

and died in 1830. His mother was a daughter of John and Polly (Pales) Clinkscales. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of South Carolina, and a large land and slave owner. Nearly all of the above parties and their numerous descendants were and are firm adherents of the Baptist church. Mr. Tribble was reared on the plantation and received but a limited education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Capt. Jones, Thirty-fourth Georgia regiment. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among them Bakewell's creek, Nicksburg, where he was captured and held two months. As soon as he was exchanged he returned to his command, with which he remained until the surrender. He was under Gen. Bragg in the battles at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; under Gen. Johnston in those noted and hard-fought battles from Dalton to Atlanta; and was with Gen. Hood in his Tennessee campaign. On his return home he found his farm and buildings in very bad condition, but he commenced the work of restoration with energy and now has a large 900-acre farm of as good land as is in northeast Georgia, with substantial improvements. He was elected ordinary in 1877 and held the office three terms, doing excellent service for the county at a time when sound discretion and good judgment combined with forethought and energy were needed. That he proved equal to the emergency is sufficiently attested by his repeated re-elections. He is tolerably rich, owning, besides his large plantation, a number of houses in Carnesville, and exercises a wide and strong influence. Mr. Tribble was married in 1852 to Miss Jane—born in South Carolina in 1831—daughter of Richardson and Elizabeth (Ellis) Tribble. He was a South Carolina farmer and spent his life in the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Tribble the following children have been born: William O., Essie E., James A., Elmira J., Jasper N., George W., Samuel J., Alice A., and Ella R. The mother of these, an exemplary member of the Baptist church, died early in 1877, and late in that year Mr. Tribble contracted a second marriage with Miss Jane, daughter of Abraham and Christina (Owens) Riley. He was a native South Carolinian, who moved to Georgia in 1872. Mr. Tribble and his wife are prominent and influential members of the Baptist church.

RICHARD D. YOW, merchant-farmer and capitalist, Avalon, Franklin Co., Ga., son of Thomas A. and Melissa (Dean) Yow, was born in South Carolina in 1844. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany and emigrated to this country in 1750. His grandparents, Dempsey and Jennie (Davis) Yow, were natives of North and South Carolina respectively. He was a farmer in Pickens county, in which he died. Mr. Yow's father was a native of South Carolina and moved to Georgia and settled in Franklin county in 1851. He engaged in farming, and also conducted a general merchandise store, in both of which he was financially successful. He was elected surveyor of the county and served one or two terms. When the late war began he enlisted and went to the front, where he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Richmond, where he died. Mr. R. D. Yow's maternal grandparents were Richard and Cynthia (Jenkins) Dean. He was a native of Anderson district, S. C., a planter, and owned a large land-owner. Mr. Yow was reared on the farm and received a limited education at the time-honored log school house where so many other of Georgia's prominent and distinguished citizens "graduated." In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Capt. Patrick (later Capt. Mosely), First Georgia regiment, state line. He was a participant in most of the engagements from New Hope church to Atlanta, where during the siege he was captured and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was detained until April, 1865. On his return home he went to work on the farm, and farmed three years. He then embarked in the general mer-

chandise business at Goodwill, Franklin Co., whence he went to Carnesville, where he did business two years. From there he went back to Goodwill, then to Toccoa, Habersham Co., whence, after doing business two years, he moved to Avalon and established a large general merchandise business and became postmaster. Here he carried a very large and heavy stock of general merchandise, and does a very large and profitable trade with the surrounding country. He has been exceptionally successful; owns in addition to his merchandise between six and seven thousand acres of good farming land, three grist mills, and a large interest in the Toccoa bank, and is the wealthiest man in Franklin county. Mr. Yow has served his fellow citizens as justice of the peace many years, as county school commissioner; and as a member of the boards of education and jury commissioners. In 1872 he was elected to represent the county in the general assembly, and was appointed on the committees on finance and corporations. In 1882 he was elected to represent the senatorial district in the general assembly, and was appointed on the committees on finance and banking. He has discharged all the duties of the various public positions he has held faithfully and to the best interest of the people, whose confidence he fully enjoys. He is a man of large business capacity and qualifications and unusual financial ability. He is fully abreast of the time and progressive in everything. Mr. Yow was married in 1870 to Miss Mary—born in Franklin county in 1852—daughter of Dr. Henry D. and Amanda (Patrick) Aderhold. Dr. Aderhold was reared in Franklin county, in which he has practiced medicine successfully, professionally and financially, for fifty years. Of the children with which this union has been blessed four survive: S. B., Myrtle, Morris, and Jones D. Mr. Yow is a member of the inassive fraternity and Mrs. Yow is a working member of the Baptist church.

