

built. There was scarcely an enterprise which tended to promote the public welfare of his native city in which he did not take an active interest. During the civil war he was elected captain of a company he helped raise in Augusta, Ga., and responded to Gen. Beauregard's call for volunteers to go to Charleston, S. C., when that city was threatened with a land attack while being bombarded from the Federal ironclads. Subsequently he was promoted to the command of the Augusta battalion, and saw active service in Georgia and South Carolina. He met with business reverses in 1884, and has since, although deeply interested in anything which may be for the general welfare of Augusta, lived a private life. While a progressive Christian, he is not a member of any church. Maj. Jackson married Miss Kate W. Mixon, in Augusta, Dec. 15, 1846. They had nine children, five boys and four girls. When the Hon. Thos. W. Miller organized the Augusta orphan asylum, Maj. Jackson was one of the original subscribers, and was on the finance committee many years. He is now the oldest member of that great charity board.

WILLIAM ELBERT JACKSON, prominent attorney of Augusta, Ga., was born in that city in 1851. His father, John K. Jackson, a native of Georgia, was a graduate of the South Carolina college, Columbia, and was engaged in the practice of law in Augusta, Ga., for more than seventeen years. During the war between the states he was a gallant Confederate soldier, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and died soon after the memorable struggle. William Elbert Jackson was reared and received his primary education in the city of Augusta, afterward becoming a student of the university of Georgia, Athens, from which seat of learning he was graduated, in the class of 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he returned to his home in Augusta and engaged in the cotton business, which business he successfully conducted for five years. But finding the law better suited to his tastes, Mr. Jackson gave up the cotton business and entered the office of F. H. Miller, studied law assiduously for more than a year, and was admitted to practice at the superior court for Richmond county in 1876. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced in Augusta, never having resided anywhere else. Though a keen observer of politics, and a student of men and measures since his advent to manhood, Mr. Jackson takes no active part in the politics of the day, preferring to devote his time and talents exclusively to the law, among the members of which profession he sustains a most desirable rank.

CHARLES W. JACKSON, soliciting agent of the Augusta Southern railway, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., was born in that city Dec. 25, 1861. He was reared in Augusta and attended the Richmond academy until he had reached the age of nineteen years, when he entered Bethany college, Brooke county, W. Va., from which he graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning to his home, he at once went to work as shipping clerk for the Excelsior mill, and a short time thereafter was promoted to the position of bookkeeper and manager of the shipping department. For four years he invested his earnings in the stock of the mill, believing it to be a most successful venture; but that enterprise failed in 1887, and he found himself destitute of all resources, save an indomitable will and a determination to succeed in spite of adversity. Beginning life anew as train hand in the employ of the Georgia Southern railway, he was successively made baggage-master, warehouseman and conductor of trains. Two years later, having resigned his position of conductor of trains, he organized the grocery firm of C. W. Jackson & Co., of which firm he continued as senior

partner until a few months ago, when he retired and accepted his present position, which he is conducting with his characteristic diligence and success.

COL. CHARLES COLCOCK JONES, JR., LL. D., historian, biographer and archaeologist, the most prolific author Georgia has ever produced, and who stands at the head of historical writers of the south of the present generation, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28, 1831. He comes of an old family, his ancestors in the male line having removed from England to Charleston, S. C., nearly two centuries ago. His great-grandfather, John Jones, the first of the family coming from South Carolina to Georgia, was a rice planter in St. Johns parish. During the revolutionary war he espoused the cause of the patriots, and, as major in the continental army, fell before the British lines around Savannah during the assault by the allied forces of D'Estaing and Lincoln on Oct. 9, 1779. On that memorable occasion he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Lachlan McIntosh. Rev. Charles C. Jones, D. D., father of the historian, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, was, at the time of his son's birth, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in the city of Savannah. Resigning his charge in November, 1832, he removed with his family to his plantation in Liberty county, Ga., where he devoted his energies to the religious instruction of the negroes. He was the apostle to that benighted people, and freely gave his time, talents and money to their evangelization and to the improvement of their moral and religious condition. Dr. Jones was a gentleman of liberal education, a wealthy planter, an eloquent pulpit orator, at one time professor of ecclesiastical history in the Theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., and for some years occupied the position at Philadelphia of secretary of the Presbyterian board of domestic missions. He was the author of several works on the religious instruction of the negroes, of a catechism specially prepared for their spiritual enlightenment, and of a history of the Church of God. Col. Jones' boyhood was spent at the paternal homes—Montevideo and Maybank plantations in Liberty county, Ga. At the former—which was a rice and sea-island cotton plantation on the North Newport river—the winter residence was fixed, while the latter—a sea-island cotton plantation—located on Colonel's island, lying between the island of St. Catharine and the mainland, was the summer retreat. The region abounded in game and fish. An indulgent father generously supplied his sons with guns, dogs, horses, row-boats and sail-boats and fishing tackle. As a natural consequence Col. Jones at an early age became an adept with the fowling-piece, the rifle, the rod and the line. This out-door exercise and these field sports laid the foundations for a fine constitution, and encouraged an ambition to excel in shooting, riding, swimming, fishing and sailing. The opportunity thus afforded for enjoyment and manly diversions was exceptional, and the training then experienced produced a lasting impression. The civilization of the Georgia coast under the patriarchal system then existent was refined, liberal and generous. The school was excellent for the development of manly traits. The early studies of Col. Jones were pursued at home, generally under private tutors; occasionally under the immediate supervision of his father. In 1848 he repaired to South Carolina college at Columbia, where his freshman and sophomore years were passed. That institution was then in the zenith of its prosperity, being presided over by the Hon. William C. Preston, who was assisted by such professors as Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Thornwell. Subsequently matriculating at Nassau hall, Princeton, N. J., in the junior class in 1850, Col. Jones at once took high rank among his fellows, and, graduating with distinction, received his A. B. diploma from this college in June, 1852. Selecting the law as his profession he went to Philadelphia and, as a student, entered the office of

