

Thirty-ninth Georgia regiment, at Big Shanty. With his regiment he served with Gen. E. Kirby Smith through the Kentucky campaign, after which he was made commissary, with the rank of captain, serving as such until the evacuation of Vicksburg. While in that city the Confederate congress abolished the office of regimental commissary. Capt. Brotherton, however, was re-appointed to the same service and rank by the secretary of war, and ordered to report to Maj. J. P. Cummings, general commissary, at Atlanta. He was first assigned to duty in Atlanta; afterward was transferred to Albany, Ga., where he built two packing houses and an abattoir, received all cattle from southwestern Georgia and Florida, and slaughtered and pickled them for the use of the army. From here he was sent to West Point, Ga., where he acted as post commissary for both West Point and La Grange, and issued provisions to troops in transit, and to those in hospitals at West Point and La Grange. Here, also, he received all "tax in kind" from north Alabama and Georgia, and disposed of it under orders, until the surrender. In April, 1865, immediately after the surrender, he came to Atlanta with \$200, with which he bought goods of a Federal soldier, and under the firm name of W. H. Brotherton, began business on the spot where it is to day. His excellent judgment and business sagacity are demonstrated by his owning the property now—one of the most valuable business corners in Atlanta, with a spacious and substantial brick business house upon it equal to any in the city for the business conducted in it, wholesale and retail dry goods and notions. Such a man as Mr. Brotherton could not well be ignored or overlooked in city affairs—so in 1868, he was elected a member of the city council, serving one term. In 1873 he was again elected, and again in 1879-82. Afterward he was elected a police commissioner, and served seven or eight years. Being comparatively young, ambitious and energetic, wide awake and progressive, it may safely be assumed that, in some capacity, he will again be called into the public service, and that the service will be valuable to the city and county. Capt. Brotherton was married in his nineteenth year to Miss Paralee, who was only fifteen, daughter of the late W. M. Williams, of Dalton, Ga.; of the children which blessed this union the eldest, Emma, who died at the age of twenty, was born before our subject was twenty-one. The following survive: Jimmie, wife of Frank A. Small, New York city; William M.; Frank M.; Charles H.; Paralee, wife of George I. Walker, Atlanta; Robert L.; Edgar; Libbie; Harold. Capt. Brotherton is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist church; a steward and trustee of Trinity church, Atlanta, the strongest Methodist church in Georgia, whatever point viewed from. On March 4, 1895, Capt. Brotherton was re-elected to the Atlanta police commission. A beloved and promising brother of Capt. Brotherton's—James M.—who was a lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-ninth Georgia regiment, was killed at Baker's Creek, near Jackson, Miss., April 19, 1863.

BROWN. In the opinion of the late Chief Justice Hiram Warner, the ablest argument ever made before the supreme court of Georgia was made by Julius L. Brown, of the Atlanta bar. The value of this high compliment, proceeding from the most distinguished jurist in the state, is still further increased by the fact that Mr. Brown at this time was one of the youngest members of the profession. Mr. Julius L. Brown was born at Canton, Cherokee Co., Ga., on May 31, 1848. His early boyhood was spent at the country home of his illustrious father, Hon. Joseph E. Brown, subsequently chief justice of the state, governor of Georgia and United States senator. Fired with patriotic lore for the south, which had been overrun and devastated by the Federal army, young Brown, though only a lad of sixteen years, entered the Confederate service, in the ranks of the Georgia cadets, in 1864,



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and suffered the hardships and reverses of a soldier until peace was eventually declared between the north and south. Prior to the war, Mr. Brown resided in Milledgeville, Ga., his father having been called to the gubernatorial chair in 1857. Returning to Milledgeville after the war, the question of completing his education was the first one to present itself to the young soldier. He had been a student at the university high school, in Athens, a military institution of high grade, before entering the Georgia military institute. He was afterward in the Confederate service, and his first resolution on returning home was to enter the state university and complete his studies in that institution. Before doing so, however, he took a preparatory course under that eminent scholar and author, Richard Malcolm Johnson, of Sparta, Ga. Entering the junior class of the state university in 1866, young Brown took an excellent stand from the very beginning, and was graduated with high distinction in 1868, having been honored with a speaker's place in both his junior and senior years. He began the study of law in his father's office in De Kalb county. Before entering upon the practice of his profession, however, he decided to round his legal studies by taking a course of lectures at the Harvard law school. Here he acquitted himself with credit, bearing away one of the honors of the institution, in June, 1870. A pleasure trip of two months followed the arduous labors of the young law student, after which he located in Atlanta, becoming assistant United States attorney to Hon. John D. Pope, and remaining in that position until 1872. His partnership with Judge Pope was dissolved on account of the latter's removal to the state of Texas. Mr. Brown was subsequently made the sole general counsel for the Western & Atlantic railroad, retaining that important advisory position, and doing all the road's legal work, until 1891. Being a thorough student, Mr. Brown was diligent and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and his abilities soon forced their way into general recognition. At his suggestion, the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway was extended through Georgia, and as general counsel of the road for Georgia he drew up the bill which subsequently, in spite of overwhelming odds against him, secured a liberal charter from the general assembly. Though richly endowed with the social and personal characteristics that contribute to popularity, Mr. Brown devoted himself to the practice of his profession without seeking, or giving thought to, political preferment. Though frequently urged by his friends to represent the senatorial district and to allow the use of his name in the race for mayor of the city, he modestly but persistently declined. He also refused to become an applicant for the judgeship of the United States court for the northern district of Georgia in spite of urgent and general solicitation. Applying himself with zeal to the practice of his profession, which was steadily growing each year, Mr. Brown distinguished himself in quite a number of legal controversies, and came out with victorious laurels in nearly all of them. A promoter of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, Mr. Brown procured the charter for that corporation. As president of the mystic organization that gave street pageants each year and closed with a magnificent carnival, Mr. Brown became one of Atlanta's social leaders. But his factors in Atlanta's development, did not end here. He became one of the chief spirits of the North Georgia Fair association, and as president of the Young Men's library association of Atlanta he contributed largely to the growth and success of that institution. An elegant building on Decatur street was erected for the library during his administration. He organized the large coal and iron plants which have prospered under his control, and which are as follows: The Castle Rock Coal company of Georgia, the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing & Investment company,

Col. Buck was a Grant presidential elector from Alabama in 1868, and a member from Georgia in the national republican conventions of 1860, 1884, 1888 and 1892. He has been the chairman of the state delegation in the last three conventions. Since 1882 Col. Buck has been the chairman of the Georgia state central republican committee. He has been a director, secretary and treasurer of the Tecumseh Iron company, Cherokee county, Ala.; president of the Wilson Ridge Ore company, Calhoun county, Ala., and president of the South Atlanta Land company. Though Col. Buck has frequently been a target for his political enemies and many unkind things have been said of him by reason of his influential connection with the dominant party in the gloomy years that followed the war, no aspersion has ever been cast upon his personal honor and no one has ever questioned his loyalty either to principle or to party. Atlanta is jealous of his citizenship and Georgia is proud to own him as her adopted son. Col. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Ellen B. Baker, daughter of Judge H. K. Baker, of Macon, in 1864. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member, and his home-life is that of a man who believes in doing all he can to make it a paradise on earth.

RUFUS BROWN BULLOCK, ex-governor of Georgia, Atlanta, was born in Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, March 28, 1834. When he was six years old his parents moved to Albion, Orleans Co., New York, where his education was completed by graduation from Albion academy in 1850—of whose Alumni association he is now a member. Just at that time the electric telegraph was being constructed and operated through New York state. He became deeply interested in the House printing telegraph system, rapidly gained the mastery of the process, and although only seventeen years of age, took a leading position as an expert. Prescott's History of the Telegraph, and Reid's The Telegraph in America, give extensive flattering notices of him as an expert operator and organizer. It is said that he was the first operator able to read by sound. He was the inventor of the combination printing telegraph instrument, and was the electrician, operator and manager inaugurating the printing telegraph system in New York city, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Albany, New York; Springfield, Mass., and Philadelphia, Penn. His special ability as an executive officer forced him to the front, and he was soon found in Philadelphia in charge of a rival line which broke down the monopoly and brought about a more general use of the telegraph in business and social intercourse. His persistency and untiring industry and energy and his wonderful ability as an organizer attracted the attention of the managers of the express service. His services were secured by Mr. Dinsmore, president of the Adams Express company, and in 1857 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Adams Express company, to extend that service in the south, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. Just prior to the late civil war the Southern Express company was organized with H. B. Plant as president and Mr. Bullock as secretary, and the new company purchased all of the Adams Express company's interests in the southern states. By reason of heavy domestic affliction and impaired health Mr. Plant was compelled to seek rest and relaxation in Europe; and Mr. Bullock, who was made trustee, secretary and superintendent on the organization of the company in 1860, was in the active control of its affairs. Under his direction telegraph lines were constructed on interior routes—primarily to promote the efficient management of that service; but when the regular telegraph lines along the coast were captured by the Federal forces, the interior lines established by his foresight, proved of inestimable value. It was over these wires that communication was maintained between President Davis and Generals Lee,



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Beauregard and Johnston and, also, it was over these same wires that the restraining order was telegraphed by Gen. Sherman from Greensborough, N. C., to the Federal forces which were marching to destroy Macon and Augusta. Under Superintendent Bullock's orders the Southern Express company's agents all over the south took charge of contributions of food and clothing for Gen. Lee's army, which were forwarded free and distributed to the persons to whom directed. Under an order of the war department he was appointed acting assistant quartermaster-general of the Confederate states army in charge of railroad transportation, with the rank of colonel—and as such was paroled at Appomattox in April, 1865. Gov. Bullock's war experience in the telegraph and express business seemed to have imbued him with the spirit of internal improvement—the main spring of his subsequent career. His first service after the war was looking to the welfare of Augusta and Georgia. The war left the south without currency. The land was left, and crops were in the ground, but there was no money with which to move the products. Commercial stagnation prevailed. Gov. Bullock went to New York, where he secured capital, and went thence to Washington city, where he obtained a charter, for a national bank which was soon organized in Augusta, of which he was made a director. Thus Augusta by having \$500,000 in bank notes in circulation a few months after the surrender, gained a vantage ground which gave the boom that placed her in the front rank of southern industrial centers. Not long afterward he became president of the Macon & Augusta railway, and found its affairs were in such a state of prostration he could do nothing without money; so he again applied for aid to his moneyed friends in the north. But the antagonism between President Johnson and Congress as to the methods of reconstruction was so strong and bitter, that the prevailing sentiment was one of opposition to investments in the south. Said New York capitalists: "We prefer not to put our money into a country where there is no civil government. In fact, from one standpoint Georgia is not back into the Union. If you will go home and bring Georgia into the list of well ordered states within the Union, you can have all the money you want." This was the occasion of Gov. Bullock's embarking on the sea of politics. He allied himself with a number of progressive men—a constitutional convention was called and he took an active part in its proceedings. The controlling idea in his mind was to provide state aid to railways with a view to the speedy development of Georgia's resources. The new constitution (1868), embodying and vitalizing his idea by authorizing state aid; a broad, comprehensive and liberal policy in behalf of public schools; and other progressive lines of policy, was framed and afterward adopted by the people. Atlanta was made the capital of the state, and he was elected governor, and a general assembly returned favorable to liberal, progressive legislation. The long and permanent strides Georgia has made are directly traceable to the enactments of that general assembly and Gov. Bullock's administration—an impetus was imparted which subsequent inertia, and attempted obstructive measures have been powerless to impede. Hundreds of miles of railway were very soon built, which, later, stimulated such enterprise in this direction as to advance Georgia to the front in the south. To the legislation of this period is largely due the building of the Georgia Air Line, Brunswick, Albany & Georgia Pacific and the rehabilitation of the Macon & Brunswick. Under his direction as governor and ex-officio president of the Western & Atlantic (state) railway, a scheme was inaugurated by which thirty-three railways in the south made a two-cents-a-mile prospecting rate over their lines which brought thousands south to "spy out the land," with a view to settlement and investment; and under it the famous press excursion in the summer of 1869 was projected. These two excursions did more than had ever been done

country is distinctly set forth in one of the eloquent speeches of Col. Burke, delivered in the city of Boston. Said he: "It may be asked, why do we come here clothed in the trappings of war? I will tell you. Our garb is not unknown to you. You have seen it before in our hands in war, it is brought to you in peace. It recalls memories that are sacred to both of us. You do not ask us to bury these memories; we do not ask you to obliterate ours. There is not a vacant chair in our southern homes that has not its counterpart in northern households. We come to test the temper of our countrymen; to sound their patriotism and sacrifice their animosities on the altar of fraternal peace. Good will in our hearts and the national emblem in our hands is all we have to offer; will you accept them? (Cries of yes, yes, and cheers.) We come to shake your hands in fraternal greeting; we come to break bread with you, and to say to you in the words of Ruth to Naomi, 'Henceforth thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'" The delivery of this speech was greeted with loud acclaim, and for several minutes the widest enthusiasm prevailed. The tour of the guard occupied three weeks. Returning to Atlanta a warm reception awaited them at home. It was realized from the reports that came back to the city that a long step had been taken in the direction of reconstruction, and the credit for this better feeling of brotherhood was due to Col. Burke and to the members of his company. But Col. Burke was not satisfied with this accomplishment. He decided to put forth his efforts to secure the erection of a handsome building to be known as the Memorial armory, and to be commemorative of the trip. A large fair was projected, and the military organizations of the state were invited to be guests of the city. Two hundred ladies agreed to contribute their influence and efforts to promote the success of the undertaking. The fair was a brilliant success. Military organizations came to the city, representing the states of Alabama, Connecticut, South Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Georgia and Illinois. After a successful continuance of the fair for two weeks enough money was realized to purchase a lot and insure the success of the undertaking. Col. Burke resigned the command of the Gate city guard in 1883 to become the chief officer of the staff of Gov. Alex. H. Stephens. He occupied that position until the death of Gov. Stephens a few months later. Subsequently induced to accept the command of the guard for a second time, Col. Burke conceived the idea of making a tour of Europe, and to this end received flattering invitations and assurances of courtesy from France, Germany, Belgium and other European countries. A vessel was chartered and every preparation was made for the trip, when finally the consummation was defeated by official objection. England refused to allow the troops to land on her soil and the enterprise was abandoned. A graceful and ready speaker, Col. Burke has had abundant opportunities for entering public life, but he has never cared for such honors. In a quiet way, however, and in military circles, he has accomplished a great deal in behalf of the city. He was one of the projectors of the first benevolent home ever organized in Atlanta, and fostered the enterprise from which the first \$5,000 was realized for the building up of the Young Men's Library association. His associates on the board of directors were Henry W. Grady, Julius L. Brown, Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., Marshall J. Clarke, and Henry Hillier and others. Col. Burke is a practical church member. His example is that of a dignified, useful, conscientious citizen, successful in his undertakings, and in this light he is admired and respected by all classes in the community.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS CABANIS. In the western limits of Forsyth, the county seat of Monroe county, Ga., stands an old ante-bellum house of the better class, erected in 1842 by Judge Elbridge Gurry Cabanis. This old build-

