mill," a double circular saw, which being the first introduced into that part of the state, excited no little curiosity and interest. He had very great success both in his saw-milling business and selling and erecting mills throughout middle Georgia, continuing until 1854. That year he bought a large tract of timber land—virgin forest—ten miles south of Milledgeville, in Baldwin county, established a saw-mill plant, and launched out extensively in the lumber business. He continued in it with phenomenal success until 1871. On the land he had purchased was an extensive and very valuable deposit of fireclay, and Mr. Stevens utilized and profited by his early training by beginning the manufacture of sewer pipe, a great variety of pottery, and stone-ware. This enterprise, like his other ventures, proved to be an extraordinary success from the start. Being the only works of the kind in the south, the output having been excellent at the beginning and improved as experience was gained and facilities added, and the management having been exceptionally able the business has grown to enormous proportions. During the war he supplied the Confederate government with many articles needed by the army, knives, shoe-pegs, and Joe Brown pipes, etc., and as a consequence, when Gen. Sherman was "marching through Georgia," his mills were burned and his works leveled to the ground. After the surrender he had nothing but his land, an indefinite amount of Confederate currency, and six or seven dollars in gold. He went bravely to work and rebuilt his mills, and as lumber brought good prices, he very rapidly recuperated and placed his vast and varied interests on the road to their present prosperity and magnitude. The products of the mills and pottery have attained a wide-spread enviable reputation, and are shipped to all parts of the south. Mr. Stevens was more solid than brilliant. Caution and carefulness were happily combined with energy and enterprise, guided by almost unerring sagacity; and added to these were practical business qualifications which guaranteed the success accomplished. Another thing—he carried his religion with him into his business, and in his manifold and varied business transactions, with all classes of people, he never lost sight of his Chris-



Engraved by J.K. Campbell, N.Y.

Henry Stevens

tian obligations and duties. There was always a hearty welcome, a bed in his house, a place and a plate at his table, and money in his palm for the preacher of the gospel of peace. Though remarkably successful in all his worldly pursuits, Christian principle and Christian liberality were a dominant characteristic of his every-day life. An interesting incident which occurred just after the war forcibly illustrates this: A Methodist preacher stopped over night at his house, yet midst the ruins left by Sherman's devastating march. During their conversation the preacher's absolute destitution—want at his home—was made apparent to Mr. Stevens. As already stated, all, and the only, good money he had, was six or seven dollars in gold, and this, true to the generous impulses of his heart, and his profound sense of Christian obligation; he freely gave to the preacher. In 1876 he sold out to his sons, and retired to the quiet enjoyment of a home hallowed by Christian practice, faith and hope.

Mr. Stevens was happily married in Greene county, in 1837, to Miss Matilda, daughter of John and Martha Stevens, formerly of North Carolina, and descendants of early settlers of that state. Her parents started in life poor, but by hard work, close economy and good management, accumulated a small fortune. He died about 1850, and his widow died about 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens eight children were born: Martha Jane, wife of F. M. Bone; Walter Crawford, partner Stevens Bros. company; Annie E., wife of David Brewer; John Henry, partner Stevens Bros. company; Fannie Matilda, died in 1887, wife of Rev. J. W. Glenn, Methodist preacher; Eliza, wife of F. C. Davis, Newton county, Ga.; William Park, treasurer and general manager H. Stevens Bros. company, Macon, Ga.; and one who died in infancy. The mother of the above, a very pious and exemplary member of the Methodist church, born in 1823, died in 1862. Mr. Stevens contracted a second marriage with Miss Carrie, daughter of William Torrance, by whom he had no children. In both marriages Mr. Stevens was exceptionally fortunate and happy. He was an ardent and prominent master Mason, and a most devout and very influential member of the Methodist church, a real working Christian, a steward nearly all his life, and a trustee.

He died Jan. 16, 1883; and his last wife died in 1883.

JOHN HENRY STEVENS, manufacturer, Stevens' pottery, Baldwin county, Ga., son of Henry and Martha Matilda Stevens, was born in 1851. He grew to manhood on the plantation, and received his early education at the common schools of the county, after which he attended Emory college two years. He then engaged in business for himself for awhile; but in 1876 he joined his brothers in purchasing the pottery business established by his father. In addition to the extensive pottery business done by the firm, they cultivate about 1,000 acres of land. They are already doing the largest business in their line in the south, throughout which their goods are shipped; and their business is constantly increasing. Mr. Stevens was married in 1873 to Miss Julia, daughter of A. J. and Talitha (Wright) Webb, a union which has been blessed with six children: Lemma, wife of Lee Crittenden Manley; Henry A., deceased; John H., Jr., deceased; Maggie Mell, deceased; Pearl and Rubie. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, of which he is a steward.