Samuel H. Perkins, Esq. After reading law here for about a year, he matriculated at Dane Law school, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., from which institution he received in 1855 his degree of LL. B. While he was a member of that law school Joel Parker, Theophilus Parsons and Edward G. Loring were the professors. Besides taking his regular law course, he attended the lectures of Profs. Agassiz, Mr. Longfellow, Dr. Wyman, Prof. Lowell and Dr. Holmes. Returning home in the winter of 1854 he entered the law office of Ward & Owens in Savannah and was called to the bar in that, his native city, on May 24, 1855. In due course he was admitted to plead and practice in the supreme court of Georgia, in the sixth circuit court of the United States, in the district court of the Confederate states, and in the supreme court of the United States. During the second year of his professional life he became the junior partner of the law firm of Ward, Owens & Jones. When Mr. Ward went abroad as United States minister to China Mr. Owens retired from the firm, and the Hon. Henry R. Jackson, late United States minister to Austria, was admitted as a member. The firm continued to be Ward, Jackson & Jones until Judge Jackson took his seat upon the bench as judge of the district court of the Confederate States of America for the district of Georgia. The business of this law firm was large and lucrative. On Nov. 9, 1858, Col. Jones married Miss Ruth Berrien Whitehead, of Burke county, Ga. He was married a second time on Oct. 28, 1863, to Miss Eva Berrien Eve, of Augusta, Ga., a niece of the late Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, Tenn. These ladies were respectively niece and grand-niece of the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, attorney-general of the United States during Jackson's administration, and afterward United States senator from Georgia. In 1859 Col. Jones was chosen an alderman of Savannah, and in the following year he was, without solicitation, nominated and elected mayor of that city—a position, writes Gov. Stephens, seldom, if ever before, conferred on one so young by a corporation possessing so much wealth, population and commercial importance. With the exception of this position of mayor he never held public office in his life, or drew a dollar of the people's money. During the term of his mayoralty the Confederate revolution was precipitated, and many unusual questions arose demanding for their solution serious consideration and prompt decision. Col. Jones was a secessionist, and it is believed that one of the earliest public addresses on the situation delivered in Savannah fell from his lips. Declining a re-election to the mayoralty, he joined the Chatham artillery (Capt. Claghorn) of which light battery he was the senior first lieutenant. He had been mustered into Confederate service with that battery as its senior first lieutenant on July 31, 1861, and remained on leave until his labors in the capacity of mayor were concluded. The Chatham artillery was then stationed on the Georgia coast. In the fall of 1862 the subject of this sketch was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel of artillery, P. A. C. S., and was assigned to duty as chief of artillery for the military district of Georgia. The assignment was important and the command extensive, including some eight light batteries and nearly 200 guns in fixed position. This command was subsequently enlarged so as to embrace the artillery in the third military district of South Carolina. His headquarters were established at Savannah. Col. Jones was brought into intimate personal and military relations with Gen. Beauregard, Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, Maj.-Gens. McLaws, Gilmer, Taliaferro, and Patton Anderson, and Brig.-Gens. Mercer, Lawton and others. He loved and took special pride in the artillery arm of the service, and preferred it to any other. In illustration of his partiality for this arm of the service it may be stated that at one time a commission of brigadier-general of infantry was tendered him, which he declined. The artillery, both light and heavy, in the military district of Georgia, was remark-