ing, considered a very fine one fifty years ago, is still a comfortable dwelling, and, as it properly should be, is yet in the Cabanis family, being owned and occupied by the Hon. Thomas B. Cabanis, ex-representative of the Sixth district in congress. It is surrounded by a magnificent grove of ancient oaks, ten acres in extent, which may well be considered historic ground, for many of the most memorable debates ever heard in Georgia occurred in the shade of these old trees. Here, in 1848, Walter T. Colquitt and Herschell V. Johnson, champions of democracy, and Robert Toombs and Alexander Stephens, upholding the standard of the whigs, moved the assembled hosts by their eloquence; and here, in later days, the matelless tongues of B. H. Hill, John B. Gordon and others thrilled the listening crowds. Within one hundred yards of where the old Cabanis homestead now stands was born on Dec. 12, 1832, Mr. George Augustus Cabanis, the subject of this short sketch. He was brought up and educated in Monroe county, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced in Monroe county until April, 1861, when as first lieutenant Quitman guards, Company K, First Georgia regiment, he enlisted and served twelve months. He was in the famous retreat from Laurel Hill, in which Gen. Garnett was killed. On the expiration of his twelve months' term he was assigned to post duty with the rank of first lieutenant in the enrolling service. On Dec. 10, 1866, five years before the civil war began, Mr. G. A. Cabanis married Miss Juliet McKay, of Monroe county, a lady who must have been very beautiful in her younger days, judging from her appearance now; and certainly her refined manner and kindly disposition have endeared her to all so fortunate as to be numbered among her friends. This happy union has been blessed with three children: Edward H., a prominent and rising lawyer of Birmingham, Ala.; Daniel M., cashier of a large national building and loan association; and Miss Juliet, a very bright and attractive young lady, now at the Lucy Cobb institute, Athens, Ga. After the war, Mr. Cabanis returned to Forsyth, and engaged first in mercantile, then in the cotton warehouse business. He remained in Forsyth until 1885, when he was appointed to the revenue service, with headquarters in Macon, Ga., where he remained until 1889. In the fall of 1884, Mr. Cabanis removed with his family to Atlanta, Ga., and was immediately thereafter appointed acting secretary of a national building and loan association, "The Southern Home," just then organized. Not long after the organization of the foregoing institution, Mr. Cabanis was elected a director in the same; and by his close attention to business, and conscientious discharge of the weighty duties devolving upon him, Mr. Cabanis has contributed very much to the wonderful growth and extraordinary success of this association, which now has assets amounting to over \$1,250,000, and local branches throughout the southern states. In 1882, Mr. Cabanis was appointed trustee of the state lunatic asylum by Gov. Colquitt, and has been one of the trustees ever since, except two years, when pressing engagements prevented him serving. He is now president of the board and has been since 1889. Mr. Cabanis is a Knight Templar Mason, and a prominent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Cabanis is a large man, not only in body, but also in the possession of the greater and nobler qualities of heart and soul, which go to make up the full stature of a man. Of hasty temper, quick to resent an injury, he is equally ready to forgive and forget a wrong, or to make the "amiable honorable man" convinced that he has done injustice to another. Generous by a fault, he has no one in distress ever appealed to him for sympathy or aid in vain. Mr. Cabanis loves his family, his friends, and good living, which he has always had. Genuine, unstinted southern hospitality is always found at his home, a handsome new house at Copenhill, one of the prettiest suburbs of

Atlanta; and here may a kind Providence bless him with health, happiness and many years.

JUDGE WILLIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN was born in Decatur, Ga., Nov. 21, 1837, where he lived until fifteen years of age, attending school and then came to Atlanta in company with his parents. Here he continued his studies and completed his primary education. At the age of sixteen years he entered the law office of his father, and after three years' application was admitted to the bar. He immediately formed a partnership with his father, which lasted until the death of the latter in 1875. Judge Calhoun practiced alone from 1875 to January, 1881. In March, 1862, he took up arms in defense of the south, enlisting in Company K, Forty-second Georgia volunteers, and received the appointment of first lieutenant, but was soon after advanced to the captaincy when the regiment was permanently organized. He held this rank throughout the four years' conflict. His bravery in battle was unquestioned and rewarded by substantial recognition since. He was for six months, and captured by the Confederates at the battle of Vicksburg, lasting for six months, and fought seven days in the trenches there; at Baker's creek and the bridge across Big Black river; in the skirmishes on the memorable retreat from Dalton to Resaca, including heavy onsets, in which Judge Calhoun commanded four companies, and the battle of Rocky Face, and at Resaca, where he fought two days continuously and was severely wounded. When the surrender occurred he was en route to Greensboro, N. C., having partially recovered, and with the intention of rejoining his command. As soon as his injuries permitted a long journey, he returned to Atlanta, and resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected to represent Fulton county in the state legislature, and served during the sessions of 1873-74, and 1875-76, being re-elected after the expiration of the first term. In the first session he was appointed on the following committees: General judiciary, corporations and finance; in the second serving two years. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Atlanta, serving two years, in which a high rate of interest there existed a floating debt of \$500,000, on which a high rate of interest was being paid. He finished this at 6 per cent. during his administration, and also improved the sanitary and street paving systems. From 1889 until 1894 he was president of the Confederate Veterans' association of Fulton county. When elected the membership numbered only twelve or fifteen, but when he retired it has increased to 700, and greater interest was manifested in the organization. Judge Calhoun is a master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Georgia battalion in 1890, resigning after a service of three years. In September, 1857, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Oliver, a native of South Carolina. To this union have been given six children: James M., of Ennis, Tex.; Emma C., wife of S. N. Connally, of Atlanta; Mammie Lowndes; William Dabney; Lowndes, an attorney of Atlanta; and Nettie A. One of his brothers, James T., served throughout the war as a settler, Abbeville district, S. C., who moved to Georgia about 1835, locating in Decatur, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he came to Atlanta, resumed practice, and died in 1875. In the Creek war of 1836 he commanded a cavalry company, and subsequently served in both branches of the legislature, and was mayor of Atlanta in 1820-3-4 and 5. Judge Calhoun's mother was Emma Eliza Dabney, daughter of Anderson W. Dabney, a native of Virginia, and a resident of Georgia. They were blessed with six children. Judge Calhoun was elected ordinary of Fulton county in 1884, and has been re-elected, without opposition, ever since. We might say his career is without a flaw. He is highly respected as a citizen, a lawyer and an honorable gentleman.

MILTON A. CANDLER. One of the leading members of the Georgia bar, and a man who has frequently been honored by the people of the state is Hon. Milton A. Candler. Mr. Candler is a native of Campbell county, where he was born Jan. 11, 1837, but his boyhood days were spent in the neighboring county of Carroll. Here the subject of this sketch received his primary education, and remained until reaching the years of mature manhood. In 1852 he became a student at Franklin college, now the state university, graduating with the degree of A. B., in 1854. Having an excellent debater and fond of intellectual employment, having received a great stimulus from his literary course at the university, and especially his debating society, the young student resolved to enter the legal profession. Accordingly, soon after graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Warren Aikin, at Cassville, Ga. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in Fickens county in 1856, launching out into the practice of law at Cassville. In 1857 he located at Decatur, Ga., a small town about six miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia railroad. Here he pursued a course of the peaceful enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice until the spring of 1863, when the martial spirit prevailed over the demands of his profession and he entered the Confederate army as captain of Company A, Tenth Georgia state guard. He continued in the service until the spring of 1864. Mr. Candler, by reason of his strong inherent love of politics, has frequently been forced into the political forum, and numerous honors, in the spirit of the democratic party, have rewarded his aspirations. During the years of 1861-62-63 he occupied a seat in the legislature at Milledgeville. He was also a member of the convention that met at the state capital in the fall of 1865. From 1868 to 1872 he occupied a seat in the state senate. Two years later he was elected to the forty-fourth congress as a representative from the fifth congressional district. He served on several important committees, notably the committee on private land claims and elections. Mr. Candler was recognized as one of the ablest speakers on the floor of congress. In 1870 he was re-elected to the forty-fifth congress, in that body serving as equally as brilliant and patriotic. Returning home from Washington at the close of his second term, Mr. Candler devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He had located his office in Atlanta in 1867, though he still continued to reside in Decatur. Many important cases were voluntarily brought to Mr. Candler on his resumption of the active practice, and his reputation as an advocate daily increased. In 1877 Mr. Candler was married to Miss Eliza C. Murphy, the daughter of the late Hon. Charles Murphy, a Decatur, an ante-bellum congressman, and a delegate to the secession convention, who died on the day that body convened. Mr. Candler has five living children: Charles M., who has been a member of the state legislature, and is now connected with the George W. Davis Manufacturing company in Georgia; Samuel C., who now resides in California as special agent of the United States land service; Florence, wife of C. A. Cowles, of Decatur; Claude and Ruth, unmarried. The father of Mr. Candler, who was a native Georgian, served for several terms in the state legislature before and after the war. His name was Samuel C. Candler, and during the greater part of his life he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits and farming. He was

the congressional executive committee, as chairman of the thirty-fourth district senatorial committee, and of the democratic executive committee for De Kalb congressional seat of the fifth district, and his friends say that his services to the democratic party have been of such character as to deserve reward at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Col. Candier is an able lawyer, quick of perception, prompt practice and precedent, and always courteous to opposing counsel. He was married Jan. 16, 1884, to Miss Lula Garnier, a daughter of the late Col. Isadore who was one of Napoleon's generals. This union has been blessed by the birth of two interesting children, viz. Asa Warren Candier and Allie Garnier Candier. Atlanta, and is a steward of the Episcopal church, south of the city, and was a member and chairman of the lay delegation to the general conference which met in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1890.

E. P. CHAMBERLIN. Among the enterprising and successful business men of Atlanta who shared the vicissitudes of her early misfortunes directly after the war to enjoy, in a well-bestowed measure, her subsequent prosperity, is Mr. E. P. Chamberlin. Mr. Edward Payson Chamberlin was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in the little village of Parishville, on Sept. 16, 1832. His parents, on both sides, were of English descent, and coming to America during the colonial era, his ancestors distinguished themselves by their gallant behavior in the revolutionary struggle. His mother was a near relative of the famous patriot, Ethan Allen, who made perhaps the most romantic record of any soldier in the American revolution. The death of Mr. Chamberlin's father occurred in 1836, at which time the subject of this sketch was only four years of age, he was left dependent upon a widowed mother who had five fatherless children to support. At the age of seven the young lad was bound out to a farmer in the neighborhood, and remained with him, doing the rough work of the plantation, and living on intimate terms with adversity until reaching his seventeenth year. During the period of his service he was permitted to attend school for a few months in each year, mind, however, and one that was quick to receive impressions. Possessed of a bright valuable lessons by observation, and these increased as his opportunities extended. Having relatives in this state, young Chamberlin turned his face toward Georgia in 1849, and came to Stewart county, locating in the little town of Lumpkin. He commenced to clerk for his cousin, Mr. E. E. Rawson, receiving the meager sum of \$150 for his services the first year. Five years later, by reason of his diligent application and faithful devotion to his business, he had not only mastered the details of the establishment, but was offered a partnership in the firm, which he accepted. Though only a mere youth, he had shown a shrewd business sagacity that was far beyond his years, and Mr. Rawson realized that he had made a good investment by taking the young financier into his employ. A year after this combination was formed, however, the partnership in the general merchandise of this partnership, and Mr. Boynton, who entered the Confederate service, was subsequently killed at the battle of Antietam. Being of a delicate constitution, Mr. Chamberlin remained in Lumpkin, taking care of the widows and children, and rendering valuable aid to the Confederacy. During the last six months of the war he acted as agent for the government in purchasing supplies for the

southern army. At the end of the war Mr. Chamberlin, in winding up the affairs of his old business, found that his firm was indebted to New York merchants to the sum of \$18,500. He determined to pay this debt in spite of the fact that he had lost nearly all his merchandise by the war. Having saved a hundred and thirty bales of cotton, he started for New York for the purpose of disposing of it, and there found his intense satisfaction that cotton had risen from twenty cents a pound in Georgia to sixty cents a pound in New York. He was enabled therefore to cancel the debt with only half the cotton, and returned home with the proceeds of the other half in his pocket. He subsequently embarked in the cotton business and became one of the largest shippers in the state. Mr. Chamberlin began his career as a merchant in Atlanta in July, 1866. The city was beginning to emerge from the smoke and ashes of the war by the arrival of such of Gen. Sherman's army as he had left behind. He purchased a home on Washington street and rented a store on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, organized the firm of Chamberlin, Cole & Boynton, the latter member of the firm being a younger brother of his former partner. The dimensions of the store were only 25x200 feet, and they commenced business on a small scale. The establishment grew, however, and after the expiration of two years Mr. Cole withdrew. Subsequently, in 1870, Mr. H. S. Johnson was taken into the business under the firm name of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. The firm remained undivided until 1884, when Mr. Boynton retired, and Mr. E. R. Du Bose was admitted, changing the style of the firm to that of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. In 1878, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly advancing trade, the building was enlarged to double its former capacity, and again in 1885 the present commodious building was erected, and stands to-day as one of the finest mercantile emporiums in the south. It is only due to Mr. Chamberlin to say that the growth of the establishment is largely due to his strict business integrity and to his shrewd financial sagacity. For two years Mr. Chamberlin represented his ward in the city council, serving as chairman of the committee on sewerage. It was during his administration that the present excellent system was inaugurated. Mr. Chamberlin was a director of the first cotton factory ever started in Atlanta, and was a director and promoter of the first cotton exposition in 1881. When elected a director of this exposition he was living upon a bed of sickness in the state of Wisconsin. He hurried home, and at the second meeting of the board asked if it was the intention of the directors to limit the exposition to cotton, cotton fabrics and cotton machinery. On being informed that it was he very promptly refused to serve on the board unless it was made more general in its character, prophesying failure to the enterprise if this was not done. Such was the strength and fervor of his argument that his views were adopted by the board and the result has become a matter of history. Mr. Chamberlin, by reason of his progressive ideas, was made a director in the Piedmont exposition of 1887, and is now a member of the board of the Cotton States and International exposition, the most stupendous enterprise ever started on southern soil. On the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce in 1888, Mr. Chamberlin became one of the most active members of that body. The site of the present building was secured mainly through his efforts as chairman of the committee on location. As an evidence of Mr. Chamberlin's patriotic sense of duty, he had purchased the lot on Marietta street on which the custom house now stands for his own private use, but very promptly transferred it to the city as a suitable location for a government building. For a number of years Mr. Chamberlin has been a steward of Trinity Methodist church, and has twice identified himself with the religious and benevolent demonstration. His influence has always been on the side of morality and good order

and he has always been a loyal and helpful friend to the young men of the city. As a director on the board of the Young Men's Christian association he has demonstrated a profound interest in their behalf. To the young men in his employ his manner is that of a chivalrous Christian gentleman. His ear is always open to their petitions, and his hands are always ready to serve them. Perseverance and faithful attention to his business never fail to receive due recognition from him, and Mr. Chamberlin has one brother, Augustus N., who lives in San Jose, Cal., and one sister, Clara, who is the widow of Lewis E. Hudson, of Whitewater, Wis. For several years Mr. Chamberlin has been a trustee of Emory college. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the masonic fraternity and belongs to the Capitol City Catchings, daughter of Dr. Seymour Catchings, of Lumpkin, Ga. Five children were born to them, one two of whom are now living, a son and daughter, E. P. Jr., and Eva G. In his home life Mr. Chamberlin is kind and affectionate. He is fond of the domestic pleasures of his own fire and prefers them to the more popular amusements of the world. His career in all its phases is full of encouragement and inspiration to young men, crowning the successful enterprises of the merchant with the more ennobling spirit of the ideal citizen.

