

been chiefly engaged. For some time he carried on a mercantile establishment in connection with his lumbering enterprise, but last year sold his interest in that to his brother, W. O. Tift. He ships lumber to western and Cuban points, but mainly coastwise to New York and New England, his average cut being some 40,000 feet per day. His Tifton town, individually, 65,000 acres of land, and is using every effort to bring a desirable class of settlers to his town. He is building a railroad from Tifton to Eden, Telfair Co., Ga., for which a charter has been secured, and a company will be organized. He is largely interested in the Tift & Snow company, which carries on a nursery and fruit farm of over 300 acres. H. H. and W. O. Tift also own a great fruit farm, 250 acres of peaches, pears and grapes—thirty-five acres being in grapes alone. Mr. Tift also owns a large interest in the Tifton Canning company, and, in addition, has an extensive business in naval stores near Tifton. During the war he was engineer of a government transport, being in the fleet that transported Butler's troops up James river. Mr. Tift married Miss Bessie Willingham, daughter of Thomas Willingham, of Albany, Ga., and has three sons, Henry, Thomas and Amos.

WILLIAM S. WALKER is the son of a farmer, Elisha S. Walker, who was at one time justice of the inferior court of Dougherty county, and who died May 25, 1865. The son, William, was born in Stewart county, Ga., June 18, 1843, and attended the common schools, chiefly in Rome, Ga. In 1871 he entered commercial life, going into business first at Tifton, but in 1873 he transferred his business to Allapaha. In 1885 he exchanged trade for farming, which he carried on quite extensively, and in connection with it a large livery business. Mr. Walker, who is politically a democrat, was elected to the general assembly in 1880, where he served one term, being contemporary with Gov. Northen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is worshipful master of Eureka lodge No. 213. The family to which Mr. Walker belongs is well known and esteemed. His mother's father was a Baptist minister in Stewart county; his brother, Eugene C., is a broker in Atlanta; another brother is a farmer in Barren; a cousin, James M. Griggs, is judge of Patuxent circuit. Dec. 24, 1879, Mr. Walker married Mrs. L. W. Griffin, whose father, Robert Downs, of Camden county, Ga., died of yellow fever in 1846. Their one son, Griggs, was born Oct. 20, 1883.

BIBB COUNTY.

CAPT. GEORGE D. ALLEN comes of "Old Dominion" stock. His father, Maj. W. A. Allen, was born in Amelia county, Va., in 1815, and reared on a plantation. He, with his father, Capt. Alexander Allen, removed to Bedford county, Tenn., in 1834, where he married Martha E. Davidson, daughter of George Davidson, who was a native North Carolinian. Maj. Allen, while a resident of Tennessee, was a man of distinction and influence, having served a term in the senate of the state. After the war he came south and located at Forsyth, Ga., where he now resides, enjoying, by choice, the life of a quiet citizen, much loved and respected by the people of his community.

Capt. George D. Allen was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1843, and passed



Geo D Allen



W. S. WALKER.

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BIBB COUNTY SKETCHES.

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his boyhood days on the home plantation, and was being educated at the Shelbyville university when war became the cry. He at once enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Tennessee regiment of the C. S. A., and served through the entire four years. His service, for the most part, was in the Army of the West, where he was in all the important battles. At the fall of Fort Donelson, in 1862, he was captured and spent seven months in prison at Indianapolis. He was exchanged in time to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. From this time he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. H. B. Davidson, and at the close of the war was on the right flank of Lee's immortal band at Appomattox.

Capt. Allen returned to his father's country home in June, 1865. The following October he married Miss M. Estaula Scandrett, an accomplished lady of Griffin, Ga. They are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Lawson D., George D., Jr.; Harry S., and Stewart W., all of whom are now having the best educational advantages.

Capt. Allen came to Georgia in 1866, engaged in cotton planting two years, and in 1868 embarked in the mercantile business at Forsyth, Ga. He was chairman of board county commissioners and mayor of the city. It was during his administration and largely owing to his energy and influence that the Monroe Female college, the oldest female college in the south, was rebuilt.

The year 1884 marks the date of Capt. Allen's coming to Macon, since which he has been one of her most energetic and successful business men. He engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and in 1890 organized the firm of Allen & Dumas Co., of which he was president and general manager. In December, 1894, he became sole owner of the business, which includes the Juliette water mills, located at Juliette, Ga., twenty-two miles north of Macon, on the Southern railway, and one of the largest and best-equipped grist mills in the south.

Capt. Allen is, in religion, a Methodist, is a Knight Templar Mason, and a citizen of whom Macon may well feel proud for his enterprise and ability.

AUGUSTUS O. BACON, United States senator-elect of Georgia, is a native of Bryan county, and was born there Oct. 20, 1839. His parents were, however, residents of Liberty county, and he was born when his mother was on a visit to Bryan county. His father was the Rev. Augustus O. Bacon, a Baptist minister, and on his mother's side he is a grand nephew of the late Judge William Law, of Savannah, one of Georgia's most distinguished men. By the death of his parents the boy was left an orphan at an early age, but under the care of a grandmother he spent his boyhood, and at the age of 16 he entered the University of Georgia, graduating in the collegiate course in 1859, and the law school in 1860. In October of that year he began the practice of his profession in Atlanta, but in May, 1861, he joined the forces under the starry flag of the Confederacy, and enlisted as adjutant of the Ninth Georgia regiment.

In 1864 he was wedded to Miss Virginia Lamar, of Macon, and when hostilities were ended Maj. Bacon returned to Macon, and has since practiced his profession there. His success in his profession was immediate, and he quickly assumed a ranking place in the Bibb county bar. In the summer of 1868, he made his debut in politics, being nominated by the democratic state convention as presidential elector for the then fourth congressional district. The compliment can be better appreciated when it is known it was made on the same day the great Bush Arbor mass-meeting, at Atlanta, was held, and was for the purpose of invoking the highest oratorical ability. The mastery way in which he handled the questions agitating the public, to the satisfaction of the party, marked him then as one of the coming men of Georgia. Two years later—1870—he was elected to the legislature

Baxter has never remarried. He belongs to no church, though he affiliates with the Presbyterians, and belongs to no secret society. The only office he ever held was that of city physician, one year, 1857.

The father of Dr. Baxter was Thomas W. Baxter, born in Greene county in 1786. He was a merchant in Macon and Milledgeville, Ga., for many years, and later had charge of the Athens manufacturing company. He died in Athens in 1844. Thomas W. Baxter was a brave soldier in the Seminole war, and in the civil war, viz: Andrew, Thomas W., Edith L., who died in service; Edwin G. Baxter, killed in the service in Texas, and Richard B., who was all through the service until the attack on Knoxville in 1864, where he was captured and held until the war was over. He was in the Third Georgia regiment, first, and was a private in the Fifteenth Georgia regiment when he was captured. The grandfather and grandmother of Dr. Baxter were natives of North Carolina, and the family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

A. LECK BLOCK, president of the Acme Brewing company, of Macon, Ga., was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1856, and two years later came with his parents to Americus, Ga., where they lived till 1865, then moving to Macon, Ga., where they have since resided. The greater part of Mr. Block's education was received in Macon, but at the age of 14 he left school and entered the real estate and insurance office of Turpin & Ogden. For two years he acted as clerk, then book-keeper, and later became a full partner, continuing in this business till 1890, when he devoted himself to other interests. In 1884, in partnership with his brother, N. M. Block, he embarked in the beer business, establishing a warehouse, doing general bottling and shipping beer all over the state. A few years later they added the wholesaling of whisky to their trade. Still in company with his brother, Mr. Block, in 1886, organized a stock company and purchased the Central City ice plant, which had been established about a year, with a capital of \$17,000. The new company increased the stock to \$40,000, enlarged the plant and elected Mr. Block president, in which capacity he served till 1891, when he was made manager, a position which he still holds. Mr. Block and his brother own the controlling interest in this enterprise. In 1890 the Macon Brewing company built a brewery costing \$340,000; after running it two years, they were obliged to place it in the hands of a receiver. The receiver conducted it a year, when it was sold for sale, selling for \$112,000. The company was reorganized, with a capital March 10, 1893, of \$150,000, of which \$142,000 was paid in. Mr. Block was made president the first year. The new brewing company is known as the Acme Brewing company, the officers are: President, A. Block; vice-president, H. Horne; secretary, treasurer and superintendent, J. N. Hazlehurst. The last year this business was sold their first year 15,800 barrels. Mr. Block and his brother disposed of all their other interests, but retain the wholesale whisky trade. Mr. Block is a director of the Academy of Music and stockholder in the following enterprises: Loan association. He is a democrat, but not an active politician, and is a member of Central City lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias. He was married in July, 1891, to most successful business men in Macon; good fortune has smiled upon all his undertakings; he is an agreeable, whole-souled gentleman, making friends as readily as he does money. Mr. Block's father, Joseph Block, a native of Germany,

served in the Confederate interests during the late war, as home guard. He lives in Macon, and is seventy-four years old.

ARTHUR E. BOARDMAN, president of the Macon Gas Light and Water company, was born in Macon, Ga., March 20, 1850. He received his primary education in his native city, and graduated, with the degree of civil engineer, at Bowdoin Polytechnic institute in Troy, N. Y., in 1870. Immediately after graduating he returned to Georgia and engaged in surveying the extension of the Southwestern and other railroads. In 1872, Mr. Boardman was elected city engineer of Macon, and a year later entered the service of the Macon Gas Light company. He rebuilt the gas works, built the water works, and also built the gas works at the state asylum at Milledgeville, Ga., and the water works at Americus, Ga. In company with W. A. Jeter, Mr. Boardman, in 1886, formed the Jeter & Boardman Gas and Water association. The history of this association will be found in the sketch of Mr. W. A. Jeter, published in this volume. Mr. Boardman, in 1893, was president of the American Gas Light association, and presided at their meeting in Chicago during the World's Fair. He is a director, and for several years was vice-president of the Macon Savings bank, of which his father, J. M. Boardman, was president almost to the time of his death in 1893.