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HON. BENJAMIN F. ABBOTT, of Atlanta, who has long been recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of the state, is a native Georgian. He was born in Cherokee county on July 3, 1839. His early life was spent on the farm, and having received a good academic education he removed to Atlanta in 1860 and began the study of the law under the direction of the late Green B. Haygood, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1860. He immediately opened an office and practiced law until June, 1861, when he enlisted as a volunteer in Company F, Twentieth regiment, Georgia volunteers, army of northern Virginia. That company was commanded by Capt. E. M. Seage, and it was perhaps the only company in the Confederate service which marched on foot more than 25 miles to take the ears for the seat of war in Virginia. The company was not wholly made up in Atlanta and in order to recruit and fill the ranks they marched from Atlanta to Roswell, thence to Hickory Flat and Orange, in Cherokee county; from there to Forsyth county, Jasper in Pickens, Ellijay in Gilmer county, Spring Place in Murray county and on to Dalton, Ga. The company had a wagon for the transportation of the baggage, etc. At the various points named a halt was made and recruits procured, and when the command reached its destination it was nearly one hundred strong. Mr. Abbott remained with his regiment until 1863, when ill health forced his retirement. In the meantime he saw much hard service.

He was with his regiment in the battles of Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Fredricksburg, Thoroughfare Gap and a number of smaller engagements. After leaving active service he was assigned duty in the quartermaster's department. At the close of the war Mr. Abbott was engaged for a short time in successful mercantile pursuits, and then resumed the practice of the law. In this, his chosen profession, his success was almost phenomenal. In a very few years his clientele embraced many of the leading business firms and corporations of the country, and his practice was quite as remunerative as that of many of the oldest and ablest practitioners, notwithstanding the Atlanta bar was then the equal of any in the state. On the retirement of the Hon. H. K. McCall from the supreme bench Mr. Abbott formed a partnership with him, which continued until dissolved by the appointment of Judge McCall to the Federal bench for the northern district of Georgia. At successive periods he practiced law in partnership with Mr. J. R. Gray and Mr. Alexander W. Smith, respectively. At present he is practicing with his son, Mr. Charles A. Abbott. Though strictly wedded to his profession and having but little desire to mingle with politics, he consented to make the race for the general assembly and was accordingly elected as one of the representatives of the county of Fulton at the session of 1884-5. He was one of the leading members of the house, serving on many of its most important committees. As a member of the finance committee he gave special attention to the bill for raising funds to build the new capitol and was chairman of the committee on part of the house to arrange for and to conduct the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone. It is not invidious to say that Mr. Abbott did more than any one man in procuring the appropriation for the erection of the capitol. In 1874 Mr. Abbott was a member of the committee of seven to prepare a new constitution for the city of Atlanta, and was one of the sub-committee of seven to draft and submit the bill to the general assembly for that purpose. On behalf of the sub-committee he prepared the bill which became a law and was the author of many of its best provisions. He was a member of the executive committee of the international cotton exposition held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1881, and was its legal adviser. As a lawyer he does a general practice and represents various corporations and monetary institutions, besides individuals. He has been for many years the attorney of the Atlanta National bank. In 1883 Mr. Abbott was elected by the leading members of the bar to accept the appointment as judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, which he declined, and in 1893 he was similarly presented to the governor for appointment, which he likewise declined. He is a man of liberal culture, a forceful, eloquent and humorous speaker. He has been a frequent contributor to the public press on political and other subjects, all of which have been widely read and copied. He is a loyal and consistent member and deacon of the Baptist church, and for many years he has been a delegate to the State Baptist convention and the Southern Baptist convention, and is a member of the Home Mission board of the latter body. Mr. Abbott has been twice married, first to Miss Isabella Kendrick, the accomplished daughter of the late Mr. S. S. Kendrick, of Atlanta, Ga., with whom he lived in perfect domestic happiness for more than a quarter of a century and until her death; and second to Mrs. Josephine A. Richards, of Atlanta, his present wife, and who presides with grace and elegance over his home.

