

BROWN, JOSEPH EMERSON, was born in Pickens district, S. C., April 15, 1821. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish. The grandfather, Joseph Brown, was a whig rebel, and took an active part in the war for Independence. The father, Mackey Brown, was a native of South Carolina, and served under Jackson, in the campaign of New Orleans, in the war of 1812. He married Sally Rice, of Virginia ancestry, in Tennessee, and then moved to South Carolina. During the boyhood of Joseph, the Browns removed to, and settled in, Union county, which is in northeastern Georgia. He labored in the field and attended stock to aid in the family support until nineteen years of age. He had mastered

the elementary branches in the country schools, when he heard of the educational advantages offered at Calhoun academy, in Anderson district, S. C. It was 130 miles distant, and his sole possessions consisted of a yoke of steers. He borrowed a horse and drove them to the vicinity of the school, where he traded them for eight months' board, and entered the college, going in debt for the tuition. By teaching school he got through the second term, when, in January, 1844, he took hold of the town academy at Canton, Ga. While teaching this school he read law of nights and Saturdays without an instructor. In 1845 he pursued the study of law with a view to its practice, and, at the same time, earned his board by teaching the children of Dr. John W. Lewis. The latter, appreciating the mind and energy of the young man, loaned him money to attend the law school at Yale college, where he entered in October, 1845. In addition, he took a literary course, and was graduated in 1846, when he returned to Canton, and entered into practice, which soon became extensive and lucrative. Joseph Brown's first election to public office was in 1849, when nominated by the democrats of the senatorial district of Cobb and Cherokee counties, he was elected by a big majority. This general assembly was a body of the first significance and importance on account of the state's rapid development, and embraced many men of mark and merit. In the debates and matters attending the alleged fraudulent organization of the territory of California, Mr. Brown, while "not a disunionist or secessionist, was firmly in favor of such a course as might lend to aggression and preserve the Union and constitution by providing safeguards, or enforcing those we had, for the rights of the states, and the honor and interest of the householding people of the south." He was chosen presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and in 1855, was elected judge of the superior courts of the Blue Ridge circuit over Hon. David Irwin. He was nominated and elected governor over Ben. H. Hill in 1857, and re-elected in 1859, defeating Hon. Warren Akin of Bartow county. In 1861 he was the third time elected defeating Hon. Eugenius A. Nesbit, and in 1863, he was elected over Joshua Hill, a Union candidate, and an old whig, and T. M. Furlow, a strong secessionist, who was supported by the faction not approving of Governor Brown's opposition to President Davis' policy. Governor Brown was an active secessionist and on Jan. 2, 1861, ordered Colonel Alexander R. Lawton to take possession of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, which was done on the 3d. He put two regiments in the field before the Confederacy was organized, and personally seized the government arsenal at Augusta, and held it under the authority of Georgia. During the war he was a vigorous supporter of the Confederate government, but disputed with Mr. Davis the constitutionality of the conscript measures. During Sherman's invasion he put into the field an army of 10,000 men made up of state officers, youth, aged men and others usually exempt from military duty, but refused to send them out of the state when requisition was made for them by the Confederate government. The collapse of the Confederacy abruptly closed his fourth term, and he was arrested, carried to Washington and confined in a military prison. In a few days he was released and returning home, went to work to rebuild his state. During the reconstruction era his course was criticised, but the final conclusion of affairs vindicated his patriotism and purity of motives. He strongly advised his state to accept the situation, and comply with the terms of reconstruction. This position made him unpopular, and for a time, to sustain his views, he voted with the republicans, openly supporting General Grant for president in 1872. Under Governor Bulloch he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court for the term of twelve years, a position he resigned in 1870 to accept the presidency of the company that had leased the Western & Atlantic Railroad for the

term of twenty years. The only political defeat of his life was in 1868 when Joshua Hill was elected United States senator by the legislature. After 1872, he acted with the Democrats, and in 1880, was chosen United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Gordon. In 1884 he was re-elected with but one vote against him. After his election in 1880, he made a speech before the assembly justifying his course in 1866, and declaring the results of the war must be accepted as final. Governor Brown as president of the Western & Atlantic railroad pursued a progressive and liberal policy, which built up and developed the interests of the road, and protected it against the intrigues and machinations of immense and pushing systems. Governor Brown was married in 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Grisham, a Baptist clergyman of South Carolina. To them have been born the following children: Julius L., prominent in the legal profession of Atlanta; Joseph M., engaged in the railroad business; Elijah A., engaged in agriculture; Mary, the wife of Dr. E. L. Connally of Atlanta; George M. and Sarah. Franklin Pierce Brown and Charles M. Brown, deceased. Governor Brown's career was one of success in every field. He was a statesman, jurist, lawyer, railroader, financier, manufacturer, miner, business man and farmer. No man has more impressed his brain and will upon the events with which he has been connected. He died in 1895.

JENKINS, CHARLES JONES, was born in Beaufort district, S. C., Jan. 6, 1805. He removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Ga., in 1816, and was educated at the state university and at Union college, where was graduated in 1824. He studied law in Savannah under Hon. J. M. Berrien and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He became a member of the Georgia assembly in 1830, was attorney-general of the state in 1831, and again a legislative member from 1836 to 1850. He was speaker of the house in 1840, 1843 and 1845. He was a firm advocate of the principles of state rights, but supported Harrison in 1840 and Clay in 1844, for president. He was a Union member of the Georgia convention of 1850 and voted for the famous "Georgia platform of 1850." President Fillmore offered him the secretaryship of the interior in 1850, but he declined it. In 1860 he was appointed to the supreme court bench, to fill the vacancy caused by Linton Stephens' resignation. He was elected member of the Georgia reconstruction convention called by President Johnson and became governor in 1865, but was removed by Gen. Meade in January, 1865, for refusing to draw a voucher on the treasury to pay the state convention, without an appropriation. Gen. Meade detailed Gen. Thomas H. Ruger to fill the executive chair. Gov. Jenkins left the state carrying with him the seal of state and did not return until 1869. In 1872 when the democrats were in possession of the gubernatorial chair and general assembly Gov. Jenkins delivered over the seal, books and money to the state. For years he was president of the board of trustees of the state university and in 1877 he closed his public life as president of the constitutional convention. He died near Augusta, Ga., June 13, 1883.

CONLEY, BENJAMIN, governor of Georgia from October, 1871, to January, 1872, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1815. At fifteen years of age he removed to Georgia and entered mercantile business in Augusta, of which city he was mayor in 1853. He was a republican and a champion of the congressional plan of reconstruction, holding various public positions until January, 1869, when he was elected to, and president of, the senate. On Oct. 30, 1871, Gov. Bullock having resigned, Mr. Conley by virtue of his office succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. The question arose whether he was entitled to hold the office as his term as senator