While not an active politician, Mr. Boardman is a staunch democrat. He is not a member of secret societies, and his affiliations are with the Episcopal church. Mr. Boardman was married in 1875 to Rebecca W., daughter of Clinton C. Tallman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN WILLIAM BURKE. No man in Macon is more widely or more favorably known than the gentleman of whom this sketch is a brief mention. A life full of service for the Master, as editor, preacher and business man, has carried him into all parts of the state, and has diffused most widely an influence which has always been exerted for the uplifting of society. John W. Burke was born in Watkinsville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1826, and there reared to the age of fifteen years. At that age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the printers' trade in the office of the "Athens Banner," and on which paper he continued to labor until February of 1849, when he removed to Cassville, Ga., and established the "Cassville Standard." After six years of successful management of this periodical, he began the work of the ministry, joining the Georgia conference of the Methodist church, his first circuit being that of Cassville. In 1856 he was transferred to the Lawrenceville circuit, where he continued until 1858. In the latter year, Rev. Burke, on account of his knowledge of the publishing business, was placed in charge of the Methodist Book repository, located at Macon, which he managed successfully until 1864. A private venture in the publishing business was then entered upon, J. W. Burke & Co., of which he has since been president, being established on the ruins left by Sherman. Under his careful management this soon became one of the institutions of Macon, and for many years was the leading printing establishment in Georgia. In connection with his duties for this concern, Rev. Burke continued to labor with untiring zeal in the cause of Methodism, filling various important and useful positions in the Georgia conference. In 1878, he was the presiding elder for the Macon district, and in 1880, filled that difficult office for the Americus district. He was for twenty-five years the publisher and assistant editor of the Southern and the Wesleyan Christian "Advocate," the length of his service evidencing the quality of his services. Rev. Burke's nuptials were solemnized with Caroline White in 1845, and to them have been born the following children: Fannie, Mrs. Col. Nat. F. Harris, Macon; Mary, Mrs. B. H. Sasset, Atlanta; Leila, Mrs. W. R. Holmes,

Macon; E. W., manager of The J. W. Burke Company; Rev. W. B., a Methodist missionary in China for the past eight years, and J. W., Jr., who was killed by lightning at Cumberland Island, Ga., at the age of twenty-four. This family was reared in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and the parents now contemplate them useful and prominent members of society.

THOMAS C. BURKE, dealer in paints and oils, was born in New York city, February 27, 1856. Four years later he came with his parents to Macon, Ga., and was there brought up and received his early education. He finished his scholastic course with R. A. Slaughter. Upon leaving school he entered the office of his father, who was a contractor, and continued with him for one year. In 1874 Mr. Burke, with his father, with a capital of \$600, established a paint and oil store in Macon, under the firm name of C. Burke & Son. This partnership existed until August, 1886, when the latter died, and since then the business has been carried on under the name of T. C. Burke. The first year of the co-partnership's existence it did a business of about \$5,000, but it has steadily increased the volume of its transactions until 1893 they amounted to \$150,000. Mr. Burke is one of the five owners of the Academy of Music in Macon and is vice-president of the Academy of Music company, president of the Progress Trust company, was a member of the municipal bond commission, and is now fire commissioner in Macon. He owns stock in many commercial enterprises. He is a firm democrat but not in any way an active politician. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He had one brother who was a priest and died in New Orleans at the age of twenty-nine. His sister Maggie is now known as Sister Legouri, a sister of mercy in the Mount de Sales convent. Mr. Burke attends to all the legal business for this convent. He was married in 1886 to Mary S., daughter of John W. Bessman, Augusta, Ga., and they have two children: Mary Henrietta and Martin L. Mr. Burke's father was Christopher Burke, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came to America in 1837, at the age of twenty years, settled in New York, and remained there until 1860, when he came to Macon, where he died in 1886, as above mentioned. Christopher Burke served as commissioner of Bibb county and alderman from the third ward of Macon. During the war he had charge of the paint shop of the Macon & Western railroad at Macon. Thomas C. Burke is widely esteemed in social and business circles, his shrewd yet affable nature and ready wit making him a universal favorite.

THOMAS J. CARLING, capitalist of Macon, Ga., was born in New York city June 13, 1839. He was educated there and learned the plumbing trade, but in 1873 removed to Macon and has since resided in that city. In 1874 he re-engaged in the plumber's business, conducting it until 1885, when in partnership with H. R. Bryan he built the Macon & Suburban street railroad, four and one-half miles long. Mr. Carling owning ninety per cent of the stock. He sold the street railway the same year it was built and then in partnership with Mr. Bryan bought and remodelled the Lanier house, of which he is still the principal owner. In company with several others he built, in 1893, the Macon & Indiana Springs railroad, which is seven miles in length and chiefly owned by him. In March of the latter year he purchased the "Telegraph," one of Macon's favorite newspapers, and has sold a certain interest in it, his intention being to dispose of the remainder in a short time. Mr. Carling was elected to the city council in 1891;

though he was only in the field two weeks before election he defeated four other candidates who had made regular canvasses for the office. Two years later he was made chairman of the council for twelve months. Mr. Carling is a Mason, a Mystic Shriner, Royal Arch and Knight Templar. He is now master of Mabel lodge, No. 255, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Syracuse lodge, No. 36, Knights of Pythias. He has held every office in that lodge and in the grand lodge. He is now supreme representative of the state. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the Red Men, and is colonel of the uniformed Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1876 in Columbia, S. C., to Ella F., daughter of Rev. Robert Miller, now of Macon, Ga. Mr. Carling's father was John Carling, a native of New York.

WILLIAM R. COX, senior member of the large wholesale grocery firm of Cox & Chappell, Macon, Ga., is a native of the county in which he now resides. He is a son of D. M. Cox, who soon after his birth, April 4, 1813, removed to Houston county. Here William R. came to years of maturity, receiving such education as could be had in the ordinary schools of that period. The war between the states was the first great event of his life, and though but a youth, he did battle bravely for the undying principles of the Confederacy. Mr. Cox enlisted in the First Georgia, in April of 1861, and passed the twelve months of that enlistment in Pensacola, Fla., and in Virginia. Returning to Macon when his enlistment had expired, the company of which he was a member a month later was mustered into the artillery service and joined Gen. Bragg, who was operating in the department of Tennessee. As a corporal of this company Mr. Cox followed it with varying fortune through a large number of important campaigns and it is but just to add that they were looked upon as one of the most efficient and skilled battalions in the western army. Mr. Cox received a slight wound at Perryville, Ky., but otherwise returned from the war unharmed. Perry, Houston Co., was the point at which Mr. Cox made his first business venture, but disposing of his interests there in 1868 he came to Macon, where he began at the bottom round, clerking for several years. He afterward became junior member of the firm of Jacques, Johnson & Cox, wholesale dealers in liquors and cigars. He subsequently established in company with Mr. Corbin the firm of Cox & Corbin, and now handles groceries and provisions exclusively. The domestic life of Mr. Cox has been most felicitous. Mr. Cox having been preceded over since November of 1873 by Lizzie, the accomplished daughter of Col. J. E. Jones, a former president of the Central Georgia bank, and for long years a leading spirit in the business circles of Macon. After his death Mr. Cox purchased the old Jones homestead, one of the most beautiful residence properties in the city, where he now resides. William R. Cox is a wide-awake business man, and is interested in various business enterprises. He is vice president of the Central Georgia bank, and a director of the Southwestern railroad. In politics he votes the democratic ticket, is a Methodist in religion, and is an ex-alderman of the city of Macon, and president of the Alexander free school board of that city.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS, one of the most prominent business men in Bibb county, was born on a farm eight miles east of Macon, Ga., April 4, 1847, living there until he was thirty years of age. He studied at Jeffersonville, Twigg Co., Ga., in the years 1861-2-3. In 1863, though but sixteen years old, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in Company B, Second Georgia battalion

of cavalry, as a private, and later was made orderly sergeant, serving as such until the surrender. He fought in the battles of Chickamauga and Griswoldville. After the cessation of hostilities he resumed his studies at an enviable record. town, Twiggs Co., of which James E. Croslin, an educator of reputation, was the death of his father. He managed the homestead from 1866 to 1877, during which period he was elected to represent Twiggs county in the general assembly, and during the session served with distinction on the committees on agriculture, public institutions and other matters before the legislature. A majority of his fellow-members not favoring the permanent institution of the college at Dahlonega, a bill to that end was defeated, but Mr. Davis secured a reconsideration and succeeded in having the bill passed, to which fact the agricultural college at that point now owes its existence, and for which service he received unstinted praise. Entering municipal as well as state politics Mr. Davis has been elected alderman from three different wards of the city of Macon—serving six years in all in the city council—and for four years of that city of Macon—serving six years in He has also been road commissioner from his district for several years. In 1880 he came to Macon and five years later, in company with M. C. Balcomb, engaged in the business of handling cotton, the style of the firm being Davis & Balcomb. This firm existed until 1890, when it was re-arranged under the title of W. A. Davis & Co., and now continues as such. For years Mr. Davis was a director of the Merchants' National bank of Macon, which went into voluntary liquidation in 1893. He is now vice-president and director of the Guarantee company of Macon, and has interests in various other business enterprises. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner. He has held all the principal offices in the subordinate lodges, to-wit, past master of Macon lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Constantine chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of the St. Omar commandery, Knights Templars; and he is at this time grand senior warden of the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Encampment, having held all the chairs and being at present district deputy grand master. He is past noble grand of United Brother's lodge, I. O. O. F., and past chief patriarch of the Encampment. He is, as well, a Knight of Pythias. He affiliates with the Baptist church, and while living on his farm, was for many years a deacon of the local church. In 1868 Mr. Davis married Mary E. daughter of J. W. and Susan (Barlow) Edwin is a graduate of Mercer university, Macon. Mr. Davis' father was Eliza Davis, a native of Burke county, Ga., who was several times elected to the general assembly. He was a jurist and served on the bench of the inferior court of Bibb county for many years. He died in 1866 at the age of sixty-one. Two of his sons, in addition to William A., served in the late war. John N. was in the Bibb county cavalry and with the western army almost all the time that army was in the field. Gilbert M. enlisted in Hampton's brigade as a private, saw service during the entire war period, and was mustered out when in command of his company. Eliza Davis' father was John Davis, a Virginian by birth and the son of John Davis, a Welshman, who emigrated from Wales to Virginia and the son of John Davis, the revolution at the battle of Brandywine. William A. Davis has won his life in life by force of individuality and honest determination to succeed, using his great natural abilities to the best advantage; and as a public-spirited citizen has won a host of friends in social, business and political circles.