GEORGE W. ADAIR, the foremost real estate dealer of Atlanta, is the son of John F. Adair and Mary Slavin, and was born in Morgan county, Ga., March 1, 1823. His father followed the trade of a wheelwright, and settled in De Kalb county, five miles south of Decatur. He resided here until the death

of his mother in 1835, and was then sent to Decatur, Ga., to enter the employ of J. B. Butler. His bright, winning ways soon attracted the attention of those about him and in 1840 Col. J. M. Caboun, William H. Dabney, Hon. Charles Murphy and Dr. Ephraim M. Poole, desiring to forward his interests, advanced the necessary amount for a two years' course in the Decatur academy. After completing this, young Adair studied law in the office of Judge John J. Floyd and Gen. J. N. Williamson, of Covington, Ga., and after two years' application was admitted to the bar. Being young and inexperienced he found progress slow, and having a debt of several hundred dollars to cancel, he withdrew from his profession and accepted a position tendered him by J. Edgar Thomson, chief engineer, as conductor on the Georgia railroad, running between Social Circle and Augusta, and was in charge of the first train that entered Atlanta. After leaving the employ of the railroad he moved to Covington, Ga., thence to Charleston, S. C., and located permanently in Atlanta in 1854. Under the firm name of Adair & Ezzard he conducted a mercantile store for two years, and then entered the general trading and real estate business, which he still continues. Col. Adair, originally a whig in political belief, vehemently opposed the idea of secession, and was defeated in the race for the secession convention. When, however, war was declared, he placed himself beside his southern comrades, ready to assert the claims of his people. He established in 1860 the "Southern Confederacy," being assisted by J. Hentley Smith. This daily journal, issued until the battle of Chickamauga, was bold and decisive in its advocacy of the southern cause. In the last year of the war he volunteered as an aid on the staff of Gen. N. B. Forrest. This association developed a strong and lasting friendship that was broken only by the death of the gallant leader. When the war was over he returned to find his home destroyed and his accumulated fortune well-nigh vanished. In partnership with Messrs. Clayton, Adair & Purse he opened a general commission house, and at the same time resumed his interest in the real estate business. In 1865 he retired from the firm and has since confined himself to real estate and auctioneering. In the latter avocation he has conducted large sales with marked success in Atlanta, Birmingham, Sheffield and Chattanooga, and in all his transactions has never lost a dollar through irregularity of procedure or defective title. Col. Adair has ever manifested his loyalty and love for Atlanta and Georgia. He has been prominently connected with numerous important enterprises, especially the building of railroads. His zeal and energy gave a decided impetus to the rapid growth and prosperity of this city. He was an earnest promoter and vice-president of the Atlanta Street railway in 1870, being associated with Richard Peters. In the financial panic of 1873, followed by the resumption of specie payment, Col. Adair was compelled to make an assignment of all his property. With indomitable determination, possessing the respect, confidence and sympathy of the community, he again began at the foundation, and by honesty, tenacity and ability, has erected a large and handsome fortune over the wreck of his former accumulation. Col. Adair has been connected with the Atlanta Cotton factory, the Atlanta Cotton exposition, director of the Kimball House company, president of the Georgia Western railway, director of the Piedmont exposition and director of Mrs. Ballard's Female seminary. He is a member of the constitutional convention in 1865, of the board of water commissioners and of the board of county commissioners of roads and revenues. He has never sought political honors, but naturally takes a devoted interest in both state and national affairs. Col. Adair as a writer is terse, convincing and logical; as a speaker eloquent and witty, with a gift for repartee seldom equaled; as a business man active, energetic and far-seeing, and a gentleman of kind and attractive disposition, and a character

stainless and honorable. He married Mary Jane Perry, a daughter of Josiah Perry, and has a happy family of four sons and three daughters: Robin, Jack, Forrest and George, and Sallie, Annie and Mary, the oldest, the wife of G. A. Howell of Atlanta. Col Adair is of Irish and French origin. His ancestors came to America in 1711, landed in Charleston and then separated to different sections of the country.