able for its proficiency. Col. Jones was chief of artillery during the siege of Savannah in December, 1864, which he has so graphically described in his work on that subject, and figured prominently in the defense of the city. He was at one time in command of the field artillery on James island, during the siege of Charleston, and at another was chief of artillery on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Patton Anderson in Florida. Upon the fall of Savannah he was summoned by Gen. Hardee to the position of chief of artillery upon his staff, and was included in the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, which occurred near Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865. Late in December, 1865, Col. Jones removed with his family to New York city, and there resumed the practice of his profession, which had been interrupted by the war. Returning with his family to Georgia in the spring of 1877, Col. Jones fixed his home at Montrose, in Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., where he continued to reside up to the day of his death, which occurred on July 19, 1893. Since his return to his native state, aside from his professional labors, he has not been unmindful of his historical researches and literary pursuits. Among his later publications may be mentioned his *Life and Services of Commodore Josiah Tattnall* (1878), *Memorial of Jean Pierre Purry* (1880), the *Georgia Historical Society, its Founders, Patrons and Friends* (1881), the *Life and Services of ex-Gov. Charles Jones Jenkins* (1884), *Sepulture of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene*, and of *Brig.-Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski* (1885), the *Life, Literary Labors and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde* (1885), *Biographical Sketch of the Hon. Maj. John Habersham of Georgia* (1886), *Brig.-Gen. Robert Toombs* (1886), the *Life and Services of the Hon. Samuel Elbert of Georgia* (1887), the *English Colonization of Georgia* (1887), *Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast* (1888), and lastly, and more particularly, his *History of Georgia* (1883), a work of which the historian Bancroft remarked that it was the finest state history he had ever read, and that its high qualities fairly entitled its author to be called the Macaulay of the south. In addition to the publications to which we have alluded, Col. Jones has printed addresses and discourses upon a variety of topics, prominent among which are his oration upon the unveiling and dedication of the Confederate monument in Augusta, Ga., (1878), his funeral oration pronounced at the capitol of Georgia over the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, late governor of the state (1883), and his address entitled *The Old South* (1887). In this connection we may mention the addresses which he has delivered before the Confederate Survivors' association of Augusta, Ga., an organization of which he was president, which was founded and has been perpetuated largely through his instrumentality, and which is among the oldest associations of this character in the south. Col. Jones' literary labors during the year 1888, in addition to the publications already referred to, embrace three historical addresses and the memorial histories of the cities of Savannah and Augusta, Ga., during the eighteenth century. Subsequently one book, his *Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress* (1891), and eight pamphlets, were the products of his pen. The career of the late Col. Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., LL. D., as an author and man of letters began in 1859 when his *Indian Remains in Southern Georgia*—an address delivered before the Georgia Historical society on its twentieth anniversary—was given to the public. Aside from his report as mayor of Savannah, it will be remembered that his *Monumental Remains of Georgia*, and his oration delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Chatham artillery, likewise appeared in 1861. The twelve years of his residence in New York and in Brooklyn were, in a literary way, very productive, and among the contributions from his pen at this time may be mentioned his *Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence* (1867),

Ancient Tumuli of the Savannah River (1868), Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws (1868), Ancient Tumuli in Georgia (1869), Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death and Burial of Gen. Henry Lee (1870), Casimir Pulaski, an address before the Georgia Historical society on its thirty-second anniversary (1873), Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes (1873), the Siege of Savannah in 1779, as described in two contemporaneous journals of French officers in the fleet of Count D'Estaing (1874), the Siege of Savannah in December, 1864, and the Confederate Operations in Georgia and the Third Military District of South Carolina during Gen. Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea (1874), Sergt. William Jasper, an address before the Georgia Historical society (1876); A Piece of Secret History (1876), and A Roster of General Officers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, Military Organizations, etc., in Confederate Service during the War Between the States (1876). From his earliest years he evinced a love for the collation and classification of primitive objects. His collection, comprising some 20,000 specimens, is one of unusual interest. It illustrates in the most complete manner the customs and occupations of the aboriginal population prior to the advent of Europeans, and before the cruel Spaniards had rudely interrupted their simple methods of life. In association with the collection are several hundred typical objects of primitive manufacture from Europe, Asia, Africa and other localities. As a collector of autographs and historical documents Col. Jones occupied a distinguished place among those whose tastes were in harmony with his own. His series of Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, of Autograph Letters and Portraits of Presidents of the Continental Congress, of Presidents and of Vice-Presidents of the United States, of Autograph Letters and Portraits of Members of the Continental Congress, of Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and of the Attorney-Generals of the United States, of Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and of Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Confederate Constitution are worthy monuments to his industry in this fascinating avenue of research. Twice complimented with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and honored with membership in various literary and scientific societies both in this country and in Europe, the beloved president of the Confederate Survivors' association of Augusta, Ga., cherishing the memories which it perpetuates, and expending his latest breath in its patriotic service, gallant in war, courteous in peace, gifted, magnetic and never so happy as when celebrating the glories of southern womanhood, Col. Jones was a commanding figure in the community in which he lived.

WILLIAM C. JONES, secretary and treasurer of the Augusta Real Estate & Improvement company, of Augusta, Ga., was born in that city on Sept. 30, 1832. His father, William H. Jones, a native of Virginia, was the first teller of the Georgia Railroad bank, in Augusta, holding that position uninterruptedly from 1837 till 1866. He was born Jan. 25, 1793, and died in Augusta on June 9, 1875. At the time of his death he was the oldest past master of Webb lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., of Augusta, one of the oldest Masons residing in Georgia and the oldest member of the board of trustees of the Masonic hall, a noted edifice of Augusta. William C. Jones was reared in Augusta, and received his education at the old Richmond academy, leaving that noted seat of learning in 1849 to accept a position in the general offices of the Georgia railroad, which he creditably filled for four years. In 1853 he went on the survey of the Savannah River railroad, thence on the survey of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, where he was engaged