his country's call. Mr. Dunlap joined a cavalry company and served six months as first lieutenant. He then resigned and returned home, where he organized and led to the field, as captain, the Bibb cavalry. This company he uniformed and equipped at his own expense, selling a lot of cotton for the purpose. It is but fair to say that such disinterestedness was repaid by the individual members subsequently. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, notably: Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. In the latter he was seriously wounded in a personal encounter with a Federal officer, and spent several months in the hospital at Richmond. He returned from the war, sick and wounded in body, but not daunted in spirit. Like many others, he found himself without means. Renting a farm, he began its cultivation, and mother nature smiled on his efforts, notwithstanding the fact that only one hand could be used on the plow, the other being carried by a sling. In 1867 Mr. Dunlap concluded to again try a mercantile life, and this time selected the hardware business. Again fortune smiled on him, and he continued to increase his humble beginning, until he is now at the head of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the south, the Dunlap Hardware company being favorably known all over the state.

Mr. Dunlap has always been a man of great enterprise, and instead of allowing his means to accumulate and remain idle, he invested in various industrial and banking institutions. He is president and a leading stockholder in the Macon Agricultural works, president of the Macon Fire Insurance company, a director in each of the three leading financial institutions of Macon, the Exchange Union, Savings and Central bank, and a large stockholder in the Southwestern railroad. He also cultivates a magnificently improved plantation of 400 acres, lying within two miles of the city. Mr. Dunlap has been a member of the Methodist church since he was twenty-five years old, and has always taken part in the active work of that organization. He was for many years superintendent of Mission Sunday school, and is now a member of the board of stewards. A word concerning his family: Samuel S. Dunlap was born in Jasper county, Ga., July 31, 1830. He was the son of David and Hetty (Wingate) Dunlap, his father being a farmer of limited circumstances. He reared six sons to maturity; five of them did their duty bravely in the army, and two of them are now living. Rev. William C. Dunlap, of Covington, a Methodist preacher of note, being the other. In 1855, May 15, Mr. Dunlap celebrated his nuptials with Mary A., daughter of J. L. Birgh, of Bibb county, to whom six of these sons are now living, as follows: Nettie, Mrs. H. M. Wortham, Macon; Florence, Mrs. Ashton Stark, Richmond, Va.; Clara, Mrs. Claude Badgely, Albany, N. Y.; Lillia, Mrs. Lewis A. Stevens, Atlanta, Ga.; Tlah, Mrs. Col. Lee A. Jordan, Macon; Samuel S., Jr., at home. In 1873 Mr. Dunlap erected one of the most beautiful homes in the city of Macon, where he lives, surrounded by family and friends, enjoying the means his industry has brought him.

WILLIAM HAMILTON FELTON, JR., present solicitor-general of the Macon circuit, was born on a farm in Macon county, Ga., Sept. 19, 1860, and lived there fifteen years. He was educated at the schools of his native county and at Mercer university, at Macon, Ga., where he graduated with second honors and the degree of A. B. In October, 1878, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and took the degree of B. A. there, in July, 1880. He was admitted to the bar in Macon, Ga., Dec. 1, 1880, and immediately opened an office there. A year later he formed a partnership with Tracy Baxter, which continued until 1888, when Mr. Felton was elected solicitor-general. He was re-elected in 1892, for a term ending Jan. 1, 1897. Mr. Felton is one of Georgia's leading

JOSEPH T. DERRY, professor of languages in the Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga., was born in Milledgeville, on Dec. 13, 1841. His early boyhood was spent in Milledgeville and Eatonton. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Charleston, S. C., where they resided for two years. They then moved to Augusta, Ga., which continued to be Mr. Derry's home in the Augusta years. His preparatory instruction for Emory college was obtained in the Augusta schools. In 1859 he entered the junior class at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., from which he was graduated in 1860, with distinction. In the spring of 1861, when the four years followed the bloody cross of the southern Confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to Augusta and took up the profession of teaching. He was first at the head of a select, classical and English school; next was principal of the Houghton institute, and then for nine years was head of the classical department of the academy of Richmond county. He was holding this last position when he accepted a call to the chair of ancient and modern languages in Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga. This position he holds now—1895. Mr. Derry is the author of a school history of the United States, published in 1874; a Guide to Georgia, which appeared in 1878, and a history of the United States for schools, published in 1880, and the Story of the Confederate States, which appeared in May, 1895, and in less than three months reached a second edition. He has also, at different times, contributed valuable articles to Frank Leslie's, The Century and other leading magazines. Prof. Derry was married, Aug. 5, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth D. Osborne, of Augusta. Her great-grandfather, Hon. Henry Osborne, of Camden United States, Jan. 2, 1788. Prof. and Mrs. Derry have had several children born to them, of whom three are living: Henry P., a leading young physician, Macon; Susie, wife of T. C. Parker, a promising business man, Macon, and George Seney, a bright and promising lad, born in 1881.

WASHINGTON DESSAU, lawyer, Macon, was born in that city, July 24, 1852. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and in 1867 he entered the University of Georgia, at Athens. He was graduated in 1870, and from the law department in 1871. He then returned to Macon, and in October, 1871, entered the law office of Nesbitt & Jackson, and was admitted to practice a few months later. He continued to practice in Macon, and in 1885 formed a partnership with Mr. Deenan, forming a partnership with Robert Hodges. In 1884 Mr. Dessau was presidential elector from the sixth congressional district, and in 1888 was a delegate from the state at large to the National democratic convention. In 1892 he was president of the Georgia Bar association, and has been a member of the state democratic executive committee for two terms. His Dessau was married, in 1880, to Fanny E., daughter of Edward H. Gilmer, of Montgomery, Ala., a nephew of George R. Gilmer, who was governor of Georgia.

SAMUEL S. DUNLAP is a leading spirit in the industrial life of Macon, Ga., to which city he came, a penniless youth, forty-six years ago. With but an ordinary education, he began his career, in November, 1849, as a clerk in a retail grocery, at \$60 per year, and board. For three years he remained in the same position, and even with that insignificant salary was able to save enough to start a very small business of his own. Success attended him from the very start; his business increased, and the war found him on the highway to wealth. Heading

democratic politicians, always ready and willing to work for the good of his party and his country. He was elected to the legislature in 1886, and served two years, being a member of the following committees: Judiciary, railroads and banks. He is a Mystic Shriner Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He was married, Nov. 28, 1898, to Miss Mary E. Johnston, daughter of the late William B. Johnston, Mr. Felton's father was LeRoy Merton Felton, a native of Jones county, Ga., a very large planter in Macon county all his life, who died in May, 1894, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Felton, Sr., served repeatedly in both branches of the state legislature. Mr. Felton's grandfather, William Felton, was a North Carolinian, who came to Georgia in his early manhood, about 1815. The Felton family are of English descent.

MATTHEW R. FREEMAN, city recorder of Macon, Ga., was born there Oct. 10, 1837. Receiving his rudimentary and academic education in the schools of that place he entered the Georgia Military institute at Marietta and studied there during the years 1853-4-5, but left on the completion of his junior course. Among his classmates were Gen. P. M. B. Young of north Georgia; Charles H. Oldstead and Charlton N. Way, both of Savannah; John Milledge, state librarian and others prominent in political, judicial and professional circles. On leaving the military institute in 1855 young Freeman returned to Macon and entered the foundry and machine shop of Robert Findley in order that he might learn the mechanic's trade. He remained there three and one-half years and at the end of that time commenced to study medicine with the late Dr. M. S. Thompson, after which he graduated at the Southern Medical and Botanical college, now extinct, at Macon. He began the practice of medicine in his native city, and prosecuted it with success until in April, 1861, when he followed his company, the Macon guards, an old established division of militia, of which he was first lieutenant, into the field in the Confederate service and was assigned to the Eighth Georgia regiment. This company was afterward known as Company C. Mr. Freeman served as first lieutenant in that company and regiment until the autumn of 1863, when he was made assistant inspector-general on the staff of Col. John C. Fizer, and served in that capacity up to the date of Sherman's capture of Georgia, when he was assigned to the reserve corps of that state and the Carolinas, which was terminated by the surrender of Johnston at Greensborough, N. C. He fought in the following battles: First Manassas, near No. 1 at Yorktown, Garnett's farm, Malvern Hill, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Fort Harrison and Appomattox. After the surrender of Lee Mr. Freeman returned to Macon and for eighteen months engaged in handling cotton and merchandising, which he carried on until 1869. In November of that year he was badly injured in a railroad accident on the Georgia Central, which laid him up in bed for six months and made him an invalid for four years, during which time he was unable to attend to any business. At the suggestion of friends he commenced the study of law and in the practice for a term of three years and in 1873 was re-elected for another period of two years, the term of office having been made shorter by the new charter. A staunch democrat, he has never taken any active part in politics, but his opinions have weight with the party managers. He is a Knight Templar Mason in the St. Omar commandery of Macon and a member of the I. O. O. F., as well as of the uniform

old story, too rarely realized, however, of honesty, persistence and the judicious use of money saved, that made Mr. Gordon one of the wealthy men of his community before middle age. In 1887 he decided to take up outside work, and removing to Macon, went into the general insurance business, and also became general manager of the Progress Loan and Improvement company. He still retains his interest in Houston county, where he owns some 7,000 acres of fine farming and fruit lands, and an interest in the mercantile establishment conducted by a brother at Perry. Mr. Gordon's success as a financier caused his selection in 1881 as the proper person to represent Houston county in the general assembly. It will be remembered that the session of '81-2 was a most important one, because of the weighty financial legislation which came before it—notably the building of the present beautiful capitol. Mr. Gordon was promptly made a member of the finance committee, and took a leading part in all the discussions which came up, acquitting himself with much credit. In September, 1884, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage to Bessie, daughter of J. T. Budd, of Monticello, Fla., who became the mother of two children, Josiah Budd and Catherine.