DR. JULIUS ARTHUR CHILDS, one of Atlanta's most famous physicians, was born on a farm belonging to his father in Mitchell county, N. C., Aug. 13, 1858, and resided there until he was seventeen, attending the schools of the county, relative, in which capacity he was occupied until 1881, when he went to Chester, October, 1885, he entered the medical college of South Carolina at Charleston, the Charleston city hospital and remained there one year. He then located in Greenville, S. C., for a short time; but in October removed to Atlanta, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Childs is a member of the medical society articles to the leading medical journals of the country and holds the chair of January, 1892, to Susan, daughter of the late Daniel Putnam, for many years ordinary of Fulton county. He is a respected member of the medical society and highly esteemed in social circles as well as in the business world. He is of northern extraction, his father having been born in Massachusetts, where he died at the age of seventy-seven. Dr. Childs' mother, Delia Osborn, was born in New York, the daughter of Obadiah Osborn, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and who, when he died, was one hundred and three years of age.

JUDGE MARSHALL J. CLARKE. If the character of the legal profession is determined by the qualifications of its leading members, it may be safely asserted that the culture of the Atlanta bar is well illustrated in the professional attainments of the subject of this sketch. Judge Marshall Johnson Clarke, who has occupied for a number of years a leading rank among the lawyers of the state, is a native of Georgia, and was born in the little village of Lumpkin, in Stewart county, on June 28, 1839. His father, James Clarke, was a man of commanding influence in that section of the state, and was a successful planter as well as a lawyer of prominence and ability. He was a member of the Georgia platform convention of 1850, and one of the most influential and active members of that

body. The Clarke family is of English extraction, the ancestors of Judge Marshall Clarke coming to this country in the early days of the colonial life. The childhood of Judge Clarke was spent in Stewart county. In this connection it may be observed that many of the best families of the state were identified with that section of Georgia. Here the subject of this sketch remained until 1855, when he became a student at Mercer university, one of the finest educational institutions of the south, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination, and then located at Pembroke, Ga. He applied himself with diligence to his collegiate studies and maintained that eagerness for truth that has since characterized his legal investigations and made him one of the foremost members of the Georgia bar. Graduating with distinction from Mercer university in 1858 he returned to Lumpkin, Ga., and immediately began the study of law in his father's home, he having then retired from the practice. After some months of preparation, under the advice and direction of his father, he was admitted to the bar. His father removed to Atlanta in April, 1860, and Mr. Clarke being then yet under age went with him. Some time after he settled in that city, being somewhat scholarly in his tastes and having no natural fondness for the contests of the courtroom he decided to establish there a school for boys. That he might be the better qualified for this undertaking he determined to teach a year and then spend a year in Europe in the study of the modern languages. He accordingly took charge in January, 1861, of a school in Hamilton, Harris Co., Ga. Having taught there ten months he returned to Atlanta. The country at that time was involved in war and he abandoned the purpose of going abroad. In the early spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private in Company II of the Fifty-sixth Georgia regiment. He was subsequently attached to Gen. Tom Taylor's staff as private secretary, and served in that capacity for several months. In December, 1863, Mr. Clarke's health being entirely broken down by the hardships and exposures incident to the Kentucky campaign through which he had just passed, he came to Atlanta under the direction of the command of his regiment and there he remained until he was discharged by executive orders for three months. On recovering he was offered and accepted an appointment in the office of Gen. Ira R. Foster, then the quartermaster-general of the State of Georgia, and continued to discharge the duties of such appointment till the war closed. After the departure of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta only a few buildings remained standing, but the people lost no time in rebuilding their wasted homes. Mr. Clarke was among the first to cast the foundation for the structure of the new city, then in progress from the ruins. He now resolved to devote his life to the practice of his profession and opened an office for the purpose in March, 1866. Diligence and perseverance soon brought his talents into recognition, and influential clients began to avail themselves of his professional services. He remained in the active practice until January, 1885, when he was appointed to the judgeship of the city court of Atlanta. The honor was all the more appreciated because it came unlooked for and unsolicited. He held this position for eleven months and, after the expiration of this time, he was appointed to the bench of the Atlanta circuit. This position he held from Dec. 1, 1885, to Sept. 15, 1893. At the time of his resignation he had still three years and a half before him, having just entered upon a new term. The resignation of Judge Clarke was very reluctantly accepted by Gov. Northen, and many sincere expressions of regret proceeded from the members of the Atlanta bar. Judge Clarke's administration of justice was characterized by a fearless discharge of duty and a firm disregard of personal views. His legal decisions were rendered in a clear and comprehensive style, and never without careful research and deliberation. His legal intuitions served him as splendid aids in the determination of all issues, and his grasp of the real merits

of the various cases that came before him was both rapid and tenacious. His own views, however, were always supported by sound authority, illustrating his marvelous capacity for work and his fidelity as a judicial officer. No judge of the superior court in Georgia ever donned the sacred ermine with less fear or more pronounced fidelity. Few of Judge Clarke's decisions were ever reversed by the supreme court. As an evidence of the exalted opinion in which his attainments as a judicial officer were held by the members of the bar, he had no sooner resigned his seat on the bench than he was urged to make the race for associate justice of the supreme court, in anticipation of an increase in the number of judges on the supreme bench. The amendment to the constitution failed to pass, however, but on the resignation of Chief Justice Bleckley, a few weeks later, his claims were stoutly renewed by his countless admirers all over the state. Judge Clarke has never aspired to political office. His ambition has been purely legal and judicial. In 1868, however, he held for one day the position of secretary of the electoral college. Judge Clarke was one of the early promoters of the Young Men's library association, and, for a number of years, a director in that institution. He has always been the friend of culture and intellectual development, and no enterprise of this character has ever failed to meet his endorsement or receive his active support. The late Judge John T. Clarke, of the Patula circuit, whose sad death in 1889 was the result of a railroad accident, was a brother of the subject of this sketch. As one of the ablest and purest officers on the circuit bench he illustrated, in a marked degree, the same high and conspicuous order of talent that characterized this remarkable family. Judge Clarke, on retiring from the bench, immediately returned to the practice of his profession, and has since established himself in a large and growing civil practice. The duties of his position as judge of the Atlanta circuit were too onerous and exacting and, under the pressure put upon him by increasing litigation and his conception of the duties of a judicial office, he was forced to send in his resignation. Judge Clarke has never married. He is an active and influential member of the Second Baptist church of Atlanta, and to the lofty attainments of the scholar he had added the graceful simplicity of the Christian religion.

REV. DR. THOMAS PARMELEE CLEVELAND, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Atlanta, was born in Washington, Ga., Nov. 19, 1827. He received his early instruction and training at the place of his nativity. He afterward entered the college at Columbia, S. C., remaining there, however, only a few months, and in 1856 went to the famous educational institution at Princeton, N. J., applied himself sedulously to the appointed tasks, and graduated in 1858. Immediately afterward he returned to Georgia, established a small school which he conducted a short time, and then was elected principal of the academy in Washington, Ga., holding this place for one year. Dr. Cleveland now feeling called on to become a minister of the gospel, gave up teaching and decided to enter at once upon preparation for the gospel ministry. He studied at the theological school in Columbia, S. C., for eighteen months, but his mental labors were interrupted by the clamors of secession and disunion. In 1862 his heart, then aflame with the same loyalty that now characterizes his personality, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Tenth Georgia regiment, Semmes' brigade, as a private soldier, and remained in this humble station until he secured his parole at Appomattox court house, Va. He was on detailed duty with the commissary of the brigade, and later with the quartermaster of the brigade. During the last year of the war the clerk of the adjutant having deserted, he was appointed his successor, and remained in this position

until the surrender. In the battle of Savage station he acted as courier for Gen. Paul J. Semmes. When the clouds of disruption disappeared Dr. Cleveland returned home and then went to Madison county, Ga., and preached in that section for the seven succeeding years, and then went to Gainesville, Ga., where he resided twelve years. In 1885 he came to Atlanta and has since lived in that city. Dr. Cleveland served as school commissioner for both Madison and Hall counties, the first one, the latter four years. On moving to Atlanta he resigned this, as well as his pastorate and the state clerkship of the Athens presbytery. He served as a member of the examining committee of the state university for two years under Gov. McDaniel. Dr. Cleveland was married in 1866 to Helen A. Newton, of the late Andrew Howard, of Atlanta, and a niece of John H. Newton, of Athens, Ga. Their lot has often been one of sadness and bereavement, for of the twelve children born to them only four survive. They are: Lillian H., wife of H. P. Aspley, of Atlanta; Mary P., Thomas C., and Fannie H. Dr. Cleveland is a devoted Confederate veteran, and was elected chaplain of the Fulton fund in 1890, and has been re-elected five times. He had three opportunities of becoming chaplain, but owing to the fact that he had not been licensed and could not get a furlough to go home for that purpose, he failed in the first two appointments. During his visit home on a thirty days' furlough he was licensed by the presbytery of Hopewell at Sparta, Ga., April 3, 1864, and then on his return received an appointment from two regiments combined, and would have received his commission but for the closing of the war. He is a deep, earnest, conscientious, solitary thinker, an old soldier "to the marrow," a minister, earnest, genial, and consecrated, a gentleman of the old southern type, and a friend, genial in disposition, lovable in commanding sympathy and generosity, whose hearty hand grasp assures you that all his cordial heart is but a slight response to the soul of love and honor that actuates and prompts it.

ANDREW J. COBB, son of Howell Cobb, was born in Athens, Ga., April 12, 1857. He was brought up and educated in that city, receiving the degree of A. B. at the university there in 1876, and graduating from the law department a year later with the degree of B. L. Aug. 12, 1877, he was admitted to the bar in Athens by Judge George D. Rice, and at once opened an office there, but in Athens was in partnership with Capt. A. S. Erwin, which continued until 1879, when leaving a partnership with Capt. A. S. Erwin, which continued until 1879, when leaving a partnership with Judge Erwin. In 1893 he moved to Atlanta and a year later Vassler & Woolley was added to the firm, which is now Erwin, Cobb & Woolley. Judge Erwin resides in Athens and represents the firm there. Mr. Cobb was city attorney of Athens, Ga., 1887 to 1891, president of the Athens board of education in 1888, and trustee for the city of Athens of the state university during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. He was professor of law in the state university from March 1884 to June, 1893, and is now lecturer on constitutional law and lecturer on contracts in that institution. He is also dean of the Atlanta law school and lecturer on constitutional law, equity and wills. Mr. Cobb is a member and deacon of the Baptist church. He was married March 3, 1880, to Miss Starke Campbell, daughter of Col. Jesse M. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Griffin, Ga., and they have five children, three boys and two girls. Mr. Cobb is a democrat, but has never taken a very active part in politics. In 1890, he was prominently mentioned for associate justice of the supreme court and the event that the constitutional amendment increasing the number of judges should be adopted.

CHARLES A. COLLIER is the son of John Collier, descended from the sturdy pioneers of North Georgia, who fought his way to fame through the many obstacles that cluster about an inexperienced country lawyer, but dauntless perseverance has never yet met defeat. In the spirit of this adage he labored and Atlanta was rewarded by a career of honor and a superior judgeship. He moved to Atlanta when a young man, and there Charles A. was born July 19, 1848. His father was liberal in his education and placed before his aspiring ambition the employment in mental development. Growing from the state university, and fit to grace any profession or occupation, for his talents were varied and developed. Mr. Collier was married Jan. 7, 1875, to the daughter of the late William A. Rawson. This formed an epoch in his life, for to this queenly woman, of happy moment his real success began, an inspiration on his work, and from that shrinks from notoriety. He has never sought political office, and yet on more than one occasion the people have demanded his services. He was elected alderman by a large majority, served as mayor pro tem., and chairman of the finance committee of the council. He was also chairman of the democratic executive firmness of character and as a servant of the people his legal knowledge, is president of the Gate City Light company, of the Refrigerating Construct-Georgia. Among the many enterprises in Atlanta's history that have given a valuable impetus to her growth and prosperity, was the Belmont exposition. This was suggested only two days before the gates were opened and the feasibility of its plan considered. Mr. Collier was elected president, and by untiring energy of the directors completed this worthy undertaking in the appointed time and Collier's very superior executive and administrative ability rendered to her neighbors. Mr. Collier was chosen president of the Cotton States and International exposition, when a heavier task confronted him. But with the present glowing status of affairs, and the absolute confidence and lofty admiration of his fellow-citizens the success of this worthy attempt in displaying southern products and genius is assured. His administration so far has been magnificent. Mr. Collier is a power in the time to the pursuit of literature, science and art, with a cultured intellect, a charitable heart and a gift for extensive enterprise. He is a cogent factor in the promotion of Atlanta's interests.