until 1859, when he returned to Augusta to accept the position as superintendent of the Augusta & Savannah railroad, serving in that capacity for three years. In 1875 Mr. Jones was elected city sheriff and assessor of Augusta and held that place until November, 1891, when he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Augusta Real Estate & Improvement company. He now holds, also, the position of chairman of the finance committee of the board of education of Augusta, having been a member of that board for the past six years, the past four as chairman of the finance committee, and was elected president of the board of education in June, 1895. He is also treasurer of the Summerville Land company, and has been a member of the board of health of Augusta since 1889. Mr. Jones was for a long while a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Augusta, and is a Knight Templar Mason. He was happily married in 1867 to Miss Ella, daughter of the late Rev. Hansford D. Duncan, a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Jones departed this life in 1880, leaving as the fruit of that union four daughters and two sons, all of whom are living, viz.: Emiline, wife of Charles Whitsell, of Colleton district, S. C.; Duncan A. Jones, Martha, wife of W. H. Tutt, of Augusta; Constance Jones; Henry, now a cadet at the Virginia Military institute, and Ella Duncan Jones.

HON. JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR, Augusta, Ga., one of the leading lawyers of Georgia, was born in Ruckersville, Elbert Co., Ga., in 1857, being the eldest of two sons and a daughter born to Rev. James S. and Mary (Rucker) Lamar. The other children born to this union were Philip and Mary. Rev. James S. Lamar was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., May 18, 1829. His father, Philip, a farmer, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1796, moved to Georgia when a young man and settled in Gwinnett county, afterward moving to Muscogee county, Ga., where he died in 1860. He was a man who stood high in his community. His wife, Mary Anthony, was born in South Carolina in 1802, bore him seven children, and died in 1861. The early life of Rev. James S. Lamar was spent on his father's farm. In 1853-54 he attended Bethany college, Brooke Co., W. Va., to prepare himself for the ministry, and was graduated from that institution in July, 1854. During the following autumn he began preaching in Augusta, Ga., and remained there in charge of the Christian church until 1875, when he went to Louisville, Ky., was there only one year and returned to Augusta, where he lived until 1884. He then removed to Atlanta, and was pastor of the church in that city until 1887, thence removing to Valdosta, Ga., to assume charge of the church there. He was happily married on June 2, 1856, to Miss Mary Rucker, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Speer) Rucker, of Ruckersville, Elbert Co. She bore him three children, viz.: Joseph R., Philip, and Mary, who departed this life on Jan. 27, 1864. Rev. James S. Lamar was married a second time, Dec. 5, 1865, to Miss Sallie M. Ford, daughter of Dr. Lewis D. and Emily (Childs) Ford, of Augusta. They have no children. For many years he was associate editor of the "Christian Standard," organ of the Christian church, and published in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is also the author of several valuable published works of especial value to the Christian denomination. Joseph R. Lamar resided in the village of his birth until he had arrived at the age of nine years, when he removed with his parents to Augusta, where he received the greater part of his primary education. He was given the very best academical and collegiate training. During the years 1874-75 he attended the university of Georgia, Athens, thence entering Bethany college, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1877. He then entered the law department of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., and was admitted to the practice of law at the spring term, 1878, of Richmond superior court. He formed a co-partnership in the practice of law with Hon. H. Clay Foster, of Augusta, and

the firm was one of the most popular and successful in that city, noted for the exceptional brilliancy and ability of its bar. Mr. Lamar was elected to the general assembly, the first office he ever held, in 1886. In the house and on the committees on railroads, general judiciary, and banks, he took high rank as a careful, conservative and able legislator, rendering such valuable service to his constituents and the state that he was re-elected at the end of his term for the session of 1888-89. He took an active part in the discussion of the famous Olive bill, which sought to forfeit the charters of certain railroads in the state, and won a lasting reputation by his masterful argument of the question then at issue. In 1889 Mr. Lamar was chosen chairman of the committee of one hundred, organized to reform the city civil service of Augusta, and in that capacity rendered incalculable service to that municipality. In December, 1893, he was appointed by Gov. William J. Northen and the supreme court a member of the commission to codify the laws of Georgia, the other members of that commission being Judge John L. Hopkins, of Atlanta, and ex-Attorney-General Clifford Anderson, of Macon. The commission had in hand a work of much magnitude, viz.: The division of the civil and penal laws of Georgia, which were compiled and issued in separate volumes. The combined labors of this distinguished trio are receiving the well-earned commendation of the most prominent members of the legal profession in Georgia. Personally Mr. Lamar is modest and unobtrusive, almost to a fault, yet firm and unyielding when he has arrived at a decision. He is courteous and polished in manner, and has generous social endowments that make him a prime favorite with his friends throughout Georgia. Though never having sought political preferment, as such, he has always been a close observer of public affairs, and in politics is a democrat. Mr. Lamar was married in 1879 to Clarinda, daughter of Dr. W. K. Pendleton, president of Bethany college, West Virginia, and two manly sons are the fruit of that union. Young, talented and amply equipped for any position in the gift of the people of Georgia, the future holds forth much promise, and the friends of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch predict for him a still more brilliant career of honor and usefulness in the service of his native state.