A. D. ADAIR is one of Atlanta's most progressive and enterprising citizens. For a number of years he has been identified with the commercial interests of that city, and no man in Atlanta exercises a more potential influence for good. Mr. Adair was born in Talladega county, Ala., on July 17, 1835. Like many other successful men in Atlanta whose talents have commanded the respect of the business world, Mr. Adair was reared on a farm and spent the period of his boyhood in the furrows. It proved a splendid discipline, however, and gave him a robust constitution. By reason of the vigorous out-door work to which he was accustomed when a boy he has enjoyed life to the fullest extent, as only those can enjoy it whose health has never been impaired by indiscreet habits. Mr. Adair remained on the farm until he reached his twentieth year. He then taught school in the county for one year, after which he began to clerk in a dry goods store. He came to Atlanta in 1858, entering the dry goods emporium of Salmouds, Mathews & Co., the leading merchants of the city at that time. Though his salary was only \$20 a month, he managed by strict economy to live within his means and to lay by a few dollars from his monthly earnings. He remained in the employ of this firm for three years, after which he formed a partnership with his cousin, Col. George W. Adair, and Mr. A. T. Anderson, of New York, the style of the firm being that of Anderson, Adair & Co., the subject of this sketch being the company. The war, however, prevented the prospects begotten of this enterprising partnership from being realized. Two years after going in business for himself Mr. Adair enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and was assigned to Gen. Forrest's body guard. He served in this capacity until the surrender of Gen. Forrest at Gainesville, Ala. Mr. Adair was in the following engagements: Franklin, Tenn., Murfreesboro, Fort Pillow, Selma, Ala., and forty or fifty skirmishes. During his military experience Mr. Adair was in quite a number of perilous situations, and his life was more than once saved, as it seemed, by miraculous intervention. He was captured at Memphis, Tenn., and held for twenty-four hours. After the war he returned to Atlanta on horseback, and though he found it very reduced to ashes, he lost no time in devoting himself to the rebuilding of his shattered fortunes. Engaging in the commission business with his two brothers, G. B. and Walter Adair, under the firm name of Adair & Bros., he soon established himself securely in the confidence of the mercantile world as well as in the patronage of Atlanta's returning population. The firm of Adair & Bros. continued to operate successfully until 1885, a period of twenty years, and was then changed to that of Adair Bros. & Co., Mr. G. B. Adair left the firm in 1891 and the business has since been carried on under the name of A. D. Adair & McCarty Bros. In 1885 Mr. Adair purchased an interest in the Furman Farm Improvement company of East Point, Ga., of which he has been for several years the president. The products of this enterprising factory are sold by the firm of which Mr. Adair is the leading member, and the satisfaction they have given is demonstrated by the yearly increasing business of the firm. Mr. Adair has also been in the fertilizer business since 1886. Mr. Adair has few superiors as a skillful financier and his talents in this direction have brought him before the public in various positions of trust and responsi-