MR. JAMES R. COLLINS is a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Atlanta. The pioneer of the family, James A. Collins, 1844, among the first immigrants who turned their faces in the direction of the sprightly young village that was destined, in a few years, to become the acknowledged metropolis of the south. Mr. Collins had great faith in Atlanta's future and prizes. He was not only the pioneer merchant of the city, engaged in the general merchandise business, but occupied a seat in the first legislative councils of Marthasville, as the village was then known. Mr. Collins, a native of the state of North Carolina, but emigrated to Georgia during his early manhood. The

subject of this sketch, Mr. James R. Collins, was born on a plantation in Cobb county in 1866. His father, William J. Collins, had served the Confederacy for four years, proving himself a gallant officer by his courage and daring as a lieutenant in the Ninth Georgia regiment of the Confederate army. The son of Mr. James A. Collins, and was born in Atlanta shortly after his father's removal from Cobb county. After the war Lieut. Collins returned to his plantation in Cobb county, where his son was born. Here he spent his boyhood days. His education was chiefly derived from the schools of Cobb county, and those of the adjoining county of Fulton. He developed a strong and vigorous constitution and was prominent in all athletic exercises, performing great feats of strength and displaying unusual physical endurance even as a boy. Mr. Collins completed his education in Atlanta. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Collins, who was possessed of strong business ideas, reinforced by a resolute ambition that was ready to grapple with any difficulty that might thrust itself in his way, decided to go into business for himself. It was a bold venture for one of his years and inexperience, but he resolved to make it. He became the proprietor of a large and flourishing business, supplying the wants of the public with coal and wood, and demonstrating the fact that he was equal to the responsibility of managing a large establishment successfully. Mr. Collins remained in the wood and coal business until 1885, when he was elected to the office of deputy city marshal. He served in this capacity until 1892, when he was elected to the office of city tax collector for two years, serving the public for that length of time, with marked zeal and fidelity. In 1891 Mr. Collins organized the Home Bank, a successful enterprise planned by the young financier. He became the president of this institution and displayed great financial skill and foresight in the administration of its affairs. Mr. Collins is also vice-president and director of the Fidelity banking and trust company, organized in 1892. Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Carcy, the daughter of Mr. John Carcy, of Atlanta, in 1890. Two years later his wife died, leaving an only daughter, Louise. In 1891, Mr. Collins was married, a second time, to Miss Eleanor A. Sullivan, the daughter of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas. The martial spirit is strongly emphasized in the taste of Mr. Collins for military life. He holds membership in both the Gate City guards and the Hibernian rifles, two of the leading military organizations of the city. In addition to these Mr. Collins is identified with nearly all the social organizations of Atlanta, being a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Elks, the Capital City club, the Commercial club, the Concordia club, and the Driving club. Mr. Collins is richly endowed with that peculiar gift known as personal magnetism. Perhaps no young man in Atlanta enjoys a more extensive popularity, and this has been fully demonstrated by the successful aspirations of Mr. Collins for public office. The combination of rare qualifications for business and the social graces that render a man pleasing is one that is seldom witnessed in such a marked degree as that possessed by Mr. Collins, and the successful exercise of his endeavors will no doubt result in continued honors to himself and to the community. Mr. Collins is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and is loyal in his adherence to the tenets of the Catholic faith.

BENNETT JONES CONYERS, lawyer, Atlanta, Ga., son of Christopher B. and Emily (Bullock) Conyers, was born in Atlanta, Feb. 23, 1864. The family of English extraction, and is related to Sir Gerald Conyers, one of the promoters of the colony of Georgia. His great-grandfather, Ross Conyers, was a citizen of North Carolina, a soldier in the patriot army during the revolutionary war, and chief of Granville county in that state. He was a planter, and came to Georgia

in 1801. His grandfather, Bennett H. Conyers, was born in Granville county, N. C., in 1800, and when an infant was brought to Georgia with the family. Mr. Conyers' father was born in Coveta county, Ga., in 1832, and raised a farmer. During the war he was in the Confederate service as a member of Phillips' legion. After the war he went to Cartersville, Bartow Co., Ga., where he successfully engaged in merchandising, dying in 1885. Mr. Conyers' mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Bullock of Bartow county. To this worthy couple ten children were born, of whom seven are still living: Bennett J., the subject of this sketch; James T., Christopher B., Abner J., James H., Elizabeth, and Arthur C. Mr. Conyers was raised in Cartersville, where he was educated and prepared for college; and in 1882 entered the junior class of the state university, Athens, Ga. Graduating in 1884 with the degree of A. B. he taught school six years: one year as professor of Greek and mathematics in the Marine institute, Jefferson, Jackson Co., Ga.; one year as principal in the Perry (Houston county) male and female college; and four years as principal of the high school, Seale, Ala. In 1890 he came to Atlanta, was admitted to the bar, and connected with the law department of the R. & D. (now Southern) railway for about sixteen months—to Nov. 1, 1891. He then entered into partnership with Judge E. C. Kontz—firm name Kontz & Conyers—which partnership still exists, having already won an extensive and remunerative clientele, which is constantly increasing in extent and value. Professionally and socially, Mr. Conyers ranks high. He is a master Mason, and a member of the Baptist church—being clerk of the Jackson Hill Baptist church, Atlanta.

GEN. PHILIP COOK, deceased secretary of the state of Georgia, was born July 30, 1817, on the farm belonging to his father, Philip Cook, in Twiggs county, Ga., where he resided until he gained his majority, his father dying three years later. Gen. Cook attended the "old field" schools of Twiggs county until he was fifteen years old, when he went to a noted school at Jeffersonville taught by Milton Wilder, a Massachusetts man. He then went to Forsyth, Monroe Co., Ga., to school for a year or so, and in 1836, at the age of nineteen ran away from this school, and enlisted at Forsyth in Capt. W. A. Blake's company—one of five companies raised for the Seminole war. He was mustered into service at Peacola, Fla., and served three months as a private, in which capacity he enlisted, and was one of Gen. W. A. Scott's command which rescued Gen. Gaines, who was surrounded by the Seminoles. He was mustered out in 1836 and returned home, going from there to Oglethorpe university at Midway, Baldwin Co., Ga., where he remained three years and then went to Charlottesville, Va., going from Macon, Ga., by stage—the journey taking a week's time, and costing about \$75. He attended the university of Virginia until 1841, when he returned to his home on account of his father's death. Leaving his brother, John R. Cook, on the old homestead he soon after began the practice of law in Forsyth, Ga., in partnership with Zachariah Harman, then solicitor general of Flint circuit. This partnership continued about three years, when Gen. Cook's son, John R., died, first at Sumter county, Ga., where his family being poor, he bought a farm, living there from 1846 to 1850. The Southwestern railroad being then completed from Macon to Oglethorpe, and the prospects for a good town at the latter point being promising, he removed to Oglethorpe and commenced the practice of his profession, forming a year later a partnership with Col. T. W. Montfort, which continued about six or seven years, when it was dissolved. Gen. Cook remained in Oglethorpe until the war broke out, and in 1862, responded to the call of Gen. James E. Brown for troops. Being an honorary member of the Macon county volunteers

he went with them, which with nineteen other companies was mustered into service by Gen. Brown at Augusta, Ga., May, 1861. These twenty companies were ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., and soon after, this company was assigned to the fourth Georgia infantry, Private Cook being appointed adjutant of the regiment and serving as such until after the seven days' fight around Richmond; when upon the unanimous recommendation of the regiment's officers he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Georgia. He was shortly afterward commissioned colonel, serving in that capacity until the death of Gen. George Doles at Cold Harbor, and then on the recommendation of Gen. R. E. Meade and Gen. Jubal A. Early he was promoted to be brigadier-general in June, 1864, and served as such until the war closed. Gen. Cook was in the battles of Malvern Hill, where he was badly hurt by the fragments of a shell; at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the leg by a minie ball and was laid up three months, part of the time at the hospital in Richmond, Va., and then at his home. Upon his recovery he rejoined his command at Orange Court House, Va., and next saw service at Winchester in two battles under Early, and at Harper's Ferry, skirmishing from Staunton to Williamsport, Va., almost every day. After being in battle with Early at Cedar Creek he went down to Petersburg where he was wounded in his right elbow and captured, lying in the Petersburg hospital July 30, 1865. Upon his recovery, Gen. Cook returned to Oglethorpe, Ga., and resumed the practice of law. From there he removed to Americus, Ga., in 1870 and practiced his profession at that point for ten years. In the latter part of 1870 he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles F. Crisp, now speaker of the United States house of representatives, when his place was filled by Col. B. P. Hollis, this partnership continuing until 1880, in which year Gen. Cook sold his library, gave up the practice of law and retired to his farm. Gen. Cook's first political office was that of state senator, to which position he was elected from Macon county, Ga., in 1850, serving for two years. In 1863, while at home recovering from wounds received at Chancellorsville he was elected to the state senate from the thirteenth district, which comprised the counties of Macon, Lanier, and Schley. He served in the senate of 1863 for forty days and then rejoined his command as its colonel, returning and serving in the session of 1864, again rejoining his command after adjournment. In 1882, while on his farm in Lee county, Ga., he was appointed by Gov. McDaniel one of five commissioners to erect the present state capitol which was completed in 1889. Out of this \$20,000 was paid for a portion of the site and when the building was completed the commissioners covered back into the treasury \$118,500. Gen. Cook then returned to his farm, where he remained until February, 1890, when he was appointed secretary of state by Gov. John B. Gordon to fill the unexpired term of Maj. M. C. Lamell, whose death vacated the office. October, 1890, Gen. Cook was elected to the congress, but was refused his seat. In 1872 he was elected to the forty-second congress from the third district and was returned three times, his last term expiring in 1882, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles F. Crisp. Gen. Cook was married in 1842 to Sarah G., daughter of Henry H. Lumpkin (brother of John Lumpkin), of Monroe county. She died in 1860, leaving three children, of whom two survive, Lucy, wife of W. L. Peel, of Atlanta, and Philip Cook, Jr., now on the old home farm in Lee county. Gen. Cook's father was Philip Cook, son of John Cook, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., and was a farmer all his life. Philip Cook, Sr., was born in 1775 and in his early youth came to Georgia

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with his parents from South Carolina. He was also a farmer and was one of the first sheriffs of Baldwin county, Ga. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the governor to explore the Ocmulgee river. He served in the war, first as captain and afterward as major of the Eighteenth United States infantry, which rank he held at the close of that war. Soon afterward he resigned and settled on his plantation in Twiggs county, Ga., where he died in 1841. He married Martha, daughter of John Wooten, a native of South Carolina, and to this marriage were born five children, of whom Gen. Cook was one. His only brother, John R. Cook, entered the Confederate service in 1862 as assistant surgeon and served through the war. He died in 1896. Gen. Cook's grandfather, John Cook, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., afterward migrated to South Carolina, where he was married and after the revolutionary war came to Georgia, where he died in Hancock county. He was a soldier in that war, participating in the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain. Gen. Cook's great-grandfather was Henry Cook, who was probably the family's ancestor, who emigrated from Scotland. Gen. Cook, in spite of the hardship and perils he had endured, remained mentally and physically active to the day of his death; his judgment was mature and sound, and his kindness of heart well known to those who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

DR. HUNTER POPE COOPER, one of Atlanta's most competent physicians, was born May 16, 1860, in Atlanta. A year later he was taken by his parents to Washington, Ga., and there he lived until fourteen years of age. He attended the schools at Washington until 1873, when he was sent to Kirkwood, four miles from Atlanta, and placed under the instruction of C. M. Neel, now principal of the Georgia Military institute at Edgewood, near Atlanta, and W. J. Northen, ex-governor of Georgia. He remained two years with these able instructors and then entered the university of Georgia at Athens, where he attained his senior year in 1877, but left that institution to take a special course at the university of Virginia preparatory to studying medicine. He continued his studies at the latter institution for three years, going from there in 1880 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and earning the high honor of graduating among the first ten in 1883. The following year he served as interne at the Forty-second street hospital in New York, and the succeeding year in the same capacity in the Presbyterian hospital. In 1885 he went to Atlanta and devoted himself for five months to hospital work there. After thus thoroughly and conscientiously preparing himself for his life work, Dr. Cooper in January, 1886, returned to Atlanta, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, of which he was president in 1890, of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Cooper has contributed numerous articles to the various medical journals; among those which have appeared in the Atlanta Medical and Surgical journals were those on "The Treatment of Hemorrhoids," "The Modern Treatment of Fractures," "Diagnosis and Treatment of Potts' Disease of the Spine," and "The Treatment of Coccydynia." He is medical examiner for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, chief surgeon of the Atlanta & West Point railroad, the Western railroad of Alabama, local surgeon to the Georgia railroad, to the Central railroad of Georgia, and visiting surgeon to the Henry W. Grady hospital. For four years he was professor of chemistry in the Atlanta Medical college. His father, Thomas L. Cooper, was a Georgian and a lawyer, who before the war, was solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as captain of the Atlanta Grays, and

at the time of his death was colonel of the Eighth Georgia regiment. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Alexander Pope, a native of Virginia, who came to Georgia with his parents when a child. Dr. Cooper's grandfather was Mark Anthony Cooper, who was born in Georgia, and for many years was prominent in public life. He was a member of congress in 1839-41, 42-43, served in the late legislature, and was a major in the Seminole war in 1836. Dr. Cooper's great-grandfather was a Virginian, who came to Georgia in his early manhood and died there. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish.