WALTER CRAWFORD STEVENS, manufacturer, Stevens Pottery, Baldwin Co., Ga., son of Henry and Matilda Stevens, was born in Greene county, Ga. He grew to manhood on the plantation, assisting generally on that and in the "pottery" his father was engaged in establishing. He obtained his primary education

at the common schools of Baldwin county, after which he attended Emory college, at Oxford, Ga., two years. In 1876 he and his brother, John Henry, and his uncle, William Stevens, of Sparta, Ga., formed a partnership under the firm name of Stevens Bros. & Co., which they continued with growing reputation and increasing business until the uncle died. They then bought their uncle's interest in the business, and continued the same as Stevens Bros. Company. To meet the rapidly increasing demand for their products, they established an immense additional plant, equipped with the best latest improved machinery, making William P. the general manager and treasurer of the new company, known as The H. Stevens Sons company, Macon. The introduction of this industry by the father, and its subsequent permanent establishment and wonderfully rapid improvement and extension by the sons, demonstrate what persistency of effort and intelligent and well-directed enterprise can accomplish—especially with abundance of the best raw material at hand, and the skill to utilize it.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1872 to Miss Emma Heard, daughter of Wilson and Mary (Wright) Davis, by whom he has had three children, Mittie Irene, wife of Dr. M. M. Stapler, Macon, Ga.; Maria, and one child which died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are prominent and active members of the Methodist church, of which he is a steward.

D. B. SANFORD, lawyer, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga., was born in Greensborough, Greene Co., Ga., April 11, 1839, his family being one of the most influential at one time in that county, and one of the best known in the state. He was educated at the excellent schools in his native county, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Milledgeville, and in 1859 was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court. On the death, soon after, of the principal clerk, he was commissioned by the general assembly to bring up the unfinished work. Suspending this work, he enlisted, in February, 1861, as a private in the Greene Rifles, at Greensborough. The company was assigned to Phillips' legion; later he was elected first lieutenant of Company A of that legion, and in 1864 he was commissioned as captain, holding the rank until the close of the war. Among the important battles in which he was a gallant and efficient participant were: Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Wilderness, and Sailor's Creek. After being twice wounded at this last-named battle, he was captured and sent to Washington, D. C., where he was detained until August, 1865, when he was released. On his return home he studied law, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar. He located at once at Milledgeville and resumed his work on the supreme court records. In 1873 he was elected ordinary of Baldwin county, an office which he held by re-election four terms—sixteen years—during all of which time he successfully practiced his profession. In 1889 he was appointed county commissioner, and in January, 1895, he was reappointed. Mr. Sanford is now, and for ten years has been president of the board of trustees of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, and also has for ten years been a director of the Milledgeville Banking company. His retention of these several important and responsible official positions is conclusive proof of his capacity and fidelity, and of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Sanford was married, in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of D. B. Stetson, deceased, a union which has been blessed with two children—Daniel S., in the land office in Oklahoma, and Elizabeth E.

ROBERT WHITFIELD, lawyer, Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., Ga., who was born there in 1852, is one of the rising, as well as one of the most gifted young men of Georgia. His boyhood and early youth were spent—during the "unpleasantness"—on the old family plantation in Jasper county, Ga. In 1867 he entered Mercer university, then located at Penfield, Ga., where he remained two years. He next entered the university of Georgia, Athens, from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, some of his classmates being the following gentlemen, who have also left their impress on local or state legislation: Washington Dessau, Walter B. Hill, Nat. E. Harris, C. L. Bartlett (congressman), Judge C. C. Jones, Rev. J. D. Hammond, Dr. A. S. Campbell, et al. The ensuing year he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately located at Conyers, Rockdale Co., Ga. Six months later he went to Jackson, Butts Co., Ga., so as to be conveniently near Indian Springs, on the account of his health. He remained here three years, doing some practice, and then spent the year 1875 on the plantation in law partnership with Hon. Fleming du Bignon, now of Savannah, which continued until 1884. A year or so later he entered into partnership with John T. Adams, which still exists. In 1878 Mr. Whitfield was elected solicitor-general of Ocmulgee circuit, which comprises the counties of Morgan, Greene, Putnam, Jasper, Jones, Wilkinson and Laurens. This election was for an unexpired term, the incumbent having resigned; but two years later—1880—he was elected for a full term of four years. In 1883 he had again elected to the same office. The following November he resigned, as he had been elected at the October election to represent the twentieth senatorial district in the general assembly. In that body he was made chairman of the committee on the penitentiary, and placed on the committees of general judiciary and lunatic asylum. As a legislator he was chiefly interested in the railway questions before the senate—particularly the lease of the Western & Atlantic (State) railway. He was the author of resolutions for the settlement of the betterment issues with the lessees, defeated at the time, but afterward passed substantially as he introduced them; and he was made chairman of the joint special committee appointed to settle the question, and to whom the resolutions introduced by him were referred. It was while in the senate, in 1889, that Mr. Whitfield had the hard fight—which he won—to secure the location of the Girls' Normal school at Milledgeville; and it was during this senatorial term that Mr. Whitfield developed, by intellectual capacity, great legislative ability and statesmanlike qualities, which have marked him as one of the foremost of the rising young men of the state. In 1890 the people called again for his services, and he was elected to represent Baldwin county in the general assembly, and was placed on the committees on general judiciary, finance, lunatic asylum, and Western & Atlantic railway, and chairman of the special judiciary committee. Mr. Whitfield has always taken a very active part in politics, and has attained to great popularity, prominence and influence. He has served on the democratic state executive committee, and in 1892 and 1894, in compliance with a request of the state committee, stumped the state. In the race for the sixth district congressional nomination he was defeated by his old classmate, Charles L. Bartlett. It may be safely assumed that he has before him a brilliant professional and political future.

Mr. Whitfield was happily married, in December, 1877, to Miss Effie, daughter of the late Judge Charles E. Harris, of Macon. Four children—three boys and one girl—have blessed this union, Robert, Jr., Charles H., Anna and Marion. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.