LIEUT.-COL. I. CLARENCE LEVY, late commander of the First battalion, Georgia volunteers, was born in the village of Hamburg, S. C., Jan. 12, 1850, and lived there until twelve years of age, when he removed across the Savannah river to the city of Augusta, Ga. He was educated at the old Richmond county academy, and later attended the private school of Prof. John Neely. In 1869 he attended Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Returning to Augusta, Ga., in August, 1871, he entered into a co-partnership with his father in the clothing business, which he has conducted alone since the death of the latter in 1879. As a member of the volunteer forces of Georgia Col. Levy won much distinction, serving in the ranks and as a commissioned officer for twenty-one years. On March 17, 1873, he enlisted as a private in the Clinch rifles of Augusta. On Oct. 16, 1873, he was elected secretary and treasurer of that company, and in 1879 was unanimously elected sergeant for life, an honorary position. On May 2, 1881, he was promoted to the office of second lieutenant of the Clinch rifles, and was made first lieutenant in 1883, being called to the captaincy of that company on Nov. 18, 1884, which position he held until Nov. 9, 1889. The retirement of Lieut.-Col. Levy, on Feb. 1, 1894, was a surprise to the officers of his battalion, as well as to the individual members of his command, and many were the expressions of regret he received from them. Even the adjutant-general of Georgia, Col. John McIntosh Kell, refused to accept his resignation when tendered him officially, hoping that Col. Levy would reconsider his action. But he was obdurate, and on account of pressing business would not accede to the request to remain in office. There-

upon his name was placed on the roll of Georgia's retired officers, giving him all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the volunteers in active service. It is but just to mention in this connection that to the efforts of Col. Levy is chiefly attributable the re-organization of the First battalion and the revival of the military spirit in the city of Augusta, there being now no less than fifteen military organizations there, of which thirteen are white companies. Mr. Levy is also greatly interested in the progress and development of the city of Augusta, and is active in its progress. He is now president of the Jewish congregation, an ex-director of the Irish-American Dime Savings bank, and a director of the Monte Sano Land company, the Augusta Exposition company, past sachem of Monon tribe of Red Men, past chancellor of Woodlawn lodge, Knights of Pythias, ex-captain of Augusta division, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, secretary of the American Legion of Honor, president of the local board of the Columbus Building and Loan association, chairman of the board of trustees, I. O. B. B., and an active member of the Woodmen of the World, and a director Young Men's Business League. He is also an associate member of the United States Military Service institution.

WILLIAM E. M'COY, a prominent textile manufacturer of Augusta, Ga., was born in that city on Nov. 14, 1840, being a son of Charles and Frances A. (Tutt) McCoy. He was educated in Augusta, but in early life began a mercantile career as a clerk, and when the civil war began was a bookkeeper. May 11, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company A, known as the Clinch Rifles, of the Fifth Georgia regiment. He served throughout the war, and was an active participant in the battle of Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, Fla.; the battles of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Farmington, Miss. After the battle of Murfreesboro he was detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, where he served until the close of hostilities. After the return of peace he came back to Augusta and began to clerk for a living. His first experience in cotton manufacturing was as bookkeeper for the Grantville Manufacturing company, Grantville, S. C., in January, 1868. The year following he was made cashier of that company and stationed at Augusta in the office of the president, H. H. Hickman, and remained there until April 1878, when, having resigned, he went to New York and remained there one year. He then returned to Augusta and purchased the Augusta waste works, which he successfully operated until October, 1881, when a stock company was formed, the name of the new corporation being changed to Riverside mills. Mr. McCoy was elected president of the new company and successfully held that position until February, 1894, when he resigned in order to accept the newly-created office of vice-president, which he now holds. The growth of the mill under his management as president was very rapid and most gratifying. At present about 250 operatives are afforded employment in the manufacturing of cotton batting, machinery waste and paper stock, being the only concern of its kind in the southern states. The phenomenal success of this enterprise is due largely to Mr. McCoy, who, from the beginning, has given it his individual attention. He is also largely interested in other corporations, being a member of the various boards of directors of the following institutions: The John P. King Manufacturing company, Augusta Land company, Georgia Railroad bank, the Manufacturers' Insurance Mutual Aid society (which is strictly an insurance company), and the Southern Manufacturers' association. Mr. McCoy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has taken an active part in the masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and is past grand captain-general of the grand commandery of the state of Georgia. He

was happily married in 1878 to Mrs. Katharine Hammond Gregg, who died in 1882. Leaving the Confederate ranks in the spring of 1865, a penniless soldier, Mr. McCoy has, by his energy and persistent and determined efforts, gained a most creditable place among the merchants of Augusta. He is a thorough master of his line of business and feels a justifiable pride in its progress. He is a hard and methodical worker and possesses executive and administrative ability to a marked degree. High-minded and of the strictest integrity, his standing in Augusta, in all that constitutes good citizenship, is of the very highest order.