JOHN LUMSDEN HARDEMAN, judge of the superior court of the Macon circuit, was born in Macon, Ga., Nov. 12, 1851. In that city he was reared, receiving a rudimentary education, and in 1867 he entered the state university, graduating there in 1871, with the degree of A. B. He was a brilliant scholar, winning the debaters' medal and the anniversary oratorship from his college society—the Demosthenian—early giving promise of the great oratorical gifts which have made him famous at the bar, the forum and on the hustings.

It falls to the lot of but few men to be so gifted with the peculiar power of eloquence possessed by this distinguished son of Georgia. Peculiarly original, without the monotony of oft-repeated and hackneyed familiar quotations, his orate addresses abound in gems from the classics and apt sayings from the sacred writings, which latter have a singular potency whenever properly applied. On leaving college his first work was in the cause of education, teaching school one year in Jones county.

Under Hon. James H. Blount he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Immediately thereafter he accepted an offer of partnership, becoming a member of the law firm of Blount, Hardeman & Hardeman. He was twice elected to the office of solicitor-general of the Macon circuit, by the general assembly, holding that responsible trust from 1880 to 1888, and discharging its duties with that zeal and ability that has ever characterized him. No official ever gave more general satisfaction than has Judge Hardeman in the various positions of honor and trust to which the confidence of his people have called him. There lives no man more faithful and fearless in the discharge of duty. To those who enjoy the honor of an acquaintance with his life's work, this will not sound as anything but merited praise. His every act in public and private life seems born of a sacred regard for duty.

His last law partnership was with W. D. Nottingham, extending from 1888 to September, 1892. Soon after this he was appointed judge of the superior court of the Macon circuit, by Gov. Northeren, which office he now holds, enjoying the confidence and esteem of bar and people. In 1889 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, from Bibb, and did valuable work in that body, serving on committees on general judiciary, railroads, banking and academy for the blind.

In 1878 he was made captain of the Floyd Rifles, one of the oldest and best military organizations in the state, being organized in 1841. For three years

he was a member of the state military advisory board, of which he was secretary. In 1891 he was elected major of the Second regiment, infantry. This honor, as well as a still higher one in military circles—that of lieutenant-colonel—was easily within the reach of this gifted gentleman at another time in the past; but by reason of loyalty to his company, whose devotion to him caused them to pass a resolution urging him not to accept, but to continue as their captain, this tempting honor was put aside. This act of self-denial but simply accords with the unselfish nature of the man. The final acceptance was due to the accumulation of judicial labor that made it necessary to resign the captaincy and become major, with its less exacting duties.

Judge Hardeman was, prior to his present appointment, attorney for Bibb county. Many and varied are the positions of trust and responsibility he has filled.

He is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the Knights of Pythias, having held in the latter the captaincy of the uniformed rank, resigning it in 1893. He is past chorale-chor, commander of Empire lodge, No. 11, which, however, disbanded some time ago. He is also a member of the Baptist church, and in 1875 was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E., daughter of John B. Ross, who was at the time of his death a wealthy and leading merchant of Macon. In 1894 he was elected a trustee of the Georgia academy for the blind, an institution for which his honored and lamented father faithfully labored.

On April 27, 1894, within five minutes after receiving official information of the resignation of Judge Charles L. Bartlett, Gov. Northeren appointed Judge Hardeman to his present position. This prompt selection of the governor's from among so able a bar as that of the Macon circuit stands as a well deserved tribute to the personal and professional character of the gentleman chosen, while the uniform correctness of his rulings and the respect and confidence he commands and enjoys among the members of the bar will attest the wisdom displayed in his selection.

Still in the prime of life, of great mental and physical vigor, Judge Hardeman has before him a brilliant career, and a devoted people only await his consent to bestow additional honors on him. Judge Hardeman resides in a palatial mansion on the heights in Vineville, a beautiful suburb of Macon. His home is graced by a lovely wife, a lady of most elegant and entertaining manners. One child has blessed their union—young Tom Hardeman, who is just budding into manhood, who bears the name of his distinguished grandfather, and is the pride of his parents. Many are the distinguished guests who have enjoyed the hospitality of this home.

Verily the lines of this favored son of fortune seem to have fallen in pleasant places. But those who have watched his career know best that his eminent success is due largely due to his untiring energy, his high sense of honor, as well as other noble traits of character. Generous, chivalrous, manly—a truly typical southern gentleman is he—possessing qualities of head and heart that bind his friends to him as with hooks of steel. No wonder that he is successful in the varied paths to which the versatility of his genius has borne him. Well versed in matters military, an able lawyer and jurist, learned in statesmanship, his life of success affords an example for the rising generation.

And Judge Hardeman was always a generous antagonist, just, courteous, fair and honorable, scoring no underhanded advantage, and dealing nothing but legitimate blows. Such a man as this candid and lofty gentleman made politics honorable and elevated public agitations. The truth is that Tom Hardeman, as he is familiarly called, is the type of truth, correctness and fidelity, and has been a true representa-

tive of our best Georgia manhood; and he never made a poor or an uninteresting speech in his life." (Avery's History of Georgia).

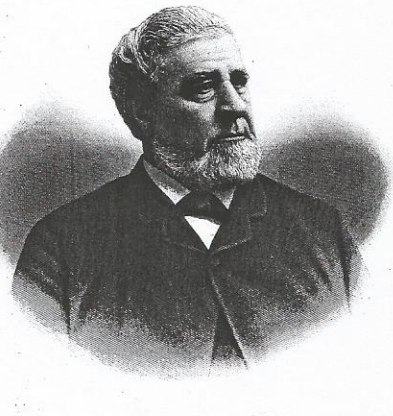
THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR., as he was popularly known (his real name being John Thomas), was born in Putnam county, Ga., Jan. 12, 1825, at what is known as the Brooks place, a few miles from Eatonton. His Hardeman ancestors were Welsh and settled in Virginia. Three brothers spread from these. Thomas Hardeman followed Daniel Boone into Kentucky, Hardeman county, Tenn., being named for him. Isaac Hardeman went west, and was one of the defenders of the Alamo, Hardeman county, Tex., being named for him; the Confederate general, W. P. Hardeman, was a son of this one. The other brother, John, came to Georgia and settled in Jackson county, in the part which afterward became Oglethorpe. This John, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was one of the earliest clerks of the superior court of Oglethorpe county. He was the father of one daughter and five sons: Thomas; Jack, who moved to Mississippi; Robert V., a state senator in 1845 from Jones county and twice judge of the superior court of the Ocmulgee circuit; Benj. Franklin, state senator from Oglethorpe in 1851, and twice solicitor-general of the northern circuit; and Isaac, who died in childhood.

Thomas Hardeman, Sr., was born in April, 1797, in Oglethorpe county. He was married Oct. 16, 1821, to Sarah Blewett Sparks, they being the parents of Thomas Hardeman, Jr., and also of Robert Ulla Hardeman, the present state treasurer, who has held his position since 1884, having opposition in his own party only once. Faithful and pure, Robt. U. has more warm personal friends than any man in the state. They lived for many years in Putnam, Thos. Hardeman, Sr., being several times sheriff of that county, a position he resigned rather than execute a negro that had been sentenced to be hanged, and afterward became clerk of the superior court. In 1832 they moved to Macon, soon settling in Vineville.

Thos. Hardeman, Jr., was graduated at Emory college in 1845. Beside leading in his literary society he stood high in the class of that year, which has long been considered the banner class of the institution. He studied law at Clinton under his uncle, Robert V. Hardeman, and was there admitted to the bar April 20, 1847, Judge James A. Meriwether presiding. He was defeated for solicitor-general of the Flint circuit in November, 1847, by R. W. McCune, who was then the incumbent. This so discouraged him that he soon abandoned the profession of law and turned his attention to the business of a commission merchant which he followed almost uninterruptedly up to his death. In 1846 he had an assistant's position in the clerical department of the house of representatives, to which he was re-appointed in 1849 and 1851.

In 1853 he first entered political life with the following announcement: "To the Citizens of Bibb County.—The time for selecting those who shall represent you in the state legislature is rapidly approaching, and at the solicitation of many friends of both political parties, I offer myself as a candidate for your support. Questions involving the future interest of our city, and thereby of our county, will command the attention of our next general assembly, and with a view of advancing that interest, independent of party obligations and caucus requirements, I have been induced to offer myself a candidate to represent you, pledging myself, if elected, to represent your interests independent of such obligations."