bility. He is the president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Atlanta, a director in the Merchants' bank, and also a director of the Cotton States and International exposition. Mr. Adair has never sought or held political office, preferring the simpler avocations of private life, to the glare and turmoil of the public service. He is always ready, however, to discharge his full duty as a citizen, and is well informed on all the topics of the day, financial and political. A close observer, nothing escapes his attention, and his views on all public questions are carefully formed before he ventures to express them. Mr. Adair is a man of deep religious convictions, and for a number of years has been one of the most influential members of the Baptist denomination in the state. As the treasurer of the home mission board of the southern Baptist convention for nine years he made one of the most efficient and devoted officers of that body. He is now the chairman of the committee on appropriations, and is the senior deacon of the Second Baptist church of Atlanta. He is also president of the Baptist state mission board. Mr. Adair was married in 1868 to Miss Octavia Hammond, the daughter of the late Judge Dennis F. Hammond of Atlanta. Four children have sprung from this union, as follows: Adeline, the wife of Mr. Julian Field, of Atlanta; Laura, Barbara, and A. D., Jr. The home life of Mr. Adair is picturesque and beautiful. No man is more devoted to his family or takes a deeper interest in the affairs of his household. The name of Mr. Adair's father was Capt. James Adair. He was a native of Georgia and was born in Morgan county. He was a son of Capt. John Adair, who was a soldier in the revolution. The Adair family in all of its generations has been noted for its sterling characteristics and for the strength and value of its contributions to the state and to the country.

DR. JAMES FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, was born in Greenville district, S. C., May 28, 1824, on a farm belonging to his father, Dr. Thomas W. Alexander. He came with his parents to the state of Georgia when a little child, the family settling in Lawrenceville, where he received the principal part of his education at a school taught by Rev. James Patterson. Dr. Alexander also attended Oglethorpe university two years and completed his education at Lawrenceville. In 1846 he began the study of medicine with Dr. James Gordon and was graduated at the Medical college of Georgia, Augusta, in 1849. He attended his first course of lectures in 1847 at Augusta, but his father dying that year he was compelled to devote the remainder of that twelve months to the administration of the estate, studying at home. He resumed his college course in 1848 and graduated the year following. In April, 1849, a man was attacked with small-pox, and Dr. Alexander, though he had just graduated, thought he saw an opportunity to establish himself at Atlanta. He immediately went there, thinking, as he says, "that it was no worse to run the risk of catching small-pox than to have no practice." Arriving in Atlanta he met Dr. E. C. Calhoun, of Decatur, Ga., a former classmate, who had come on the same errand and who had secured the refusal of the only room then to be had that would serve as an office. Dr. Calhoun, however, finally decided that the rent asked for the little office (it was only \$6 per month) was too great, and Dr. Alexander at once secured it. The small-pox patient was lying ill at the old Thompson house, which stood where the Kimball house now stands and was conducted by Dr. Thompson, who soon after erected a little board structure outside of the city limits, to which the patients, two men and one woman, were removed. There Dr. Alexander took charge of them and under his efficient care and treatment they all recovered. This made Dr. Alexander's reputation at once and he imme-

diately entered upon a large practice, which has increased until for years he has had more than he could attend to. For forty-five years he has practiced in Atlanta, his practice growing with the growth of the city. In May, 1861, Dr. Alexander entered the Confederate service as surgeon of the Seventh Georgia infantry, of which regiment L. J. Gartrell was the first colonel. He served six months in the field but returned to Atlanta and was there detailed on hospital duty, in which he was actively engaged until the war closed. He was a member of the secession convention which carried Georgia out of the union in January, 1861, favoring and voting for the ordinance of secession. In fact he was the second man who recorded his vote for that historic measure. He has been a member of the Atlanta city board of health about ten years, being elected its president in 1893 and re-elected in 1894-95. He is also a member of the American medical and Georgia state medical associations and has served as president, vice-president, treasurer and censor of the latter. Dr. Alexander is the only living member of the state medical association who helped to organize that society. In addition to his professional honors he has enjoyed political preferment, having served on the Atlanta city council. He is also a prominent member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Alexander was married in 1855 to Miss Georgia, daughter of Richard Orme, editor and proprietor of the "Southern Recorder" at Milledgeville. She died in 1876, and in June, two years later, Dr. Alexander married Miss Ada Reynolds, daughter of Permelas Reynolds, Covington, Ga., who was also a member of the secession convention above mentioned. Dr. Alexander's oldest child, Jeannie, the daughter of his first wife, is now the wife of J. P. Stevens. To his second marriage were born a son and a daughter—J. F. Alexander and Ada. Dr. Alexander's father was Dr. Thomas Williamson Alexander, who was born in Greenville district, S. C., in 1791, and was married in Pendleton district to Martha, daughter of William Walker, and some seven or eight years later moved to Lawrenceville, Ga., where he lived until 1847. He was killed in an accident caused by his horse running away. Dr. T. W. Alexander had seven children who lived to maturity, of whom six were sons: John R., now living at Thomasville, Ga.; William W., deceased; Elizabeth, widow of W. W. Lowrey; D. J. F. Alexander; Thomas W., now a lawyer in Rome, Ga.; Wilson R., deceased; and Cicero W. The eldest son, John R., was a soldier in the Seminole war of 1817, and Thomas W. was adjutant of a Georgia regiment during the war of the rebellion. Cicero N. entered the Confederate service in a Texas regiment, being a resident of the lone star state when the war broke out. He was mustered in with the rank of captain and was wounded at Port Danielson. He was then placed on provost marshal duty and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. Dr. Alexander's grandfather was John R. Alexander, the emigrant ancestor who was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He settled in South Carolina, married a Miss Williamson, and in the service of his country during the revolution attained the rank of major. At a subsequent date he, with his son, Dr. Thomas Williamson, located in Georgia, the grandfather dying in Lawrenceville, about 1830. Dr. James F. Alexander is one of the most famous physicians of Atlanta, holding the respect of the entire business and social circle of the city in which he practices.