FRANK HARVEY MILLER, son of Andrew Jackson and Martha Olive Miller, was born in Augusta, Ga., Oct. 13, 1836. He was educated at the academy of Richmond county, the Villa school of the Rev. C. P. Beman and Franklin college (now university of Georgia). In the fall of 1854 he began the study of law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar Nov. 20, 1858, at Burke superior court. Upon the death of his father, in February, 1856, he became a member of the law firm of Millers & Jackson, the other partners being Thomas W. Miller and John K. Jackson. On July 6, 1859, he married Julia Dyer, daughter of William K. and Sarah A. Kitchen. The firm of Millers & Jackson was dissolved Feb. 15, 1860, from which date Mr. Miller has practiced his profession alone, calling to his aid the assistance of associate counsel when necessary. At the commencement of the late war he entered the state service as a member of the Oglethorpe infantry, performing his first duty on the night of the surrender of the United States arsenal at Augusta to Gov. Brown. His company subsequently entered the service of the Confederate states as Company A, First regiment, Georgia volunteers. As the number of enlisted men was limited, all the married men, other than commissioned officers, were left at home. These organized Company B, of which Mr. Miller was first lieutenant. This company was ordered into the service of the state in November, 1861, and made a part of the Ninth regiment, of which the subject of this sketch was commissioned adjutant. As the war progressed many persons sought to avoid military duty by a resort to the courts. Such action necessitated the employment of counsel as assistant to the district attorney of the Confederate states, and Mr. Miller, who had much experience during his military service as judge advocate and had represented the government in other matters, was permanently and continuously engaged as such. At the close of the war he visited New York and Washington, where he had advantageous offers made to him to enter business, all of which he declined, preferring to bear the burdens of reconstruction with his own people. He returned to Augusta and resumed the practice of his profession before the military courts until the re-establishment of civil law, from which time he has devoted most of his attention to commercial and ecclesiastical law. In the former Mr. Miller's industry and success are best shown by a reference to the Georgia and Federal reports, which contain numerous interesting cases of his, in a majority of which he has been successful. He is one of the few busy lawyers who has given much attention to ecclesiastical law, in which branch of judicature he is recognized as an authority. In 1890 Mr. Miller was elected president of the Georgia Bar association. He has never sought or held political or judicial office. As a citizen he is deeply interested in the prosperity of Augusta and her institutions, and as a trustee of the academy of Richmond county and of the Masonic hall, has freely given time and attention to promote their welfare. Mr. Miller is one of the committee charged with directing the improvement and enlargement of the courthouse of Richmond county, in which capacity he has freely rendered valuable and timely service.

WILLIAM K. MILLER, a prominent attorney of Augusta, Ga., was born in that city April 15, 1860. He was reared and received his primary education in Augusta, going to the university of the South, Suwanee, Tenn., 1872, and then to the university of Virginia, where he took a law course. Returning to Augusta he was admitted to the bar, Oct. 24, 1879, and to the supreme court of Georgia, Nov. 17, 1880, and to the United States court, fifth circuit in Georgia, June 1, 1886; also to the United States court of the fourth circuit April 4, 1893. Mr. Miller is a Knight Templar Mason.

REV. JAMES M. O'BRIEN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, under the invocation of the Patrick, Augusta, Ga., was born in Kennebunk, Me., Jan. 28, 1842. In infancy he went to Keene, N. H., where he was brought up and received his primary education at the high schools, going thence to St. Mary's college, Wilmington, Del., and finishing his literary studies at Villanova college, near Philadelphia, in 1869. Then he went to St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., for his theological course, and was ordained priest in the old cathedral at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1874, by Rev. W. H. Grass, then bishop of Savannah, Ga. Father O'Brien's first charge was at St. Patrick's church at Washington, Ga., and the adjoining missions of Sharon, Sparta and Athens. He remained in that charge from 1874 to 1879, when he was sent to the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Atlanta, Ga., and remained there two and a half years. Then he returned to Washington, Ga., and was in charge of St. Joseph's orphanage until February, 1889, when he was transferred to his present charge at Augusta.

EUGENE J. O'CONNOR, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, of Augusta, Ga., was born in the County of Cork, Ireland. His father, Jeremiah, had come to America in 1847, settling at the city of Augusta, Ga., and in 1858 was joined by the son, who attended school there until his enlistment in the army of the Confederate States of America. In January, 1862, he joined the Richmond Hussars, Cobb's legion, rose to the rank of sergeant and laid down his arms at the surrender of Greensboro, N. C. During his service Mr. O'Connor was an active participant in the battles of seven days around Richmond; Brandy Station, where he was severely wounded; Upperville, Va., Sharpsburg, Second Manassas, Williamsport; Little Washington, Va., where he received a saber cut; Gettysburg, where he was badly wounded and disabled for five months; Petersburg, and Bentonville, N. C. After the close of hostilities Mr. O'Connor, who was in the cavalry service, traded his horse for a mule, riding to his home in Augusta and selling the mule for \$90, which he paid as rental for a small place in which he conducted a general grocery store. After sixteen months had elapsed he removed to larger quarters on Broad street, in the heart of Augusta, having as a partner at that time John C. Galvin. In 1870 he entered the employ of John W. Bessman, wholesale liquor dealer, as manager, remaining with him ten years. In 1880 the firm of Reab & O'Connor was formed, in 1884 the title of the house became Reab, O'Connor & Bailey, and in 1886 it was changed to O'Connor & Bailey. In 1890 Mr. O'Connor assumed the sole control and has conducted the business alone up to this time. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is very prominently identified with the educational interests of the city of Augusta, having been for twenty years a member of the board of education of that city. Nearly all those years he has been a member of the committee on finance, and it is safe to say that probably no one in the municipality has exerted a greater and better influence in school matters. Mr. O'Connor is also a member of the Confederate Survivors' association of Richmond county, vice-president of the Richmond County Belt Line railroad, of the Murray Hill