He was a whig, and though the parties were evenly divided in Bibb county, in the election he led all competitors by seventy-five votes over the leading



Thos Hardeman

democratic candidate, leaving his brother whig 125, Bibb being entitled to two representatives.

In those days each county was entitled to one senator; so in 1855 he was a whig candidate for senator, defeating Leroy Napier, the democratic candidate, and being again far in the lead among his own party candidates. In 1857 he was again elected to the house, still leading the ticket. He at once took a prominent stand upon first entering the legislature, devoting his energies to the advancement of the people and to the upbuilding and fostering of all public institutions, especially the academy for the blind and the Georgia military institute, so much so that in 1859, when he was the whig (or American, as it was then called) candidate for congress, he was fought most bitterly for the interest thus displayed, but, nevertheless, he was elected to congress over Alexander M. Speer, a democrat, who afterward became judge of the supreme court of the state. He was the only Georgia whig, with the exception of Joshua Hill, elected to that congress, the other members of the delegation being all democrats, Robt. Toombs and Alfred Iverson being in the senate, Martin J. Crawford, Peter Lave, Lucius J. Gartrell, John W. H. Underwood, James Jackson and John J. Jones being in the house. The Americans believing strongly in the south were nicknamed "South Americans." All of this delegation have passed away except John Jones of Burke; Hill and Hardeman, the only whigs, dying within a few hours of each other on the night of March 7, 1891.

From Dec. 7, 1859, to Feb. 1, 1860, there was no organization of the national house of representatives. The republicans coming into power all elements of the opposition fiercely fought them for the speakership.

On the first ballot Boocock, the democratic candidate, led with John Sherman, republican, a close second, Mr. Hardeman alone voting for his colleague, Mr. Hill. He then alone on the second ballot supported Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, whose vote afterward reached as high as forty-nine. On the twenty-eighth ballot Mr. Boteler, Zeb Vance and Hardeman voted for W. M. H. Smith, of North Carolina, and from these three he gradually grew until the forty-first ballot, the vote then being Pennington, republican, 115; Smith, 113; necessary to a choice, 117. Pennington on the forty-fourth ballot gained two votes and was elected.

Early in the session in a short speech Mr. Hardeman said: "It has been charged here by a portion of the members on my left, that the responsibility for not organizing rests on the opposition members from the south. Now, I wish to state distinctly that I am opposed to and shall oppose from now till Christmas next year the election of a republican candidate for speaker. At the same time I will not and cannot support a man who indorses the opinions of Judge Douglas, whose opinions are, I think, subversive of southern interests and southern rights, to-wit, that the organic act confers on the people of a territory while in a territorial condition the power to exclude slavery by unfriendly legislation."

This was a stormy session of congress, the southern members all banding together regardless of politics.

On Jan. 19, 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union he, although strongly opposed to secession, with all of the Georgia delegation except Mr. Hill, withdrew from congress, not resigning, but contending that the secession of Georgia vacated their seats. Mr. Hill holding a different view of the obligation of the state's position, formally resigned. Mr. Toombs was afterward expelled from the senate. By this time the preparation for war had begun in earnest. Mr. Hardeman, being captain of the Floyd Rifles, a position he occupied since Jan. 5, 1861, at once tendered the services of his company to Gov. Brown. In April that company, together with the Macon volunteers and City Light guards of Columbus, were ordered

to Norfolk and on April 22 arrived at Portsmouth navy yard, while it was still burning, having been fired by United States officials on evacuating the place, they being the first troops from any state, except Virginia, to appear in the Old Dominion in behalf of the Confederacy. They, together with the Spalding Grays Second Georgia battalion by the election of Capt. Hardeman as major. On March 15, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Forty-fifth Georgia regiment; severely wounded. (Gen. Anderson's official report), from which wound he never recovered, suffering seriously until the day of his death. Being discharged on account of physical disability, he returned to Macon and was elected a member of the house of representatives in October, 1863, and upon its organization was made speaker, defeating the Hon. B. H. Bingham by a vote of 86 to 58. He was appointed major to take charge of a conscript camp in 1863, which commission he returned, declining to accept the position. On July 10, 1864, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Gen. G. W. Smith, who commanded the state troops and was serving with him when the war closed.

In 1865, upon the assembling of the first legislature after the fall of the Confederacy, he was again elected to the legislature and upon the organization of the house was elected speaker, defeating Judge E. H. Pottle by a vote of 117 to 17. Upon taking his seat he delivered the following address:

"We are convened to-day under circumstances of no ordinary character. Our difficulties are many and threatening, yet, as the pillar of fire guided the children of Israel through the perils of the wilderness, so may the star of patriotic duty and of hope.

"The political status of our state depends in a great measure upon our actions here. May I be permitted to hope, in view of the great interests at stake, we may law and insure for our state a position and representation in the council of the nation?"

"It were useless to disguise the fact, gentlemen, that all the dreams of a southern Confederacy and a separate nationality have passed away, and having United States, it becomes us in good faith to comply with this obligation and so purity of our motives. This can be accomplished without servile submission or through which they have so heroically passed, by a manly regard for principle. Now that the carnage and strife of war are over, it were vain to spend our time in enterprising actions, to enliven the home made desolate, to rebuild our ruined cities, to re-fill our furnaces with the fruit of honest industry and our granaries with the rich harvest of our fertile fields.

"I know our prospects are as drear as a winter scene. A dark cloud obscures our political horizon and no bow spans its mantle of gloom; but southern energy but outliving its fury will be all-powerful in rebuilding the broken fortunes of our people and restoring our state to the proud position she occupied before war

desolated her happy hearthstones or its results marred her hitherto untarnished escutcheon.

"To facilitate these results, gentlemen, wise, prudent, economical legislation will be required of the general assembly; protection to person and property should be given to that unfortunate class who have been left homeless and unprotected in our midst; and protection should be secured against that spirit of lawlessness and vice that mistaken notions of freedom have engendered in their bosom.

"Our agricultural pursuits, now languishing for want of a proper system of labor, our mechanical interest so essential to the complete development of our goodness, especially need our fostering care and support.

"Liberal arrangements should be made for the education of our poor children, and above all we should provide for the matured soldier and the orphaned little ones of those gallant men who evinced their devotion to their cause by shedding blood.

That so holy was,
It would not stain the purest rill
That sparkles in the grave of illness;

and who by their gallant deeds and heroic bearing have created in the hearts of their countrymen a monument as lasting as the foundation of their own granitic hills.

"In the discharge of our duties let no jealous bickerings or party strife mar the harmony of our actions. Forgetting the animosities of the past, burying with our noble dead those old issues that have been effaced by their blood, let us with one accord renew our allegiance to the state and to the Union, and by our legislation here and actions elsewhere convince the world that Georgia, though prostrate, will rise again; though desolated, her fields will gladden once more with waving harvest the hearts of her husbandmen; though stricken with poverty, her hills will enrich with their hidden treasure and her commerce whiten with her sail; her ocean waters, and though her schools are deserted and her colleges suspended, learning will decorate her brow with the wreaths of science and religion while her fires upon the desecrated altars of her faith. Though joined to the rock of an irresistible destiny, she will sever the cords that bind her, and with stately step and graceful mien resume her onward and upward march to glory and to greatness.

"Invoking upon our deliberations the wisdom of divine agency, let us now proceed to the duties confided to us by a generous constituency, humbly praying that our labors will redound to Georgia's interest and to the nation's glory.

And here he thus early sounded the signal for the fight that he ever afterward kept up. Public education, liberal provision for the Confederates and for the orphans of those who had been killed, justice to the negro, but supremacy for his own race.

The keynote to all of his future efforts was: "Georgia, though prostrate, will rise again."

In 1853 he rendered signal service to the academy of the blind by securing an appropriation to erect the building and was a great friend to the Georgia military institute at Marietta, and strove hard for the removal of the capital from Milledgeville to Macon. The bill for the removal was introduced by Wilde Cleveland of Crawford, but a substitute of Mr. Hardeman's was adopted, and on its final passage the vote was 51 to 51, when the speaker, John E. Ward, voted "aye." This bill provided for a submission of the question to a popular vote at the regular election of 1855, when it was defeated by a vote of 49,782 to 34,545. He also opposed the bill for the sale of the state road, as he did again in 1855 and 1857.

In 1855 a strong effort was made to require all free persons of color to leave the state in a given time. Senator Hardeman was not noted for the fairness of the House had passed this bill, and on its third reading a viva-voce vote had been taken in the senate, but before it was announced, Mr. Hardeman moved to amend the same, so that the bill should read "to require all free persons of color to leave the state, except the senators from the counties of Kincehloffe and Bibb."

Not appreciating the joke, the other senators at once made his way to the senate. Taking advantage of the opportunity, Mr. Hardeman at once moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which motion was carried.

He secured from a special committee on the Georgia military institute a bill to that time one of the committee. In 1857 he succeeded in having passed a bill to erect a monument in Macon to Capt. Isaac Holmes, who commanded the Macon Guards in the Mexican war, and who died while in that country. He strenuously again championed an appropriation of \$3,000 to the military, which he failed to do. He voted in each of these three legislatures he had a prominent place on the committees on banks, finance, internal improvements, etc., and at each session Brown.

In 1863 and 1864 he still performed military duties at all times, except when the legislature was in session. The legislature meeting in Macon on Feb. 15, 1865, Mr. Hardeman urged upon the people, the citizens of Macon, to do all in their power to secure the location of the capital there, but leading men of the city did not approve it. In the sessions of 1865 and 1866 he championed state aid to the Macon & Brunswick railroad, and the woman's bills, of one of which he was the author. These were making wife-whipping or mal-treatment a misdemeanor, the wife to be a competent witness; and the other to allow a woman to own and inherit or buy property in her own right, whether female covert or female sole.