MARTIN F. AMOROUS, the prominent lumber dealer of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 23, 1858. Here his childhood days were passed and here he attended school until about fifteen years of age, when he went to Eastman, Dodge Co., situated in the pine belt of Georgia, and accepted a position in a saw-mill. In 1877 he came to Atlanta and entered the employ of

Anthony Murphy, then transacting the largest lumber trade in the city. After five years' service with Mr. Murphy, having gained much experience by his constant contact with the traffic, Mr. Amorous received the agency for several large lumber firms, for whom he acted until 1885, when, in connection with Mr. D. C. Bacon of Savannah, another conspicuous dealer in Georgia's great natural product, he organized the Atlanta Lumber company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, since increased to \$50,000. When the company was permanently established Mr. Bacon was elected president and Mr. Amorous general manager. Prosperity has followed in the wake of this enterprise since the day of its organization, and it is now mentioned among the foremost substantial and reliable commercial institutions of the city. In the private walks of life, as well as in the throbbing, thrifty circles of business activity, Mr. Amorous enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and marked ability. He is a director of the Amoskeag Lumber company of Dodge county, and has other interests that require time and attention. Possessing as he does a nature yearning for progress and advancement, and an enthusiastic advocacy and substantial support of everything promising the forward growth and welfare of the city, it is not surprising that he is one of Atlanta's most popular citizens. This fact is fully attested by his being chosen a director and a member of the executive committee of the Cotton States and International exposition. As another instance of the esteem in which Mr. Amorous is held, he was elected and served one term—two years—as member of the general council of the city. Though a young man, his talent and executive ability were appreciated and he faithfully performed the duties of a city father. During this time he introduced the ordinance, now in force, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors within the incorporated limits. Under its operation the traffic has been as unobjectionable as it could well be tolerated and legalized. Mr. Amorous was the original promoter of the electric light company organized in Atlanta; was one of the organizers of the Home bank, now known as the Southern Banking Trust company, and served some time as its president, was also one of the original members of the Capitol City club of Atlanta. Mr. Amorous was married in 1887 to Miss Emma Kate Williams, daughter of W. H. Williams of Columbus, Ga. Their lives have been blessed with two children: Clifton B. and Emma Kate. Intellectual vigor, energy and generosity have characterized Mr. Amorous' life, and to complete his personality, a genial disposition and an open-hearted nature commend him as an invaluable friend.