Improvement and Water Supply company; a director of the Augusta Exposition company, of the Irish-American Investment company, of the Real Estate and Investment company and the Augusta Savings bank. Thus it will be seen that he is bound up with the interests of the city of Augusta, and is altogether a public-spirited citizen. He was married in 1868 to Margaret McGarran of Augusta, a union which has been blessed by the birth of three lovely daughters, all of whom survive, viz.: Mary M., Margaret, and Julia.

PATRICK JOSEPH O'CONNOR, sheriff of Richmond county, Ga., was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in January, 1846. His father, Edward O'Connor, also a native of the land of the shamrock, is now, in 1895, in his ninety-ninth year, and still resides in County Mayo, which has been the local habitation of the O'Connor family for several centuries. Patrick Joseph O'Connor emigrated to the United States in his twentieth year, landing at New York, in which city he was engaged in business for a few months. He then came to the city of Augusta, Ga., and began clerking in a dry goods establishment, which position he filled most creditably until 1872. Removing to the town of Sparta, county seat of Hancock, he operated a general merchandise business there for eight years, at the end of that time returning to Augusta, where he carried on a general grocery store, until his election as sheriff of Richmond county, in 1888. He has been successively re-elected as sheriff of his county every term since his first holds that office at this time. Mr. O'Connor has also held other positions of trust and honor, serving as councilman from the Fifth ward of the city of Augusta for six years. As a member of the city council he took high rank, being a member of the finance committee, chairman of the appropriations committee for two years, and chairman of the committee on streets and drains from 1889 to 1892. Patrick J. O'Connor was married in 1872 to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late M. P. Murray, a prominent citizen of Augusta, and that union has been blessed by the birth of several children, of whom five are now in life, viz.: John Joseph, Anna Kate, Thomas Henry, Mary Ellen and Mattie.

LEONARD PHINIZY, one of the more prominent attorneys of Augusta, Ga., was born in that city, on the exact site of his present law office, Dec. 22, 1854. He is the third child and son of Ferdinand and Harriet H. (Bowdre) Phinizy. Ferdinand Phinizy was born on the old family plantation at Bowling Green, Oglethorpe Co., Ga., Jan. 20, 1819, being the eldest son and child of Jacob Phinizy and Matilda Stewart. The family of Jacob Phinizy consisted of Ferdinand, the eldest; Sarah, Margaret, Marco, Jacob and John. Sarah married John M. Billups of Columbus, Miss., and died in that city during the eventful days of the late war. Margaret, the second daughter, was wedded to Col. T. D. Lockwardt, of Nashville, Tenn., and departed this life in the city of Atlanta, Ga.; Jacob fell on the field of Manassas, gallantly leading the Oglethorpe rifles, of which he was captain—a part of the famous Eighth Georgia regiment, that Beauregard saluted for heroic conduct and unparalleled bravery; John died at his home in north Alabama a few years since, a faithful, Christian man; and Marco, the last of that family, remains at the residence of his late lamented brother, Ferdinand, in the city of Athens, Ga., an old man awaiting with calm resignation the call of the Master. Each of these children bore the name of some dead relative. Ferdinand being called after his paternal grandfather. The boyhood of Ferdinand Phinizy was spent at Bowling Green, attending the schools of his native county. When still a mere lad his father moved to Athens, where Ferdinand was entered as a student in Franklin college (now university of