He was the last speaker of the Georgia house of representatives under the Confederate government, and the first under the United States in the new regime.

He earnestly favored the rehabilitation of Georgia as a state in the Union, and at the same time lifted his voice in two-thirds of the counties for his race to stand to the negro for the supremacy of the white race.

Having been in congress prior to the war, and being in the Confederate army, brought upon him disabilities. President Johnson granted him the following pardon under the great seal of the United States:

"Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America.

"To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

"Whereas, Thomas Hardeman, of Macon, Ga., by taking part in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

"And whereas the circumstances of the case render him a proper object of executive clemency;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and divers other good and sufficient reasons to me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Thomas Hardeman a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed, arising

of Col. Hardeman, he ceased opposition to Colquitt, and advised all of his friends to do the same, which advice only a few followed.

In 1882, the state by the new apportionment being allowed another representative in congress and there having been no redistricting, without being a candidate he was nominated by an overwhelming vote by the democratic state convention for re-election from the state at large. Hon. George T. Barnes, John L. Hall and H. H. Carlton being among those receiving high votes. In the election he received 81,443 votes, against 24,930 for C. D. Forsythe, the republican nominee, this being 14,220 more than the combined votes of Hons. John C. Nichols, H. G. Turner, C. F. Crisp, Hugh Buchanan, N. J. Hammond, J. H. Blount, J. C. Clements, Seaborn Reese and Allen D. Candler, the district democratic candidates, he running ahead of the ticket in every district, thus showing his popularity, not only within the party, but among its opponents; and, despite the fact that in 1870 and '72 and '74, of all the democratic campaigners in Georgia, he waged the most persistent warfare against independents and republicans, and had stamped those districts wherein they were their stronghold more thoroughly than any one else.

In this congress he was chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of state. He was in congress when the republicans elected their first president, and there again when the democrats elected their first after their long absence from power. At the expiration of his term he was, by President Cleveland, appointed postmaster at Macon for four years.

In 1880 the democrats of Houston chose him, by President Cleveland, for governor. Hon. W. J. Norrhen had my petitioned that he become a candidate farmers' alliance seemed to be flocking to him in the field for some time, and the race, but after asking two speeches his health completely failed him, owing to heart disease, and his physicians peremptorily ordered him to give up the candidacy.

In doing so he appeared his last in public life, although he was a member from the state at large on the democratic state executive committee at the time of his death.

Having succeeded his father in the firm of Hardeman & Sparks, which at one time had the largest cotton warehouse business in middle and upper Georgia, he was thrown most intimately with the farmers (southwest Georgia then being altogether tributary to Macon), so in 1876 it was no surprise that he was elected president of the Georgia State Agricultural society, and was re-elected annually to 1883, when he declined further election. His addresses to that body, and on other agricultural occasions, together with his efforts in the legislature and in congress in behalf of farmers, kept him in close touch with the agriculturists.

In 1876 he was grand commander of the grand commandery Knights Templar of the state of Georgia.

In 1874-5 and 1875-6 he was grand chancellor of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias of Georgia.

In 1870 Gov. Bullock appointed him a delegate to represent the state at the southern commercial convention at Cincinnati.

In 1872, upon the formal reorganization of the Floyd Rifles, he was again elected captain, resigning in less than two years. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant Georgia's commissioner for the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia.

In 1883 President Arthur made him the state commissioner to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition at New Orleans.

It is not necessary to speak of the condition of affairs in Georgia in 1865-6-7.

from a participation, direct or implied, in said rebellion, conditioned as follows, to-wit: This pardon is given to take effect from the date on which the said Thomas Hardeman shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the president, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the said Thomas Hardeman shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves or make use of slave labor, and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property up to the date of the acceptance of this warrant;

"And upon the further consideration that the said Thomas Hardeman shall notify the secretary of state in writing that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

"In testimony whereof I have hereto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Seal.)

"By the President.

WM. H. STEWARD, Secretary of State.

"Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of August, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States 90th."

The United States congress fettered all of those of the south who had held any position of prominence by imposing pains and penalties from which congressional action alone could free them. Despite the fact that no political honors or preferment could be in store for him, Col. Hardeman kept up the fight for democracy, traveling over more counties and making more speeches in 1872 and 1874 and prior thereto than any man in Georgia.

He was put upon the state democratic executive committee in 1872, and served four years as chairman.

On April 3, 1874, by a special act, congress removed his political disabilities, he being one of the very last in the state to have this ban set aside; in three months thereafter he was nominated by the democrats of Bibb county to the legislature, again leading the ticket, as he afterward did in the election.

On the assembling of the legislature on Jan. 13, 1875, Col. Hardeman was elected speaker over Hon. A. C. Bacon, the speaker of the last house, by two votes, Capt. Bacon being then elected speaker pro tem. Thomas J. Simmons, of Bibb, was elected president of the senate.

This house was rich in its membership. A. R. Lawton, O. Warner, H. G. Turner, A. O. Bacon, J. L. Warren, W. D. Anderson, H. H. Carlton, Allen D. Candler, W. P. Wofford, L. F. Livingston, Patrick Walsh, A. M. Spier, W. M. Hammond, T. M. Barlow, J. C. C. Black, and a host of others, who, since that time, have made not only state, but national reputations.

In this legislature he took an active part in securing aid to the Marietta & North Georgia R. R., he prior thereto having stumped that section of the state to arouse the people to the importance of having this road.

In 1876 he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, being the chief opponent of Gen. Colquitt; there existing between them the warmest personal friendship, the friends of one, were, as a rule, the friends of the other. The rule for the democratic nomination was the two-thirds rule. As soon as Colquitt delegates had been selected in enough of the counties to indicate a majority vote, Col. Hardeman, never having believed in the two-thirds rule, but in the old whig doctrine of a majority, retired in Gen. Colquitt's favor, and in the campaign devoted all of his energies to the election of the full democratic ticket.

In 1880, he was again a candidate for the nomination, Gov. Colquitt not receiving the two-thirds, but approaching it so near and harmony being the watchword

and what is known as the reconstruction period. The dark clouds hung low, but he talked not in endeavoring to lead his people.

In July, 1860, a call signed by A. W. Randall, J. R. Doolittle, Thomas A. Hendricks and others was issued for a national union convention of two from each district and four from the state at large, to assemble in Philadelphia on Aug. 16 (to be elected by the state electors) to sustain the administration, maintaining the union for the rights, dignity and equality of the states; that there is no right to dissolve the union; that slavery is abolished; that each state shall have the right to establish the qualifications of its own electors, and no international power can or ought to dictate; to maintain inviolate the rights of the state—and that all resistance to the general government being at an end, war measures should be abolished.

At this time there was no party organization, or bond, in Georgia, so Col. Hardeman at once issued a call for the citizens of Bibb county to meet and act. In that meeting, on July 12, presided over by Eugene A. Nisbet (the author of the ordinance of secession), Col. Hardeman introduced the following resolutions:

"That we approve of the call for a national union convention at Philadelphia, Aug. 16. Resolved, That counties of this and other districts be, and they are hereby requested to meet at the earliest practical time, and appoint delegates to a convention of their respective districts, to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the national union convention, in conformity with a call for that convention.

"Resolved, That in the event there should be no convention held, on account of the shortness of the time and absence of postal communication, then we request the governor of the state to appoint delegates for the state at large, and also for such congressional districts as fail to appoint.

"Resolved, That the people of the counties of this district be requested to meet and endorse this action calling for a convention of the fourth district on July 25, at Macon."

J. J. Gresham, Thomas Hardeman and W. S. Holt were appointed the county delegates.

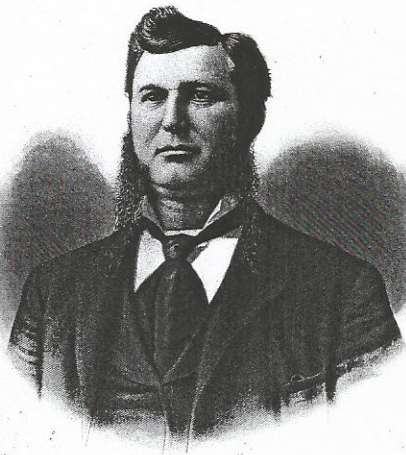
This congressional district was the first to hold a meeting. They elected Thomas Hardeman and P. W. Alexander as delegates to the national convention, and voted for A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, D. A. Walker and A. H. Chapin as delegates from the state at large.

All of the districts soon held meetings and ratified the delegates from the state at large, electing the following as the district delegation: First, Judge W. B. Woodruff; second, Judge H. B. Gordon; third, Judge H. B. Gordon; fourth, Judge E. H. Worrell; fifth, Thomas Hardeman and P. W. Alexander; sixth, Linton Stephens and Gen. A. R. Wright; seventh, J. H. Christy and Robert McMillan; seventh, R. F. Lyon and James Milner. Much good resulted from that convention.

In 1867 a constitutional convention controlled and governed by the republicans had adopted a new constitution for the state, which was to be submitted to the people. Notes on the situation by Benjamin H. Hill had aroused the people. The discussion was being carried on to keep the white voters from voting in the election to be held under the new constitution. New congressional bills had been passed affecting the status of Georgia, so a voluntary convention assembled in Macon on Dec. 5, 1867, composed of 253 delegates, representing seventy counties. Mr. Hill was chosen president, and his address on taking the oath was not only characterized by great ability, but was calculated to arouse the people to opposition. A committee of two from each congressional district was

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

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



Yours Truly
W. A. Jeter.