MR. JOHN TYLER COOPER is one of Atlanta's most useful and honored citizens. An aristocrat in blood, having been reared in the purple, so to speak, Mr. Cooper is intensely democratic in his feelings and believes in giving to all men that show of deference and respect to which they are properly entitled. His opinion of Atlanta in this regard, has ever surpassed the subject of this sketch in presenting to the rising generation the pattern of a dignified and gentle chivalry. The antecedents of Mr. Cooper deserve mention. His grandfather, Thomas A. Cooper, was born in Ireland, though of English stock. He came to America in early manhood and espoused the heart of Mary Fairlie, a noted New York belle, who was the original Sophia Sparkle in Washington Irving's *Salmagundi*. He was one of the leading tragedians of that day and served as second to Peter in the latter's duel with Alexander Hamilton's son. This was prior to the Philadelphia custom house. He was a man of singular talents and as an actor enjoyed a wide popularity. Mr. James Fairlie Cooper, the tragedian's son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city. He graduated from the military school at West Point, and coming to Georgia a short while afterward, was employed in the construction of the Western & Atlantic railroad as civil engineer. At Cassville, Ga., on that road, he was married to Miss Sarah H. Spier, daughter of John Pittman Spier, a native of Virginia. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Georgia regiment during the late war, serving in that capacity for six months. He was then appointed tax-collector, quartermaster, fighting first at Marietta, Ga., and then at Columbus. After the war he returned to his profession as civil engineer and located in Atlanta. For two years he was the only engineer of Atlanta. Mr. Cooper died in 1869. His death was followed by that of his wife in 1875. His sister, Priscilla Cooper, married Robert Tyler, son of Presley Tyler, who was the only of the White House until the marriage of President Tyler, which occurred during his term of office. A daughter was born to her while a resident of the White House as a result of the union. The subject of this sketch, Mr. John Tyler Cooper, was born in Abbeville, Ga., on March 26, 1844. After a preliminary course of study in the primary schools of that place he entered the Georgia Military institute and in June, 1862, having attained his eighteenth year, he enlisted as a private in Company E, of the Ninth Georgia regiment, being commanded by Maj. A. Leyden. He served in this capacity for a year, after which he was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant, ordnance sergeant and battalion quartermaster. At the close of the war he was on Maj. Leyden's staff. Mr. Cooper was in the two battles at Knoxville and the one fought at Star Fort, near that city; also in the hard fighting at Campbell's Station, Ringgold, and the two days' fight on the road to Chickamauga, and the terrific engagement with subsequently took place at Chickamauga. After the war Mr. Cooper rode from Lynchburg, Va., to Athens, Ga., on horseback, disposing of his animal for \$3,500 in Confederate money. Coming to Atlanta, he purchased an auction, with two or three

other gentlemen, a bale of cotton yarn for \$10,000 in Confederate money. The yarn was afterward sold for \$150 in greenbacks, netting Mr. Cooper \$50 as his share of the proceeds. In a few months after his arrival Mr. Cooper entered the office of Judge Daniel Pittman as clerk to the ordinary of Fulton county, remaining in that office until 1887. The board of county commissioners was organized at this time and Mr. Cooper was made the clerk of that body, a position which he has since continued to occupy. In 1884 the subject of this sketch was elected to a seat in the city council as a representative from the sixth ward. His career in that body was able and conservative, and accordingly in 1885 he was promoted to the dignity of an alderman. In the following year he was nominated as a candidate for mayor of the city of Atlanta and triumphantly elected. During his term of office he kept a close watch upon the interests of the public and gave to the city a wise, conservative and patriotic administration. On the night of his retirement from office he was elected to a seat on the city board of health and served until September, 1894, when he resigned. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Red Men. Recently, however, he has not affiliated with the brethren in any of these mystic organizations. Mr. Cooper is a consistent member of St. Luke's Episcopal church of this city, and is thoroughly familiar with the government, principles and traditions of the Episcopal faith. Mr. Cooper was married in Montgomery, Ala., in 1875 to Miss Mary Crain Marks, a beautiful and cultured lady of that city. Two children were born to them who are still living: Samuel M., a student in the Bellevue high school at Lynchburg, Va., and Sarah F., in school at Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. Cooper died on Dec. 4, 1894. Mr. Cooper's brother, Charles F. Cooper, who enlisted in the Seventh Georgia cavalry, was a courier for Gen. P. M. B. Young. He was a brave and gallant officer and commanded the unbounded confidence of Gen. Young. He died in Houston, Tex., in 1893. By inheritance Mr. Cooper is a member of the Order of Cincinnati. His maternal grandfather, James Fairlie, was a second lieutenant in the Second New York regiment and was afterward on the staff of Baron Steuben, with the rank of major. He subsequently married a daughter of Chief Justice Yates of the supreme court of New York. As the clerk of the board of county commissioners, Mr. Cooper has served the county for many years, and the duties of his office have been discharged with unremitting zeal, patriotism and fidelity.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW controls one of the largest jewelry establishments in Atlanta. Mr. Crankshaw was born in that city Dec. 23, 1856. In his young boyhood he entered the public schools of Atlanta; at the age of seventeen years he discontinued attendance and accepted a position with a jewelry firm as salesman, holding this place for several years; and then formed a partnership with J. C. Freeman, the firm being Freeman & Crankshaw, jewelers. This joint interest continued until 1892 when it was dissolved. Since that year Mr. Crankshaw has conducted business alone, with no small degree of success. Holding the confidence of the people he has easily secured their patronage and built up a large, increasing trade. In 1894, Mr. Crankshaw was united in marriage to Miss Mary Marsh, daughter of E. W. Marsh, Esq., but on May 14, 1895, sustained an irreparable loss in her death. Mr. Crankshaw is popular, entertaining and possesses a personality that engenders friendships. He is one of the prominent clubmen of the city—a member of the Capital City club, and chairman of the house committee, which office he has filled for six or seven years; a member of the Piedmont Driving club, and for seven years president of the Collin club, which



J. C. COURTNEY.

club has given the most elegant entertainments in the history of social Atlanta. Mr. Crankshaw has long been a participant in Atlanta's social gaieties and wears with fitting grace the wreath of popularity.

MAJ. JOHN CALLIOUN COURTNEY, the subject of this sketch, is a typical Virginia gentleman. He was born in the city of Norfolk, in that state, on Aug. 16, 1834, and resided in Norfolk until reaching his majority. His father, Richard Courtney, was also a Virginian and a native of King and Queen county. He served for a while in the United States navy, after which he entered the journalistic field and assumed an editorial pen on the staff of the "American Beacon," a whig paper published in Norfolk, Va. He was associated, in this capacity, with the late William C. Shields, one of the most distinguished exponents of Virginia's newspaperdom. Young Courtney, at the age of fifteen, decided to master the science of telegraphy, and entered the service of the Virginia telegraph company, and before the close of the year 1849 was reading the Morse system by telegraphic messages by sound. In 1855 he went to Petersburg, Va., and accepted a position as telegraph operator with the Washington & New Orleans telegraph company. In 1857 he was appointed agent for the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad company. He left Petersburg in 1862 for Enrlington, N. C., to assume charge of the telegraph lines belonging to the Southern express company, and after remaining a year in Burlington he next removed to Charlotte, and became the superintendent of the telegraph department, holding the position until 1866. During the first year of the war Maj. Courtney was in frequent consultation with Gen. Robert E. Lee in regard to the telegraph service. Later on he corresponded with Gens. Beauregard and Johnston and delivered to Gen. Beauregard, in advance of all other dispatches, the news of Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Maj. Courtney also delivered to President Jefferson Davis the dispatch from Gen. John C. Breckinridge, announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. He was subsequently taken to Washington to corroborate this dispatch before the court martial engaged in the great assassination trial. From May, 1862, until the close of the war, Maj. Courtney was in charge of the telegraph lines from Danville, Va., and Weldon, N. C., to Columbia, S. C. This position was not given to him directly by the Confederate government, but it brought him into frequent communication with the leaders of the Confederacy, and in this way he rendered valuable service to the country. Maj. Courtney remained in Columbia, S. C., from 1865 until 1870 as the assistant superintendent of the Southern express company for North and South Carolina. In October, 1870, he came to Atlanta as the superintendent of the telegraph lines between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Tenn., and from Dec. 27, 1870, was in the employ of the Western & Atlantic railroad company. He served in this capacity until 1873, when he was elected by the executive committee of the Western & Atlantic company to the office of auditor of the road, vacated by the death of Warren Lynch. He continued to occupy this position until the expiration of the term, and still holds this office under the receivers of that company to the close of 1896. For a long period Maj. Courtney acted as secretary and treasurer for the Monticello assembly, of Monticello, Tenn., though still residing in Atlanta, and did much to build up that institution. In 1880 he was commissioned as a delegate to the Robert Raikes memorial convention in London, England, held in honor of Robert Raikes, the founder of the system of Sunday schools. Maj. Courtney had been an active Sunday school worker for many years, and going to London as the representative of the state of Georgia, he took an active part in the deliberations of the convention. For nearly fifteen years Maj. Courtney was the super-

intendant of the Sunday school of the First Methodist church. He is still a member of that church. For a long time prior to 1890 he was secretary and treasurer of the state Sunday school association. Since 1890 he has acted as special examiner in quite a number of railroad matters and has been chairman of the auditing committee of the Southern railway and steamship association. Maj. Courtney was united in marriage on May 10, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Williamson, the daughter of the late George Williamson, of Petersburg, Va. Their marriage life has been a signally happy one and three children were born to them: John R., agent for the N. C. & St. L. R. R. at Macon, Ga.; Richard B., agent for the M. K. T. railroad at Houston, Texas; and Mary Stuart Courtney. Since February, 1891, Maj. Courtney has been the secretary and treasurer of the Capital City club, of Atlanta, Ga., having been elected each year without opposition. Honest, conscientious and straightforward, Maj. Courtney has made a useful citizen and a model member of the community. Full of energy and resources he has never allowed himself to be idle and has always taken a leading part in all movements which he has had anything to do with. In this respect he has been a conspicuous example of progressive enterprise and persevering industry.

DR. LOGAN M'LEAN CRICHTON, professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Southern medical college, Atlanta, and of diseases of the eye, ear and nose in the Atlanta polyclinic, was born near Tampa, Fla., Dec. 20, 1864, and two years later moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Fla., where they resided until 1872, when they came to Atlanta. Dr. Crichton attended a private school at Jacksonville, the public schools at Atlanta, and the military school at Kirkwood, Ga., for several years. He read medicine with Dr. J. B. Baird for a year, and then took the graded course of study at the Bellevue hospital medical college in New York city, graduating in 1888. He returned to Atlanta and practiced his profession for twelve months; going again to New York city in 1889, where he attended the polyclinic, and for six months acted as assistant, receiving special instruction in the diseases of the eye, ear and nose at the New York eye and ear hospital. He also attended Mt. Sinai hospital, and the New Amsterdam eye and ear hospital in New York city. Since his return to Atlanta he has made eye, ear and nose work a specialty. Dr. Crichton is a member of the State medical association, the Atlanta society of medicine, and of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He was married in October, 1892, to Mary, daughter of Charles Irvin. Dr. John P. Crichton, the father of Dr. L. M. Crichton, was born in St. Marys, Ga., in 1821. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and practiced in Florida, retiring from practice when he moved to Atlanta in 1872. He married Adelaide, widow of Kennedy. They had four children: Addie, wife of I. T. Calloway, Atlanta; Eugene C., Atlanta; Dr. L. M. Crichton; and Maud D., wife of Dr. C. G. Giddings, Atlanta. Dr. Crichton's grandfather Crichton emigrated from Scotland.

DR. WALTER ANDREW CROWE, one of Atlanta's leading physicians, was born on a farm in Washington county, Va., May 7, 1824, and was there brought up, receiving his primary education in the schools of that district. In 1875 he matriculated at Emory-Henry college and was graduated in 1879. He then went to Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, and for three years remained there, graduating in 1881. Returning to his native county, he located at Glade Springs, where he practiced four years and then spent the winter of 1884-85 at the university of Pennsylvania, acting at the same time as assistant to H. F. Formad in the pathological department of that institution. During the

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MR. LAURENT DE GIVE, consul for Belgium, and owner of the Grand and Marietta street theaters, of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Belgium in 1828, and there resided until thirty-two years of age. He applied himself studiously in the schools of his native country and graduated from the university of Liege in 1853 with the degree of LL. D., having passed with highest honors through the law department. He began the practice of law in Namur, Belgium, and continued for seven years, meeting with steady and growing success. During this period he was for four years a member of the provincial council, an elective body corresponding to the state legislature in the United States. In 1859 Mr. De Give was appointed by his government consul at the residence of Atlanta and com-

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DR. LOGAN M'LEAN CRICHTON, professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Southern medical college, Atlanta, and of diseases of the eye, ear and nose in the Atlanta polyclinic, was born near Tampa, Fla., Dec. 29, 1864, and two years later moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Fla., where they resided until 1872, when they came to Atlanta. Dr. Crichton attended a private school at Jacksonville, the public schools at Atlanta, and the military school at Kirkwood, Ga., for several years. He read medicine with Dr. J. B. Baird for a year, and then took the graded course of study at the Bellevue hospital medical college in New York city, graduating in 1888. He returned to Atlanta and practiced his profession for twelve months; going again to New York city in 1889, where he attended the polyclinic, and for six months acted as assistant, receiving special instruction in the diseases of the eye, ear and nose at the New York eye and ear hospital. He also attended Mt. Sinai hospital, and the New Amsterdam eye and ear hospital in New York city. Since his return to Atlanta he has made eye, ear and nose work a specialty. Dr. Crichton is a member of the State medical association, the Atlanta society of medicine, and of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He was married in October, 1893, to May, daughter of Charles Irvin. Dr. John P. Crichton, the father of Dr. L. M. Crichton, was born in St. Marys, Ga., in 1821. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and practiced in Florida, retiring from practice when he moved to Atlanta in 1872. He married Adelaide, widow of Kennedy. They had four children: Addie, wife of I. T. Calloway, Atlanta; Eugene C., Atlanta; Dr. L. M. Crichton; and Maud D., wife of Dr. C. G. Giddings, Atlanta. Dr. Crichton's grandfather Crichton emigrated from Scotland.