Georgia). For three years he pursued his studies at that venerable institution and was graduated with honor in the class of 1838. Leaving the university he passed a few years on his father's farm at Bowling Green, overlooking the paternal interests there but the Georgia railroad being then in process of construction from Augusta to Athens, he obtained the contract to grade the first eleven miles of the road from Athens. This work he prosecuted to a successful completion, and may be said to have achieved here his first business success. Soon afterward he moved to the city of Augusta, where he had numerous relatives, and formed a co-partnership with Edward P. Cayton, an old college classmate, and engaged in the cotton trade. The firm of Phinizy & Clayton soon became one of the largest and best known in the south. This firm dissolving by mutual consent after some years of prosperous life, he took with him, as partners, his two kinsmen, Charles H. Phinizy and Joseph M. Burdell, and established the cotton house of F. Phinizy & Co.; this was the style and name of the firm when he retired from active business, but, up to the day of his death, he was connected in some way with the cotton houses of C. H. Phinizy & Co., F. B. Phinizy, and Phinizy & Co. He was for many years a director and leading spirit in the Georgia railroad and Banking company, an organization he always loved, and in whose safety he had absolute reliance. He was a director also in the Atlanta & West Point Railroad company, the Augusta & Savannah railroad, the Northeastern railroad of Georgia, the Augusta factory, the Southern Express company, the Bank of the University, and the Southern Mutual Insurance company, Athens, and a trustee of the university of Georgia. Ferdinand Phinizy did not enter the Confederate armies in the struggle of 1861-65, but served the cause he loved well, ably and honorably, as the financial agent of the Confederate government. As such, he successfully handled large amounts of cotton that ran the blockade of Union war vessels, and succeeded in floating large blocks of Confederate bonds. He lost heavily by the failure of the Confederate arms. He was married on Feb. 22, 1849, to Harriet H., the only child of Hayes Bowdre, a well-known citizen of Augusta. He was thirty and his wife twenty when they began life together, and he is quoted to have remarked that to this lady was due much of his success in life, as it was she who counseled him in many undertakings that proved of great benefit in the end. For fourteen years they lived a life of perfect happiness and harmony. On Feb. 7, 1863, his wife died, leaving as the fruit of that perfect union eight children, viz.: Ferdinand Bowdre (deceased); Stewart, Leonard, Mary Louise (now Mrs. Dr. A. W. Calhoun of Atlanta), Jacob, Marion Daniel, Billups and Harry Hays. On Aug. 11, 1865, he was married the second time to Annie S., the second daughter of Thomas Barrett and Savannah Glascock, of Augusta. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Savannah Barrett (deceased); Barrett and Charles Henry. Though probably the wealthiest citizen of Georgia at the time of his death, Ferdinand Phinizy was not an ostentatious man. His manners were simple, cordial and unaffected. Essentially a man of sentiment, he loved and treasured everything that came down to him from the dead past. The place where he was born and reared, he kept up as long as he lived, and before he died, entailed it, as far as the law permits, upon his eldest son, and his son after him. The house in which he won and wooed his fair young bride, and where his younger married life was spent, he gave to his only daughter and charged her to forever maintain it, as it was the home of her mother. The watch he wore was the one his mother had fastened to his side when he began life for himself. To outsiders, Ferdinand Phinizy never spoke of his forefathers, but there were rare occasions in the family circle and around his own hearthstone, when he would tell his children much of those who had preceded them. He was proud of his paternal grandfather.

and by indomitable will and persevering industry built up a large fortune. This gentleman, marrying Margaret Condow, reared a family of three sons and two daughters: Jacob, the father of Ferdinand; Marco, the father of John F. Phinizy; John, the father of Charles H. Phinizy; Sarah, who married Thomas Burdell, and Eliza, who married Thomas McGrau of Mobile. Jacob Phinizy, the father of Ferdinand, married Matilda Stewart, the daughter of Gen. John B. Stewart of Virginia, who settled in Georgia after the revolution, and who won his title in that struggle. The wife of Gen. Stewart, Ferdinand Phinizy's maternal grandmother, was Mourning Floyd of Virginia, an aunt of John B. Floyd, secretary of war under President Buchanan, and an aunt also of John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. On both his paternal and his maternal sides, therefore, Ferdinand Phinizy belonged to the best families of Virginia and Georgia. The death of Ferdinand Phinizy occurred in Athens, Ga., on Oct. 20, 1889. Like his life, his end was calm and peaceful; he had faith in the power of the Savior; he trusted implicitly; he was prepared and ready and willing to go. The best of fathers, the kindest and most generous of men; the staunchest friend man ever had; an honest, truthful, sincere man was dead. By the gently flowing waters of the Oconee, typical of that bright river he had already crossed, the mortal remains were tenderly laid to rest. A prince, indeed, had fallen that day in Israel. Leonard Phinizy, third son of Ferdinand, was reared and received his primary education in the city of Augusta, and was graduated with distinction from the university of Georgia, Athens, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1872. He taught school in Watkinsville. Oconee Co., Ga., in 1873, one year later entering the law school of Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated from that institution in 1875. In October of that year he began the practice of law in the city of Augusta and has continued uninterruptedly and very successfully in that profession up to the present time. Mr. Phinizy has never held any public office and, like his father, cares nothing for political preferment, choosing rather to devote his time and talents to his large law practice and to the supervision of his extensive business interests in various corporations. He is at this time vice-president of the Georgia Railroad bank, the Augusta Gas company, member of the lessee board of the Georgia Railroad company, and general counsel for the Augusta Southern Railroad company. He was happily married on April 10, 1878, to Annie E., daughter of the late Robert Martin of Charleston, and this union has been an ideally happy one. He ranks high in his profession, and is considered one of Augusta's most conservative and soundest business men. In character and conduct he resembles his illustrious father; possessed of great ability, indomitable will, and never-flagging energy, wonderful success awaits him in the legal and commercial world.