HIGH COUNTY SKETCHES.

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description told him that Brunswick, Ga., was at no distant day destined to become a great port, and expand in commerce, increase in population and enhance in value. In 1885, he moved from Hawkinsville to Brunswick and became a leader and important factor in the material development and substantial growth of the city by the sea. There, as elsewhere, he quickly demonstrated that he was full of resources, and was a tireless worker. He immediately commenced the construction of the water works there and from that time on has devoted himself to the building and management of the other works already mentioned. His operations in this line have been so extensive and so successful that he is known over the south as "the water king." His investments in real estate and various business enterprises in Brunswick brought him rich returns. He profited greatly by the material progress which he inspired and which aided immensely in sending Brunswick bounding forward on the road to prosperity and development. He found it an impetuous town and helped to make it one of the most famous in the state. So rapidly and extensively had the business of the Jeter-Boardman Gas and Water association grown that he was forced to remove from Brunswick to Macon, a still larger city, and the headquarters of the association. It will be observed that Captain Jeter never went backward. He was always moving onward and upward. He took charge of the office of the association at Macon, and his fine executive ability here had full sway and a splendid opportunity was afforded for the display and exercise of that shrewd financial management for which he is noted. The results have been golden. Soon after Capt. Jeter's removal to Macon, the association purchased the gas, electric and water plants of the Macon Gas Light and Water company, one of the most valuable pieces of property of the kind in the south. In addition to his presidency of the Jeter-Boardman Gas and Water company, he was elected vice-president of the Macon Gas Light and Water company. He ably and successfully discharges the duties of the dual positions. In 1876 Mr. Jeter wedded the widow of John R. Love, Capt. her maiden name being Susan Laidler, a native of Houston county, Ga. This is "a woman nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command." Their married life has been full of sunshine and happiness. Four children have blessed their union: Willie Belle, Daisy Fay, Emma Evans, and W. A., Jr. Capt. Jeter and his interesting family live in a beautiful home on College street, the all the comforts and pleasures that wealth can afford. Here they are surrounded by domestic temperament and simple habits. He finds his chief joy around the family hearth and in the peace and contentment of the home circle. He is a gentleman of literary taste, broad culture and genial intelligence. He is generous and liberal; and his door of hospitality is always open. His nature is genial and his manners refined. He is faithful to his friends and true to his obligations. His interest and influence are always on the side of honesty and justice, hence, his success. By strong industry and enterprise he has thrived.

HENRY L. JEWETT, treasurer of the Georgia Southern railroad, and one of the most active business men of Macon, Ga., for the past sixty years, is a New Englander by birth, having been born in that historic old county of Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20, 1821. He was given a liberal education. Under the able tutelage of Revs. Wm. Cornwell and David Short, Episcopal ministers, he was at thirteen a well-educated lad, being versed in Greek and Latin, in addition to the common branches. At that age George, a brother who had gone into business in Macon, prevailed upon his parents to permit Henry to come south and join him

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

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

L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., had the following children: L. Q. C. Lamar, whose memoir here appears; Thompson D. Lamar, killed at Petersburg, as colonel of the Fifth Florida infantry, who was a physician; Jefferson M. Lamar, colonel of Hobbs' legion in the late war and fell at Hampton gap; Susan, wife of Lemuel Wiggins, street, who died in Calhoun, Ga., as solicitor-general of that district, who afterward Lamar (deceased), was sheriff of Hancock county for several years, and also served in the Confederate army; Mrs. Louisa McGeehee; Mrs. Mary Ann Moreland; Mrs. Amelia Randall; and Lorella Lamar, who married Absalom Chappell, a distinguished lawyer, and a member of congress from Georgia in 1842. The latter's son, Thomas Chappell, is a prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ga., and Georgia. Lamar Chappell is a merchant in Memphis, Tenn., and Lucius Chappell is a merchant in Columbus, Ga. At the time of the death of L. Q. C. Lamar, Sr., he was a superior court judge, and resided at Milledgeville, Ga. He died just about the time he had reached his full powers, though he had already won distinction at the bar and was highly honored in the judicial office. Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., was truly worthy of the honors won in life and deserves the eulogies so richly bestowed on his name since his recent death. He was only a small boy when his lamented father died, which was about 1834 or 1835. His mother was a highly endowed woman, physically and mentally, fitted to be the mother of an eminent son. She lived to a great age and became the wife of Mr. Trantman, who also lived to be very old.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALEXANDER LAWTON MILLER, late judge of the Macon circuit, was born in Richmond county, Ga., Nov. 6, 1848. He was reared, however, in South Carolina, obtained a good education and graduated from the University of South Carolina at Columbia in 1869. He then removed to Houston county, Ga., where he taught school a year and a half and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and immediately thereafter located in Houston for the practice of his profession. He practiced there until Jan. 1, 1893, when he was appointed judge of the Macon circuit, serving until Jan. 1, 1896, when he resigned and resumed his practice, forming a partnership with A. D. Bacon. Mr. Miller was elected to the legislature in 1876 and served in the lower house three terms, from 1876 to 1882. During his middle term he was continuously on the finance committee and chairman of the special committee which impeached the state treasurer. He also served as county judge of Houston county and was one of the five commissioners that directed the building of the present state capitol, which was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. He is a Mason, but has sought no higher rank in the order than that of a Master Mason. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Oct. 26, 1876, married Catherine, daughter of George T. Hurt. Mr. Miller's father was Jonathan M. Miller, a native of South Carolina, who was born in 1811. He was a planter all his active life, owning plantations in Georgia and South Carolina. He was an enthusiastic secessionist. He married Margaret Smith, a Georgian by birth, and they had twelve children, of whom ten, six sons and four daughters, grew up, and several of them are now living. Two of these sons fought in the Confederate army in the last war; William W. went out in 1861 with the first regiment of South Carolina cavalry and served until November, 1864, when he was captured near Fredericksburg and held a prisoner at Point Lookout until the war closed; John M. served in an independent cavalry company from 1862 until the close of hostilities. His company was known as Walpole's company and was Hardee's escort during Gen. Johnston's last campaign, and surrendered in North Carolina.

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

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

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

HON. EUGENIUS A. NISBET, LL. D. To none of the readers of this volume who are at all conversant with Georgia history will the name of Nisbet be strange or it can be found honorably mentioned in every work presented to the public which deserves recognition as a true history of the state. In presenting the life of the above distinguished member of the family the biographer will tell "a plain, unvarnished tale," well knowing that fullness is not needed in handling a subject of true merit. The deceased subject of this sketch was of the old Scotch Presbyterian stock, who suffered martyrdom and banishment at the hands of men rather than to risk the displeasure of God. Capt. John Nisbet, an officer of the Covenanters, in that year of 1688, about a century later his religious principles in the streets of Edinburgh in the year 1688. In that same year his sons were ex-patriated, came to America, and settled in North Carolina. About a century later James Nisbet came on the scene of action in Rowan county, N. C. Having graduated from the Philadelphia Medical college, he came to Georgia and settled in Greene county—one of the first graduates of medicine to locate in the state. Dr. Nisbet soon became known as a friend and promoter of advanced education and held many offices of trust with honor to himself and the state.

Eugenius A. Nisbet was the son of this Dr. James and Penelope (Cooper) Nisbet, and was born in Greene county, received his preparatory course at Low-elton, Hancock Co., Ga., entered Columbia college, S. C., where he remained one year, and finished in 1821, when he graduated with the highest honors of his class from Franklin college (university of Georgia), Athens. He began the study of law under John (ex-United States senator) A. S. Clayton, and completed it at Judge Gould's celebrated law school, Litchfield, Conn. Being under age, he was admitted to the bar by a special act of the general assembly. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Madison, Morgan Co., and the following year, 1825, moved to Macon, where his bar at that time was said to be the strongest in the state, having on its rolls such names as Early, Cobb, Shorter, Gordon, Longstreet and Lanier.

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

of the most important committee—that which prepared the ordinance of secession on which we stand, given as Toombs, Hill, Stephens and Johnson, and the ordinance as prepared by him was adopted by the convention. He was also among those who were selected by the convention to represent Georgia in the Montgomery convention. In that body, also, he took an active and leading part, as its proceedings show. He conceived the idea of making Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the new government—a brilliant stroke of policy which rallied the conservative element to its support and added incalculably to its strength. Judge Nisbet was a devoted man, and while he was essentially a lawyer to the common and free schools. In religious beliefs Judge Nisbet was a Presbyterian—following his Scotch ancestry. In his family circle he was kind and gentle, but firm, charitable to a fault, and a man of great personal dignity of character. His marriage occurred in Hancock county in 1825. The lady of his choice was Amanda M. F. Battle, a granddaughter of Capt. James Alexander, who distinguished himself as an officer in Gen. Clarke's brigade at King's mountain during the revolutionary war, and at the siege of Augusta. A large family was born to them, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge James T. Nisbet, who was a distinguished member of the Macon bar, and the survivors, including R. B. Nisbet, Eatonton; Mrs. Judge W. A. Reid, New York City; Mrs. Laura Boykin, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Dr. P. H. Wright, Macon, Ga. Judge Nisbet died in 1870 at Macon and was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, attended by a large concourse of mourning friends. The bar adopted appropriate resolutions and the press united in graceful and feeling tributes to his memory.