DR. WALTER ANDREW CROWE, one of Atlanta's leading physicians, was born on a farm in Washington county, Va., May 7, 1857, and was there brought up, receiving his primary education in the schools of that district. In 1875 he matriculated at Emory-Henry college and was graduated in 1879. He then went to Bellevue Hospital medical college, New York city, and for three years remained there, graduating in 1881. Returning to his native county, he located at Glade Springs, where he practiced four years and then spent the winter of 1884-85 at the university of Pennsylvania, acting at the same time as assistant to H. F. Formad in the pathological department of that institution. During the

winter he took a course in the hospitals at Philadelphia and the following summer (1885) came back to Atlanta and established the practice which he now enjoys. Dr. Crowe was in 1885 appointed lecturer to the Southern Medical college on physical diagnosis and diseases of children, which chair he held until 1891, when he was elected lecturer on abdominal surgery, which position he now holds. Prominent amongst his fellow practitioners, he is a member of the State Medical association, the Atlanta Society of Medicine, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association and is president of the Atlanta Obstetrical society. He is also a member of the Virginia State Medical association and the Academy of Medicine at Abingdon, Va. Equally a favorite in social circles, Dr. Crowe has affiliated with W. D. Luckie lodge No. 89, F. and A. M., and is past master of Liberty Hall lodge, of Liberty Hall, Va. He is likewise a member and attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and his name is enrolled in the lists of the National Scotch-Irish society. He was twice married; first to Miss Flora Theresa Thompson, in 1882, and they had one son, Samuel. His second wife have been born three children: Flora Marie, Walter A. and Arthur L. Dr. Crowe's father is James Crowe, who was born in Washington county, Va., in 1821. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, priding himself on the individual excellence and breeding of his animals. He served during the war in defense of his state. He has been elected to many offices in the gift of the people, representing his district in the state legislature and his county as supervisor. He married Eliza A. Johnson and they had three children, of whom Dr. W. A. Crowe is the youngest. The others are: Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Prunce, Friendship, Va., and Mattie J., wife of Rev. W. H. Price, Glade Springs, Va. James Crowe's father was also James Crowe, and was born either in Scotland or soon after he came in early manhood to Virginia, where he lived a prosperous life and died at a ripe age. Dr. Walter Andrew Crowe is well known in the journalistic branch of his profession, having contributed many widely read articles to the medical magazines and read many papers before the societies of which he is a member. Among his best works are the following: "The Treatment of Abortion and Some of the Complications Incident Thereto," which was read before the State Medical association in Columbus, Ga., May, 1892; "Some Important Considerations in the Management of Cases After Coeliotomy," which was read November, 1893, before the meeting of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association at New Orleans; "Cancer of the Uterus, the Remote Results of Operative Interference," which was read before the State Medical association, April, 1894, and a paper on "Treatment of Some of the Most Common Forms of Pelvic Congestion in the Female," read before the meeting of the Georgia State Medical association, at Americus, 1893.

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missioner to assist in establishing direct trade with the south. He soon discovered the great future of this country and resolved to make Georgia his permanent home. Since 1866 he has resided in Atlanta, and he has held to this day his position of consul. On arriving in Atlanta he had in his possession a small fortune, and believing in Atlanta's future growth to a metropolis, invested largely in real estate. After the war he sold to the Masons the site of the opera house on Marietta street, their intention being to erect a magnificent Masonic temple. But their plans failed when only half realized, and Mr. De Give was compelled to purchase the half finished building, and out of it built Atlanta's first complete theater. Though popular with all classes of people, amongst whom he has lived over thirty-five years, he has never held office because he is not a naturalized citizen. In 1857, while yet a resident of Belgium, Mr. De Give was united in marriage and has had seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and one, Paul, passed away in February, 1894, at the age of twenty-seven years, on the very verge of manhood. He was loved and admired by all, with an intellect that grasped and solved the weighty problems that beset mankind. His death was deeply deplored. The three other children are as follows: Louise, wife of Edward Horne, of Atlanta; Henry, a graduate of the Troy, N. Y., Polytechnic school, who is at present a civil engineer, and Julius, a graduate of the Georgia Technological school of Atlanta, and a mechanical engineer. Mr. De Give has frequently been interested in large business enterprises and has demonstrated a capacity for financing that has placed him among the moneyed men of the city. He is a Roman Catholic by faith and a member of the Elks. Mr. De Give has been continually honored by his sovereign, the king of Belgium. In 1880 the cross of the order of Leopold was bestowed on him, and lately the cross of the order of Merit-Civil was added to the first in recognition of his long and splendid service. The Grand theater, which ranks among the first in America for beauty and exquisite finish, is proudly spoken of by Atlantians and stands a monument to Mr. De Give's pluck and energy and his exalted opinion of Atlanta's culture. He has the development of his city at heart.

DR. KINSMAN CLINTON DIVINE, one of the foremost medical specialists of Atlanta, was born on his father's plantation in Jefferson county, Mississippi, Sept. 27, 1833, and there resided until he was four years old, when his parents took him to Madison county, same state, and brought him up there. He gained his education in Madison college, of Sharon, in the latter county, and began the study of medicine with the late Dr. O'Leary when he had finished his academic course. From the outset he determined that his instruction in medicine should be most thorough, and the history of his collegiate and hospital course shows that he carried out his determination to the very letter. First he attended lectures at the Louisville medical college in the winter of 1854-5, and then entered the university of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1856. Fulfilling his original desire to gain as thorough a knowledge as possible of his subject, he sought a vast amount of private instruction during his attendance at this institution. His private instructors were Drs. P. A. Aylett, T. G. Thomas and Donega. He was on the private clinical staffs of Prof. G. Gunning, S. Bedford, Dr. W. H. Van Buren, and of Dr. C. E. Isaacs—the last named being then considered one of the best anatomists living. After his graduation, and in connection with his other work, he acted as house surgeon in King's county hospital, Flatbush, N. Y., for one year. In May, 1857, he was elected by the King's county hospital board to represent it at the meeting of the United States medical association, which convened at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Divine subsequently began the practice of general medicine at his



R. T. DORSEY.

at home, Sharon, Miss., and continued there until the opening of the war. He entered the Confederate service as surgeon in May, 1861, and afterward displayed in his military life the same indomitable energy he exhibited in his collegiate days. First, he was assigned to the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment and was with it at the first battle of Manassas, and at Leesburg, Va.; after which fight he was transferred to Pensacola, Fla., where he served until 1862, when at his own request dispatched to the front, going to Corinth, Miss., with the army of the Tennessee with which he remained until the autumn of 1863. At that time he was ordered to relieve Surgeon Cowan, at Pulaski, Tenn., where the latter was post surgeon. Dr. Divine stayed at this point about six weeks only. After the battle of Perryville, Ky., he was left in charge of all the army surgeons in the Confederate service then in that date, being located two miles northeast of Perryville at McDowell's Place for two weeks. He was ordered to Louisville, from there to Memphis, and finally to Tallahoma, Tenn., where he rejoined Gen. Walthall's staff on which he served until the spring of 1863. Then he was transferred to Pulaski as above noted and from there to Newnan, Ga., where he had charge of the hospital. The scene of his next duty was Macon, Ga., where he was again placed in charge of the hospital, Fair Ground No. 2, and subsequently he was kept going from place to place until the war closed, at which time he was serving at Calhoun, Ga., having just made arrangements to treat all wounds requiring particular care that had been received by soldiers under his charge. After the surrender he journeyed without a dollar in his pocket to Canton, Miss., where he began the practice of his profession afresh, and remained until 1872, in which year he removed to Newnan, Ga., and entered into partnership with Dr. A. B. Calhoun, with whom he was associated for two years. On account of ill-health, however, he was compelled to relinquish his profession, so he retired to a plantation near Newnan, living in the country eight years. In 1882 he determined to resume the practice of medicine, which he carried on until 1892, when he contracted the field of his labor and now makes a speciality of general surgery and treatment of rectal diseases. Dr. Divine is a member of the Georgia State Medical association, and the Atlanta Society of Medicine. He is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Honor (being an examiner of that order), and is an honored member of St. Phillips' Cathedral Episcopal church. He married in May, 1863, Martha Frances Calhoun, a daughter of Dr. A. B. Calhoun, and they have two children, Bissman C., and Frances D., wife of Arnold Broyles, a prominent attorney of Atlanta. Dr. Divine's father was Kinsman Divine, a native of Connecticut, who was a soldier in the Sautonole war and afterward married Elizabeth Saunders. The grandfather was William Divine, a revolutionary soldier, who was born in New York, and after the revolution settled in Connecticut and was married there, moving at a later date to Mississippi. Dr. Divine is now surgeon of Fulton county post, Confederate Veterans, and shortly after graduation from the university of New York was appointed surgeon in the Russian army to serve in Russia, but declined the appointment.

JUDGE RUFUS T. DORSEY. No lawyer in Georgia is more splendidly equipped for the practice of his profession than Judge Rufus T. Dorsey, of Atlanta. Not only as an advocate before the jury, displaying the rich and varied qualifications of the orator, but as a pleader, in the legal sense of that expression, Judge Dorsey has no superior in the state and perhaps few, if any, in the south. The combination of these rare gifts, in such an eminent degree, has frequently been the subject of admiring comment among his brethren and associates at

the bar. By reason of these versatile accomplishments, Judge Dorsey feels equally at home in the trial of both criminal and civil issues and is alike convincing in his arguments, both to the court and to the jury. Judge Dorsey has always been a deep student and is loyal to the principles and ethics of his profession. The subject of this sketch was born in Fayetteville, Ga., on Oct. 2, 1848, and is therefore a native Georgian. His father, Solomon D. Dorsey, was also a native of this state and for many years a resident of Fayette county. He was a farmer by preference of occupation, choosing to devote his energies to the cultivation of the soil rather than to court the various disappointments and vexations incident to business life and to the learned professions. For a number of years before the war he was a colonel of militia, and for quite a while during the war he continued to hold this military rank. In the active service of the Confederacy he became a lieutenant in the Second Georgia regiment, and served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the war. Col. Dorsey was a man of superior force of mind and strength of character. He exerted a marked influence over his fellow-men and was held in the highest esteem and respect by all classes in the community. The boyhood, youth and early manhood of Judge Dorsey were passed in Fayette county. He received his primary instruction from the schools at Fayetteville, and subsequently attended a select school at Campbellton, taught by Prof. W. H. Andrews. The discipline of this school and the various branches of learning taught by its able instructor made the enjoyment of its curriculum equivalent to an average course of study in college. The subject of this sketch was too young to enter the army or to share any of the bitter experiences of a soldier during the late war, being only thirteen years old at the time hostilities commenced. He completed his schooling in 1868 and then, having certain predilections for the practice of the law, he began to apply himself with diligence to his legal preparations. He entered a law office in Fayetteville, Ga., and for several months devoted himself to the acquisition and mastery of all the fundamental principles of the profession. He made a careful study of all the legal text books that were recommended to him, and having acquired a large and accurate fund of information, he formally applied for admission to the bar. He encountered no difficulty in being admitted and after passing a splendid examination he located for the practice of his profession at Fayetteville, believing that he could do as well in the home of his boyhood as anywhere else at that time. He found it rather uphill work at the start, but his spirit never flagged and he continued to persevere in hope and study until prosperous days began to dawn on his professional horizon. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Col. Hughley of Fayetteville, which continued until that gentleman moved to Texas two years afterward. The young advocate then continued to practice on his own account in the courts of that county until 1880. He then came to Atlanta and opened an office, believing that a broader field of usefulness and higher professional honors awaited him in the capital city. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., the youngest son of Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta, and two years later Col. P. H. Brewster was admitted, making the firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, one of the strongest legal combinations in the city. Going back a few years: the subject of this sketch in 1872 was elected to a seat in the Georgia legislature as representative from Fayette county. He enjoyed the gratifying distinction of being the first democratic representative from that county since the war. Republican influence dominated that portion of the state for several years after the war and controlled the ballot-box. As an evidence of the high prestige attained by Judge Dorsey as a member of the legislature it is sufficient to observe that he was appointed on the general judiciary committee and also on the committee on

appropriations. He took an active and eloquent part in all the important debates on the floor of the house and made a useful and patriotic member of that body. Shortly after coming to Atlanta the subject of this sketch, in 1883, was appointed judge of the city court of Atlanta. He filled the position for only one year, but discharged the duties of this high office with such ability as to win the eulogiums of the bar, as well as expressions of high praise from the public generally. His resignation was received with regret by the bar and citizens of Atlanta. Judge Dorsey was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah M. Bennett, daughter of Mr. C. E. Bennett of Fayetteville, Ga. They have six children, four boys and two girls, and together they form a bright and attractive household. Judge Dorsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for several years has been a leading and frequently a very active interest in all religious work. His chief aim in life is not to accumulate money, but to accomplish good and in the furtherance of this endeavor he has made his life a blessing to the church and to the community. Judge Dorsey's grandfather, John Dorsey, came to Georgia from Maryland, and died in this state in 1822 at a ripe old age. He followed the time-honored profession of the plow, and by diligence and economy accumulated considerable wealth. The family is of English descent, and the sturdy characteristics of that blood have been exemplified in all of its generations. Judge Dorsey's brother, John M. Dorsey, served throughout the entire war as a private in the Tenth Georgia regiment. He was several times wounded, receiving his severest ones at Gettysburg and Cold Harbor. The success of Judge Dorsey at the bar has not only been due to his fine legal equipment, but to his high sense of honor that has always characterized his professional conduct, and to his uncompromising integrity.

DR. JOHN WESLEY DUNCAN was born on a plantation in Union county, Ga., Sept. 29, 1842, and resided there until he reached his majority, attending the schools of the county and the academy in Clay county, N. C., where he was pursuing his studies when the war began. In 1862 Dr. Duncan, having finished his academic course, came to Forsyth county, Ga., and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Bacon. He attended the Atlanta Medical college two years, graduating in 1868. After practicing for a time in western North Carolina he went to Philadelphia, east Tennessee, where he quickly established an enviable professional reputation and resided for thirteen years. In 1881 he located in Atlanta and has since then practiced there. He is a member of the State Medical Association and ex-president of the Atlanta Society of Medicine. He is well known in the journalistic world, having contributed many able and comprehensive articles to the magazines devoted to the medical profession. Two of the papers he has delivered have been highly complimented, one on the subject "Of Descendancy" which he read before the State Medical association, convened at Athens in 1883, and the other on "Typho-malarial Fever," which was also read before that body at its meeting in Columbus nine years later. Dr. Duncan is a member of Gate City Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and when a resident of Philadelphia, east Tennessee, served as W. M. of Philadelphia Lodge No. 426. He is also entitled as a Knight of Pythias in Adolph Brant Lodge of Atlanta, and has been medical examiner to that fraternity since 1888. He is also associate medical examiner to the Knights of Honor. He is a member and steward of Grace Methodist Episcopal church in Atlanta. Dr. Duncan was first married in western North Carolina, Oct. 1, 1868, to Mary M., daughter of Watson Curtis, and they had six children. He was married again Sept. 16, 1885, to Minnie E., daughter

of Dr. A. Ellis, Milton county, Ga., and to his last marriage have been born six children—three girls and three boys. Dr. Duncan's father was David Newton Duncan, a native of Burke county, N. C., who was born in 1806 and came to Georgia thirty years later, locating in Union county, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1879. He married Nancy Gillespie and they had five children, of whom four grew up and three now survive: William Rufus of Union county, Ga.; Dr. John Wesley; Dr. Moses C., Madisonville, Tenn., who graduated at the Atlanta Medical college in 1873, was afterward at Bellevue Hospital medical college, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Duncan's grandfather, Charles Duncan, was a Virginian by birth, who migrated to North Carolina in his early manhood and there married. He came to Union county, Ga., where he lived until his death, which occurred during the war in his ninety-first year. The emigrant ancestor was a Scotchman, the sturdy integrity and fixity of purpose of that race being still notable traits of the family character. Dr. John Wesley Duncan is a great favorite socially and professionally.