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

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

CAPT. ROBERT E. PARK, one of Macon's representative citizens, was born in La Grange, Ga., Jan. 13, 1844. His father was Maj. John Park, a native of what is now Clarke county, Ga., born January 1807, and the stepson of William Park, of Spartanburg district, S. C., who was a soldier in the patriot army under Gen. Sumter. Capt. Park's great-grandfather was John Park, a native of Chester county, Pa., who was killed at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., during the revolution. The founder of the Park family in America was Arthur Park, of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to West Chester, Pa., in 1720, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Capt. Park's mother was Sarah Truly Robertson, a native of Clarke county, Ga., born March 5, 1805. Her father was John S. Robertson, of Nottoway county, Va. He was the son of Beverly Robertson, who was a soldier in the colonial army, held the rank of lieutenant in a Virginia regiment, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at the siege of Yorktown. When Capt. Park was a babe his parents moved from La Grange to Greenville, Ga., where he was brought up and received his primary education. He also attended Brownwood institute, La Grange, Ga., taught by Prof. William Johns, and was prepared for his entrance into Emory college at Oxford, Ga., in 1860. He remained there a year, and then went to the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, Ala. He left there June 12, 1861, to go to Tuskegee, Ala., where he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Alabama regiment of infantry. The company's first captain was R. F. Ligon, afterward lieutenant-governor of Alabama. After serving as a private for a year his company was reorganized, and Mr. Park was unanimously elected second lieutenant of Company F. At the battle of Seven Pines he was made first lieutenant. After the battle of Winchester, Va., he was made captain, though he had commanded his company for nearly eighteen months, owing to the disability from wounds of Capt. J. W. McNeely. He acted as captain until Sept. 19, 1864, when he was captured at the battle of Winchester, where he was badly wounded in the leg and left on the field of battle. Thirteen pieces of bone were taken from his leg, and he could be moved for a month. He was then sent to West's prison hospital at Baltimore, then to Point Lookout prison, Md., then to Old Capitol prison at Washington, D. C., and lastly to Fort Delaware, where he was kept till June 14, 1865, when he was released. Capt. Park participated in the following battles:

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

the staff of Gov. W. J. Norther during his first term, but declined a reappointment. He is an honorary member of the Macon volunteers and a great friend of the military and of all public enterprises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



J. C. Plant

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

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

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

JULIEN RANSONE, retired planter, Macon, was born in Hancock county, June 7, 1835. Sparta, a small village, was his birthplace, and there he grew to manhood, attending the school of Prof. Carlisle P. Beman, then one of the most noted teachers of his day. In the summer of 1852 he entered Yale college, and left there on the termination of his junior year, to take an eclectic course for the senior year, though he did not graduate, leaving for the purpose of taking certain studies that the curriculum of Yale did not include. Notwithstanding this apparent breach of law, the name of Mr. Ransone appears in the class of 1857. After leaving college he retired to his plantation, a magnificent estate, with about 200 slaves, located in Early county, and there led the life of an old typical planter, spending his winters in the northern cities. When the war broke out, he was sick in bed, but as soon as able, he went to Richmond, and the Confederate government being in great need of artillery, he offered to procure some field guns at his own expense. His generous offer was refused and he then attempted to purchase some from the American foundries, but without success. Finally, in the fall of 1861, he ran the Federal blockade, personally visiting England, and secured six eighteen-pound Blakely guns at a cost of \$60,000 to himself. These were delivered, four to Wilmington, N. C., and four to Charleston. On his return, the steamer on which he

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

MAJOR WILLIAM H. ROSS, president of the Central City Loan and Trust association, of Macon, Ga., was born in that city and there received his preliminary education. In 1857 he entered the junior class at the military institute, leaving in his senior year and returning to Macon, where he engaged in handling cotton. In the spring of 1861, the Floyd rifles, a militia company organized in Macon in 1847 of which Mr. Ross was first lieutenant, entered the Confederate service, was assigned to the Second Georgia battalion, and thereafter known as Company C. Six months later Lieut. Ross received a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and returning from Norfolk, Va., to Georgia organized Ross' battalion, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, commanding. This rank he held one year, the period for which the men in this battalion had enlisted. He was then assigned to the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker, of the army of the Tennessee, with the rank of major. He remained on this staff until Maj. Walker was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was then transferred to the staff of Lieut.-Gen. W. J. Hardee and acted as assistant inspector-general of Hardee's corps until the surrender, Maj. Ross surrendering at Greensborough, N. C. He fought in the following battles: Sewell's Point, Va.; Fort McCallister, Ga.; and going with the second battalion of Georgia sharpshooters under Gen. Johnston into Mississippi, participated in the engagements at Raymond, Jackson (two battles); then in Tennessee in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Rocky Face, Cassville, New Hope church, Kennesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Jonesboro; then at the fall of Savannah, in the engagements in the retreat from Savannah to Charleston; was in Charleston when that city was captured; then in the fight at Cheraw, S. C., Aversboro, N. C., Bentonville, N. C., and was only once wounded—at Jackson, Miss. For four years after the war Maj. Ross and his father, J. B. Ross, engaged in mercantile business in Macon, Ga., the firm being, J. B. Ross & Son. The following ten years he conducted a cotton business and then established the real estate and banking enterprise which he now carries on. He is president of the Central City Loan and Trust association of Macon, Ga., organized in Macon, September, 1883, with a capital of \$150,000, which was increased to \$190,000 in 1894. He is a charter member of the Macon bond commission, which, when appointed, took charge of the city's 7 per cent. bonds—at that time quoted at 50 cents on the dollar—and refunded that issue at 6 per cent., the bonds being now, in 1894, salable at 112 1-2. Maj. Ross has served as alderman of the city of Macon four years and in 1877 represented Bibb county in the constitutional convention. For some years after the war he was lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of the state militia and has frequently been a delegate to state and congressional conventions. He was one of the directors of the Macon & Cov-

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

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

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

John Shepley Schofield, was born near Manchester, in Derbyshire, England, in 1820, and came to America with his younger brother Joshua R. in 1840. He located in New York, but shortly afterward came to Georgia and became connected with the Central railroad, remaining in its service until he established the Schofield Iron works. He was a prominent democrat, though not given to aspiring to office, was a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was an unobtrusive man, kind and generous, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of everybody who knew him. He was married in 1845 to Miss Emma Mackey, a native of South Carolina and they had eight children of whom but two

survive—A. D. and Charles E. Schofield. The wife died and in 1866 Mr. Schofield was married to Anna Franklin, of Washington county, Ga., and by her he had three children—of whom two survive, as follows: J. S., Jr., and H. A. During the war the senior Schofield was engaged in making shells and other munitions of war for the Confederacy. One of his sons, Joshua R., now deceased, was a private for two years in the Confederate service. After the death of the father in 1891, the iron works have been operated by his sons—A. D., Charles E. and John S., Jr., and the firm is now known as the Schofield Sons Company. Alonzo D. Schofield, president of the company, is prominently connected with a number of successful enterprises in his home city, and zealously watches the interests of his own factory, whose products have a reputation throughout the whole state. He belongs to the Episcopal church of Macon. He was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of the late I. C. Plant, and they have three children—Elizabeth, A. D., Jr., and Gladys.

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

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

last mentioned he enlisted in the Georgia state troops, being mustered into the McIntosh light infantry. He entered the Confederate service as a private, was afterward elected first lieutenant of his company, and served in that capacity throughout the war. He spent the most of the war period in Macon, attached to the quartermaster's department, but was captured in November, 1864, by a troop of Sherman's soldiers. He effected his escape the evening of the day on which he was taken prisoner, reaching his quarters little the worse for the unpleasant experience. At the close of hostilities he located at Milledgeville and there engaged in mercantile business until 1867, when he removed to Baltimore, Md., staying there one year, and at the expiration of that term he journeyed to Savannah, where he took a position with J. W. Lathrop & Co., cotton factors. He remained with them until 1873 and then went to Hawkinsville, Ga., where he organized the Hawkinsville Bank & Trust company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. He was cashier of this company and served as such until 1891, in which year he came to Macon, to become the vice-president of the American National bank, which was opened April 2, 1891, with a capital of \$250,000. In that year he was vice-president of the Hawkinsville Bank & Trust company, and on the death of C. T. Lathrop, in September, 1893, was made president of that institution. In addition to holding these important offices Mr. Stetson is a director of the National Security, Loan & Abstract company of Macon, and of the Georgia & Alabama railway company. He also served several years as commissioner of Pulaski county, in church affairs, being a deacon of the Talmall Square Baptist church, Macon. He is also a trustee of Mercer university, and chairman of the prudential committee of the board of trustees of Mercer university. Mr. Stetson was married in 1872 to Eugenia, daughter of Maj. John H. Pate, a Georgian by birth, who served as major of the Forty-ninth regiment of Georgia troops in the last war. Mr. Stetson and his wife have four children—three sons and one daughter. His father was Daniel B. Stetson, who was born in Cohasset, Mass., in 1810, and in his boyhood was apprenticed to a brick mason, but ran away to sea. Landing at Portsmouth, Va., at a subsequent date, he went to work as a contractor, one of the buildings he erected when Norfolk was evacuated by the Confederate troops in 1861. While a resident of Portsmouth he married Edith Wyatt, daughter of Maj. Wyatt, an officer of the revolutionary war. Daniel B. Stetson came to Georgia about the year 1842 and was located in Milledgeville, where he was a merchant up to the breaking out of the war. He then retired from active business, but remained in Milledgeville, dying there in 1865. He was for some time judge of the inferior court of Baldwin county, Ga. His wife survived him many years and died in 1884. One of their sons, William S., was a lieutenant in the Fifty-seventh Georgia regiment, and fought all through the war. He was captured at the fall of Vicksburg, and fought all afterward. He was severely wounded in the leg during the battle of Kennesaw mountain, July, 1864, and was again wounded by a piece of shell at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., the last battle of the war. He now resides in Florida. The Stetson family is of English origin, the emigrant ancestor reaching America in the Mayflower. James D. Stetson is highly esteemed in financial circles, his judgment and advice in monetary matters being eagerly sought and greatly valued.

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

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

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

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

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