DR. JOHN G. EARNEST, one of Atlanta's leading practitioners, is a native of Tennessee, who was born in Greene county in that state on May 16, 1842. His father was a merchant in the little village of Rhetowton. Here he spent his early boyhood, remaining on the plantation until he was eleven years old. Leaving the parental homestead he entered the military school at Newport, Tenn., taught by Maj. W. F. Bouldin. He remained at this school, however, for only ten months, moving to Clear Spring academy. After one year's tuition at the academy he entered Rotherwood seminary at Kingsport, Tenn. In the fall of 1857 he entered Emory and Henry college, in Washington, Va. At this institution he made rapid progress and acquired a broad and liberal culture in the arts and sciences. During his senior year and just a few months prior to the time of graduation the war broke out. Leaving college he returned to his home in Tennessee and shortly afterward enlisted in the Confederate service. He became a private in Company K, Sixth Tennessee regiment, and served in the ranks until Jan. 1, 1863. By reason of his courage on the field, and his skill in military tactics, he was made second lieutenant of his company and advanced first lieutenant. He held this rank until the close of the war. Lieut. Earnest was characterized throughout his career as a soldier by a true military bearing, and a courage that never faltered. Among the engagements in which he participated were the following: Fort Hefeville, Grenada, Baker's creek and Vicksburg. At the latter siege he was captured July 4, 1863, and sent home on parole for almost a year. In June, 1864, he rejoined the army and served in the battles of Morristown, Russellville and numerous smaller skirmishes. He was fortunate enough to survive the war without being wounded; but two horses were shot from under him. He never missed a battle in which his regiment was engaged. After the war the young lieutenant came to Georgia, residing for a short while with an intimate friend in Baker county. In July, 1865, he returned to his native state and entered vigorously upon the study of medicine at Madisonville, Tenn. Having selected the practice of medicine as the means of earning a livelihood, he determined to give himself up exclusively to the labors of that profession. He first conceived the idea of being a physician during the war, and managed, in a rather broken and disconnected way, to carry on his studies in camp. In the fall of 1865 he entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, one of the leading institutions of the country, graduating in the following year. For six months he served as interne in the Lying-in hospital of Philadelphia,

after which he returned to Tennessee, locating at Morristown. Six months later he moved to Mossy Creek, in the same state, remaining there until the spring of 1874. From the beginning of his professional career Dr. Earnest enjoyed a good practice. Possessed of a genial disposition and a strong personal magnetism, he found little difficulty in winning the confidence of his patrons. After leaving Mossy Creek he came to Georgia, locating at Newnan, in Coweta county. Here he remained for seven years in the enjoyment of a large practice as the leading physician of that section. Coming to Atlanta in 1881, Dr. Earnest has since been a resident of that city. He is recognized as a skillful practitioner and stands among the leading members of his profession, in a city that enjoys the reputation of being one of the chief medical centers of the south. Dr. Earnest is a member of the State Medical association, and also of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. He belongs to the Atlanta Society of Medicine, and holds the position of gynecologist to the Grady hospital. He is the physician in charge for the Jennie D. Inman orphanage, the Hebrew Orphan home, and is medical examiner for the Union Central Life Insurance company of Cincinnati. He has been a frequent contributor to current medical literature and the discussions of the medical societies. Dr. Earnest belongs to several fraternal organizations, and is a Knight Templar. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian church, and is a man of conspicuous and exalted piety. Dr. Earnest was married in 1868 to Miss Martha A. Holfelt, the daughter of Mr. W. H. Holfelt, of Tennessee, and several children have been the result of this union. Nicholas W. Earnest, the father of Dr. Earnest, was born in Tennessee. His wife's maiden name was Mattie Cannon. They had three children, one son and two daughters. Peter Earnest, the grandfather of Dr. Earnest, was a man of strong character and commanding influence in his day and generation.

CAPT. W. D. ELLIS, lawyer, Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga., has attained his distinction at the bar by reason of the high character of his commanding qualifications which he has brought to the practice of his chosen profession. He is a native of this state, but was born in the neighboring commonwealth of South Carolina, in Beaufort district, on Aug. 17, 1844. Until his thirteenth year he lived on the plantation owned by his father, Dr. William D. Ellis, near Allendale, S. C., and enjoyed the sunny, invigorating life of the open fields. His education on the farm was conducted by private tutors, and his acquisition of knowledge was both tenacious and rapid. He then attended the county school at Allendale, S. C., remaining there for three years. The commencement of the war between the states found him a headstrong boy in years, but possessing all the qualifications of the soldier in military discipline and patriotic impulse. In 1861 he joined the Pickens rangers, organized in Aiken, S. C., and with his comrades was shortly afterward assigned to Col. William E. Martin's cavalry regiment. In this regiment the subject of our sketch served as a private until February, 1862, when the regiment disbanded. He then joined the Eleventh North Carolina regiment of infantry, commanded by his uncle, Col. D. H. Ellis. He was assigned to a position on his uncle's staff as a non-commissioned officer, but was soon elected second lieutenant of Company B of that regiment and served in this capacity for about a year. The regiment was subsequently attached to Gen. Johnson Haygood's brigade, and took part in the defense of Charleston, Fort Sumter, and the general defense of the city. The next experience of the young soldier was in Virginia, and here for quite awhile he was in full command of his company. Among the battles in which he participated were: Pocotaligo, and a number of skirmishes on James island, the siege of Charleston, Olustee,

Fla., Cedar Run, Swift creek, Va., Drewry's bluff, second Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison, siege of Petersburg, battle of Weldon railroad, and Fort Fisher. Capt. Ellis was made a prisoner of war at the last-named place and was sent to the old capitol prison, in Washington city. He was subsequently removed to Fort Delaware, and was released in June, 1865. A slight wound received at Petersburg disabled him for a few days but failed to impair his courage. On his release from prison he returned to Aiken, S. C., and began to teach school. At the same time he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law and was admitted to the practice by the supreme court of South Carolina in 1868. He continued to teach, however, until 1870, doing such little professional work as chanced to fall his way. He came to Atlanta after giving up his school and, in order to acquire a start, he gave up his profession for a while and entered the journalistic field as a means for raising money. For two years he divided his time between the "Intelligencer," the "Constitution" and the "Herald" after which he returned to the practice of his profession. In a short time he formed a legal partnership with Judge William T. Newman, which continued for three years and was then dissolved. In 1878 he entered into a partnership with Col. John Milledge, but this, in a like manner, was dissolved in 1880, Capt. Ellis receiving the appointment as solicitor of the city court of Atlanta. He filled the position with marked ability, but declined a reappointment in order to resume the general practice. In 1886 he renewed his partnership with Judge Newman, but the appointment of the latter in 1887 as judge of the Federal court for the northern district of Georgia necessitated a dissolution of the firm. In 1888 the present partnership was formed, Mr. James R. Gray, a distinguished member of the bar, being the legal associate of Capt. Ellis. W. D. Ellis, Jr., was admitted into the firm in 1894. In 1884-85 Capt. Ellis represented Fulton county in the state legislature. He was a member of various committees, among them the general judiciary, corporations, military, manufactures and education. He was chairman of the committee on internal improvements, and vice-chairman of the committee on corporations. Capt. Ellis was the author of the bill creating the Stone Mountain circuit, and was very active in devising plans by which to erect the new capitol building. Capt. Ellis was a member of the city council in 1878, and was placed at the head of the legal department. Judge Newman, his law partner, at the same time occupied the position of city attorney, and together they formulated much of the legislation that has brought about the prosperous condition of the city to-day. Capt. Ellis is a loyal member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of Capital City lodge, No. 33. He is also a consistent member of the Baptist church of Atlanta. In 1868 Capt. Ellis was united in marriage to Miss Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau, and great-great-granddaughter of Elias Prioleau, the leader of the Huguenot colony in South Carolina. Six children have blessed this happy union, four sons and two daughters. The names of the children are as follows: William D., Jr., Phoebe, Prioleau, Harry H., Frampton E., and Hallie. The home life of Capt. Ellis is an ideal one. He is fond of his family, and is in turn beloved by his fond household. The maternal great-grandfather of Capt. Ellis was Col. A. Hawks Hay, a native of New York state, and a soldier in the revolution. His paternal great-grandfather was also a revolutionary soldier, and was born in the state of Virginia. The father of Capt. Ellis died in 1855, at the early age of thirty-four years, in the midst of a successful professional career. The law firm of which Capt. Ellis is a member does a large business, and probably represents as many corporations and as much capital as any other firm in the state. A high sense of honor has always

inspired the conduct of Capt. Ellis at the bar, and his professional career has always been above reproach.

CAPT. JAS. W. ENGLISH stands among the conspicuous figures of the incomparable pluck and courage of Atlanta citizenship. He was one of the originators of the Cotton States and International exposition; he is chairman of the executive committee, a member of the board of police commissioners, president of the American Trust and Banking company, one of the largest financial institutions of the city; president of the Chattahoochee Brick company, one of the largest industrial enterprises of the south; a member of the board of education of Atlanta's public school system, and is largely interested in many other industrial institutions which play no small part in the general development of Atlanta and its section. Capt. English was born October 28, 1837, in the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, and was left a penniless orphan at the age of thirteen; he came to Georgia in 1852, and located at Griffin, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Confederate service. His company was ordered to Virginia on the 18th of April, 1861, where it was consolidated with one from Columbus and two from Macon, Ga., forming what was known throughout the war as the Second Georgia battalion. Capt. English remained with the army of northern Virginia, serving with the Second Georgia battalion, Gen. A. R. Wright's brigade. It is said of him by his old comrades that he was only absent thirty days from active service in the field during the entire war. Gen. Lee surrendered him at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, 1865, with the rest of those faithful followers who had borne the brunt of the entire struggle from beginning to end, and on that ever-memorable day, when he began his weary march toward home, the same conditions environed him as confronted every other Confederate soldier that was present at the surrender—poverty in abundance, and poor prospects. It was then he came to Atlanta, making it his home May 14, 1865. He was united in marriage with Miss Emily Alexander, of Griffin, Ga., on July 26, 1866. Their family consists of five children: James W., Jr.; Harry L., Edward, Emily and Jennie. Theirs, indeed, is a happy home. Capt. English entered the service of the city as a member of the general council in 1887, and for the two succeeding years was the chairman of the finance committee of that body, his work in that capacity for the good of the city being marvelous. He found the city's finances in woeful shape, weighted down with a ruinous financial system, with a floating debt of over \$500,000, bearing interest at from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum. He went to work to remedy the situation, and by a bold and honest effort placed the debt upon a basis of payment that was easy, satisfactory and safe, and reduced the rate of interest on said debt to 7 per cent. His work along that line is still remembered to-day in grateful acknowledgment by the older citizens. It was also while a member of that body that the present state constitution was adopted. Among other questions submitted to the people of the state, was the permanent location of the state capital, Milledgeville and Atlanta being competitors for that honor. The preponderance of sentiment and the press of the state seemed to be very largely in favor of Milledgeville. When this fact was fully realized by the mayor and council of Atlanta, they requested Capt. English to take charge of Atlanta's interests, which he reluctantly consented to do, realizing that it was leading a forlorn hope, and the great responsibility that would rest upon such a committee. He called together a number of Atlanta's public-spirited citizens; they organized a committee and elected him their chairman; they soon perfected a thorough organization of their friends throughout the entire state, and without a single penny of the city's money appropriated for the



English, James W. 1837-1918

J. W. English

purpose of the work, they succeeded in carrying the election favoring Atlanta for the permanent capital by a majority of over 46,000 votes. The only campaign fund, for postage and various incidental expenses of such a campaign was raised by his appeals to the people of Atlanta for individual subscriptions. This was perhaps the most important work he has ever done for Atlanta, the result being the permanent location and erection of the present magnificent state capitol building in that city. Capt. English retired from public service in 1879, for two years, when he was again called to renew his services to the city as mayor, in 1881-82. This was at a time when Atlanta was about to take her first long step to greatness, it being the year when the first cotton exposition was held, an era of great prosperity and renewal of energy, life and industry in the splendid system of street and sewer improvements. While mayor he inaugurated the present degree of excellency. He established the present fire department, changing from the old volunteer service to the paid service; he carried on, city the real estate and fire apparatus of the volunteer department; he purchased for the three department houses, two on Broad and one on Washington street, which proved to be a splendid investment for the city; he established the present fire, signal and telegraph system. It was during his administration that the Georgia Pacific railroad was built, and his personal efforts is due much of the credit for the successful culmination of the scheme to open up the great coal fields in the efforts to secure the building of that road. It had been graded only a few miles from the city when the movement failed, and the roadbed and charter were sold to pay debts and purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, no doubt for the purpose of destroying competition, and without any intention of building the road. Capt. English and Mr. Anthony Murphy went to New York, by appointment, to confer with the board of directors of that company, from them on that property, and placing it in the hands of others who were to Greenville, Miss., passing through the great Alabama coal fields. The completion of that road has added very largely to the wealth and population of Atlanta, in one item alone, viz., the reduction on the price of coal which was formerly from \$4 to \$6 per ton for steam purposes, whereas now it can be purchased in any quantity at from \$1.05 to \$2.00 per ton. It was also during his administration that the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad was built, leading southwardly to Macon and northwardly to Rome. These two railroad citizens to her present population. The Cotton exposition of 1884 was a great boom to the city, infusing new life and prosperity to all the arteries of trade and commerce. As mayor of the city, he contributed his full share to the success of that enterprise and the entertainment of the many visitors, and when the exposition ended, with the help of a few friends, he converted the old exposition buildings and grounds into an immense cotton manufactory, which is now one of the strongest manufacturing enterprises in that region of the south. He has always been enthusiastic in encouraging manufactories of every kind, believing it to be the surest and safest foundation on which to build a city, thus furnishing abundant work. His work for the promotion of morality was striking and most noteworthy, and he is perhaps better known to-day for his achievements in breaking up gambling, which was rampant in Atlanta, than for any other specific work while

mayor. With his usual determination, he gave orders to the police department to invade every gambling house in the city, seize their implements, by force, if need be, take it to the public square and burn it. He prosecuted the lawless ones. They carried their cases to the supreme court, without avail, Mayor English's warfare on them being thoroughly approved of by all the tribunals. Speaking of his career as mayor, the Atlanta "Constitution," at the close of his term, Jan. 1, 1883, editorially remarked: "It is seldom that any officer retires from a trust so universally honored and esteemed as does Mayor English, this morning. The two years of his rule have been the most prosperous the city ever knew—much of which is due to the fact that he has been the best mayor within her memory. In every sense his regime has been successful. He has put under control, at last, a lawless element that has heretofore defied city officials. He has restricted gambling to a few secret corners, if he has not driven it out altogether. In a financial sense, the result has been quite as happy. The English administration closes a year without having one dollar of debt of a single bill payable. It leaves a sinking fund of \$95,000, where it found only \$40,000 two years ago. It has reduced the bonded debt \$70,000. It has spent \$101,200 on permanent investments, such as \$23,000 on pumps, \$28,000 on fire department, and \$10,000 for a new school house. It has spent \$70,000 on streets, besides a levy of \$60,000 on citizens, against \$40,000 a year ago. It has maintained every department well. It may be claimed that Mayor English has had the two best years to work. We grant that, and claim for him that the man and the occasion met. He leaves office without a blot on his name or a stain on his record, and will have the confidence and affection of his people." In March, 1893, Capt. English was once more called to the public service by being elected a member of the board of police commissioners, without his solicitation or knowledge. Here he continued his good work, building up the morality of the city, and has continued to serve on that board up to the present time. The benefits of his work for the police department have been marked and considerable. He secured the present telegraph system, and was largely instrumental in securing the appropriation and building the present station house and police barracks. In October, 1893, he offered to resign from that board, but the mayor and general council petitioned him to remain in the work he had so long and faithfully pursued, and he consented. The good people of Atlanta will always appreciate his efforts to keep the police force out of local politics. If there is one thing that characterizes Capt. English as a useful citizen more than any other, it is his public-spiritedness. He has been identified with all charitable work that is started or maintained for the good of Atlanta. He was one of the promoters of the Young Men's Christian association, which was established as the result of the first meeting held at his residence; an original promoter and subscriber to the Georgia School of Technology; a promoter of the Grady hospital, of which he was a trustee until he succeeded him, upon his resignation; a pioneer promoter of the Confederate soldiers' home, and an early advocate and supporter of the Young Men's library. Capt. English is an untiring worker for the upbuilding of Atlanta's best interests and the protection of her people from the vices of the day. But few men in few cities can be rightfully credited with having accomplished more good results than he has for Atlanta, and the people, rich and poor alike, hold him in high esteem.

JOHN ERSKINE was born on Sept. 13, 1813, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. In the spring of 1820, before he was seven years of age, his family migrated to British America, locating at St. John's where the housing and father shortly afterward died. The survivors then came to the United States and resided for a time in the city of New York. John returned to Ireland in 1827 and remained

here with his relatives, attending school until 1830 or later. He had a strong predilection for a seafaring life and for seeing many countries. He spent several years in gratifying this disposition, and while so doing acquired a practical knowledge of sailing and handling ships, which he afterward found of considerable use to him as a judge in the trial of cases in admiralty. In 1838, being strongly threatened with disease of the lungs, he took up his abode in the state of Florida. There and in the lower part of Georgia he taught school for four years. Then, in 1841, he was married to Miss Rebecca Smith, a daughter of Gen. Gabriel Smith of Alabama. It may interest romantic young lawyers to learn that Judge Erskine entered matrimony by "stealing his wife," in which he was assisted by a sympathetic accomplice, who afterward became governor of Florida. After practicing law successfully in Florida for about nine years, Judge Erskine removed to Georgia in 1855, settling first in Newnan, but finally removing to Atlanta, where he resided for the most part during the rest of his life. He practiced his profession actively up to the civil war, and occasionally in select cases during the war. Among these cases were some in the courts of the Confederate states in which he antagonized that government in proceedings to confiscate debts owing to citizens of the United States. By temper, conviction and conscience he was highly conservative in politics and government. During the progress of the war he frequently quoted to his intimate friends a passage by the old judge Jenkins in the preface to Eight Centuries of Reports, which runs thus: "Amidst the sound of drums and trumpets, surrounded by an odious multitude of barbarians, broken with old age and infirmity in prisons, where my fellow-subjects, grown wild upon this performance." He quoted the passage for its pathetic and devoted spirit of loyalty and not for its vituperative epithets or censorious implications; for he was as little disposed as any man to denounce or harshly criticize the citizens of the Confederate states. He differed with the great mass of them in political sentiment, but being one of their number, he conducted himself throughout the war, as he had before and after, with moderation, discretion and kindness. Being a pronounced Union man did not make him the less a personal friend, a good neighbor, or a good citizen for all purposes except active warfare. He felt no hostility to the Federal government, and perhaps nothing could have induced for him to take up arms against it. He was spared an extreme trial in this respect, for by holding under his warm friend, Gov. Joseph E. Brown, an honorary appointment with light or mere nominal duties attached to it, he was protected against conscription. He remained quietly in Atlanta until after the city was captured by the Federal army, then he went with his family temporarily to New York and did not return to Georgia until after his appointment as judge of the two districts of Georgia in July, 1865, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate in January, 1866. He presided both in Savannah and Atlanta until after the appointment of Judge McCall in 1882, under the act of congress which provided for a judge in each of the two Georgia districts; then, selecting for himself the southern district, he continued to serve in that district down to the date of his retirement. In 1866-1870 he was strongly recommended to the date of his appointment to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States. It is known that for the vacant places ultimately fell to Mr. Justice Strong and the other to Mr. Justice Bradley, both nominations being made on the same day. Availing himself of the privilege allowed him by law of retiring for life without

loss of salary, he relinquished the bench in December, 1883, and from thenceforth lived as a private citizen. After his retirement the bar of both districts testified their regard for him and their appreciation of his judicial services by causing to be painted by an eminent artist two portraits of him, one of which was placed in the United States court room in Savannah and the other in the room of the United States district court in Atlanta. These portraits were severally presented with becoming ceremonies, and on each occasion a report was submitted and adopted, addresses were delivered by members of the bar, and a response was made from the bench. By his daughter's affectionate diligence these proceedings have been preserved in the form of a printed collection prepared at her instance for private circulation. The evening of his life was tranquil and happy, save in so far as it was disturbed or shaded by physical infirmity. His mind remained vigorous and clear until within a few hours before death. His interest in the world and his relish for reading and conversation underwent no abatement by reason of age. He was a most beautiful specimen of the well-read, cultivated, amiable, genial and cheerful old gentleman. After a brief illness he died early in the morning of Sunday, Jan. 27, 1865, and on the following Tuesday was buried in Oakland cemetery, Atlanta, by the side of his beloved wife, whose death occurred in September, 1879. Their daughter, an only child, Mrs. Ruby (Erskine) Ward, wife of W. Ward, Esq., of New York city, is the sole survivor of this happy family. By instinct and by allegiance to principle he was an honest man. Honesty was incorporated in his constitution as well as in his creed. In thought, feeling and conduct his adherence to it was rigid, continuous, invariable. Without this great virtue, of course, there can be no worthy life or genuine character, consequently his mere possession confers no distinction, but in some it is better attested and more pronounced than in others, and in him it was manifested in all its purity and beauty. His sterling manhood and unflinching integrity of inflexible integrity. Internally and externally, in mind and person, in fact, and appearance, he was a gentleman. The tastes, habits, impulses and principles, the presence and bearing of a gentleman, distinctly marked and characterized him. He was cultivated, gracious, refined, accomplished. He understood the dignity of manners and the language of deportment. He was discriminating and delicate in the observance of all social amenities. His exactness was exact, and though he never neglected form, he rarely appeared formal or ceremonious. In the practice of well-bred self-denial he was pre-eminently firm, in matters of comfort or convenience he yielded precedence to others on all occasions. This he did with such urbanity and polite authority as almost to compel acceptance of the professional courtesy. His politeness was not the disguise or concealment of selfishness, but its elimination. His uniform consistency was such as to exclude any possible doubt of his sincerity. He had a sunny humor and a shrewd and polished wit, but so gentle and genial was his temper and so kind was his heart, that while he delighted to amuse, he was careful never to wound. He was more willing to receive pain than to give it; on the other hand, the communication of pleasure ranked with him as one of the duties of life. He was absolutely without animosity or malevolence. He had few enemies, but if their number had been legion he would have forgiven them all. His attachment to friends was sincere, ardent and constant. It may be truly said of him that "he never forsook a friend or forgot a favor." He had a solemn realization and a most vivid appreciation of the blessings with which his lot in life was attended, and his gratitude for them was profound. Heaven he considered their primary source, and their chief secondary source, friendship. Accordingly his gratitude was first to God and next to friends; not only to those who aided in his advancement, but to those also who

encouraged and sustained him by their good wishes and favorable opinion. So modest was his estimate of himself that he often, in the freedom of private intercourse, expressed astonishment at his own success. But beneath his humility, and lying too deep perhaps for self-consciousness, was a wholesome vanity which prevented undue depression or any lapse of effort or energy. His education was not classical; it was not collegiate. He made no pretension to scholarship beyond a familiar acquaintance with the common elementary studies. His mind, however, was fairly well disciplined, and his critical faculty was highly developed and constantly exercised. He liked definite thought and accurate expression, and strove diligently for the attainment of both. Though his style was direct, unadorned and unambitious, composition was a great labor to him, and after much toil in writing, correcting and amending, he usually failed to satisfy himself with the result. He had a clear conception of an excellence which he was rarely able to reach. As a student of literature his taste was fine and his sympathy broad and comprehensive. He extracted their choice flavors from a multitude of books. He read for character more than for incident, valuing the latter chiefly for its instrumentality in reflecting or illustrating the former. Character of every rank, from royalty down to the tramp, interested him, and he had a keen perception of types and variations. Memoirs and other forms of biography had a strong attraction for him. His fund of anecdote touching historic personages was large, but he had certain favorite stories which he was fond of repeating, and which he frequently told more than once to the same auditor. His reproductions were always faithful to the original, thus affording evidence both of his conscientiousness and the accuracy of his memory. He had a fancy for heraldry, a wide knowledge of the great families of England and Ireland, and a remarkable aptitude not only for retaining such knowledge, but for using it agreeably on proper occasions. He knew Ireland and the Irish very thoroughly, and though he retained the last of his affection for his native land, he felt no ill-will against England or the English. On the contrary, an Englishman, Oliver Cromwell, was the historic hero whom he most admired. Next to him he reckoned Henry the Great, of France. The form of literature which was most congenial to him was the dramatic. He liked to read plays, to study them closely and to see them performed on the stage. He was a studious reader of Shakespeare and was so familiar with the text of that great master that he could quote with facility very many, perhaps most of the best passages. Falstaff was a perpetual delight to him, and he knew the whole composition of the character as thoroughly as if the fat knight had been one of his intimate personal acquaintances. He was a member of the Players' club of New York, and had pleasant social relations with several eminent actors, among them Booth and Mansfield. His knowledge of the stage and of great performers was quite extensive. He cared, however, in later life for no acting but the best. The severity of his taste made him hard to please. By long study and much observation he knew what good acting really is. While he preferred the dramatic, other forms of poetry received a fair share of his attention. He could wade through an epic, even a translation of the *Lusiad* or the *Jerusalem Delivered*, and the finest lyrics gave him great pleasure and lingered in his memory. It is known that he himself made a few attempts at brief compositions in verse, and in more than one instance was successful in producing lines pleasing both for their grace and fancy. Of these, the best-known are the following, said to have allusion to his own and his daughter's friend, Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the president:

"Hade't thou appeared with those entrancing eyes
On Ida's mount, beside the sacred trees
Whose charms contended for the golden prize,
Paris had Venus passed and led to thee,
To crown thee queen of beauty, love and purity."

For the society of ladies he had great fondness, and his bearing and demeanor toward them, while cordial, was courteously deferential, delicate and dignified, suggesting a reminiscence of the days of chivalry and of knightly reverence. Many of his most attached friends were ladies, and in his later life he was an acknowledged favorite with young ladies even more than with those who approximated his own age. In practical life and the conduct of affairs he was thoughtful, considerate, cautious. Through a happy combination of shrewdness and prudence he generally hit upon the right thing for the service of his own or any other interest for which he was responsible. He was more sensitive to the hazard of loss than to the hope of gain, but, judged by its results, his timidity was a sort of ingenious courage. His tact, whether in business or in social intercourse, was of the highest order. Even in old age he never made long visits. He was a man of sound discretion to the last, and in nothing was he more discreet than in being silent when there was no occasion for him to speak. To measure him accurately as a lawyer, that is, to gauge the extent of his legal learning with precision, is something not quite easy. He made the impression on some members of the profession of being more profound than he was, and on others of being less so. The truth probably is, that having a genuine relish for the old law, he occupied himself over much, not with its principles, for that could hardly be, but with its details, their application and consequences. He loved to linger near the corners of the law, and found it so pleasant to do so that he often disliked to move down the stream, except for the exigencies of actual business. It was hard for him to realize that the substance of the law as he first learned it was not the true law for all time. Of course he was aware that changes did in fact take place, but if they seemed to conflict with established principles, unless they were embodied in statutes or attested by the very least, by Baron Parke, of the United States, or by the house of lords, or at the very least, by Baron Parke, he was much disposed to regard them as mere novelties of opinion. When they appeared to him to accord with principle or to improve upon the past, he was ready and quite willing to accept them. In real work he was up with the times, and he cited modern authorities freely. He was more fond of reports than of text books. The reports of Plowden, Dyer, Hobart, Coke, Jenkins and others down to and including Meeson and Welsby, afforded him congenial entertainment. He had a sort of passion for knowing things overlooked or not much regarded by the ordinary professional reader. This led to a taste for rare and curious cases, and for unique morsels of early law. Not that he took odd or curious matters seriously, but they amused him. He truly venerated the law, but could smile at its freaks with open enjoyment, or with that bubbling zest that makes merry in solitude. He was not dependent for his merit on company; least of all in his legal recreations. There is no telling how many good but rather useless things, found in the old books, were stored away in his mind. Much of his law reading, in general (as distinguished from study for actual business or particular cases) was influenced more by what afforded pleasure than by what promised profit; yet it is certain that both at the bar and on the bench, very often, as the result of such reading, he recalled instantly not only the true law applicable to the pending controversy, but the legal work or volume in which it was laid down. He frequently did this, while others concerned in the question were groping in