DR. LUDWIG AMSTER was born in Iglo, Austria, Nov. 11, 1865, and received his education in the public schools and gymnasium of that city, taking the degree of A. M. at the latter institute in 1886. After graduating he went to Vienna and there took up the study of medicine at the university, attending five and a half years and graduating in 1890. That same year he came to New York and at once took a course of lectures at the university of that city, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1888. Dr. Amster remained in New York over two years, and in January, 1890, went to Macon, Ga., removing from that city to Atlanta in October, 1892, having practiced his profession continuously since taking his degree. He is a member of the Atlanta society of medicine, of which he is a censor and is medical examiner for the following insurance companies: The Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Travelers and Mutual Life of Hartford, Conn. He also holds the position of physician to the Hebrew Orphans' home of Atlanta. He is a Knight of Pythias and is affiliated with the B'nai B'rith. He was married Feb. 7, 1893, to Fannie, daughter of M. Dinkem-

spiel, Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Amster is a general favorite and occupies a high social position.

NEDOM L. ANGIER, ex-state treasurer and ex-mayor of Atlanta, deceased, who was born in Acworth, N. H., Nov. 10, 1814, was of Huguenot extraction, his father being an early settler and distinguished citizen of Acworth. Mr. Angier came south about the time Hons. W. H. Seward, Lyman Trumbull and other renowned New Englanders reached Georgia, and like them, taught school, studying medicine at leisure intervals. In Coweta county he prosecuted the profession of schoolmaster for four years. In 1843 he attended lectures in the New York Medical university and began practice in Randolph county, removing to Atlanta, then a small village, in 1847, and acted as both druggist and physician. In 1850 the "gold fever" induced him to seek a fortune in California. Here he remained one year and was made a member of the vigilance committee in a rough mining-camp that resorted to summary matters in dealing with the desperate, lawless characters of the Pacific slope, but this wild life was unsuited to him, so he returned to Atlanta and by 1860 had amassed a competency by trading in real estate. In 1843 Dr. Angier married Miss E. A. Angier, a cultivated lady of an influential southern family. He was a Douglas democrat and strenuously opposed secession. He left the Confederacy in 1863 and ran the blockade on a steamer to Havana, Cuba, and from there took ship to New York, continuing to the state of Iowa, but returned to Georgia in 1865. While north, having a nephew who was assistant attorney general, he had frequent interviews with President Abraham Lincoln, entreating him that when hostilities ceased, there be no crusade of prosecutions, confiscations, etc., against his old southern neighbors, but that a policy of conciliation and rehabilitation be pursued; being a New Englander it was believed his pacificatory views had great weight with the president and that he would have adopted them had not Booth's murderous bullet aggravated the trouble and incensed northern leaders. Because of his pronounced stand for the Union, Dr. Angier was appointed collector of internal revenue for Georgia by Andrew Johnson, but resigned after nine months because the "test oath" precluded so many worthy men from holding Federal office. He was directly instrumental in having this act repealed. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, and many of the beneficent provisions were due to his clear forethought. He was elected republican state treasurer of Georgia in 1868 and as such saved the state millions of dollars. Ex-Congressman W. P. Price, when speaking of his efficient service, said: "Many men have claimed the honor of saving Georgia, but if I were to single out any special man who did signal service to the state when she so sorely needed help, I would select Dr. N. L. Angier, who won the proud title of 'watch dog of the treasury' when hordes of plunderers sought to pillage an already impoverished people." An ardent republican from conviction and principle, Dr. Angier, in a time of general moral laxity and the disorder consequent upon the close of a great civil war, held his personal integrity and official honesty pure and unsullied, and bitterly fought to a successful issue all the misdeeds of his party colleagues and stood unflinchingly by the honor of the state and the interests of its people. When the contest was adjourned to congress on the "prolongation bill," Dr. Angier was in the front battling for popular, representative government, and so favorably impressed the house that the bill was defeated. His letter to Senator Beck of Kentucky was considered the ablest exposition of self-government and often called for by both houses. Soon after the expiration of his term as state-treasurer of Georgia, having gained so much praise and confidence, he was elected mayor of Atlanta, and



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although sectional prejudices were rife, and a democrat with a war record his opponent, yet the city was financially depleted and desired a tried, true and capable financier to assume control, and Dr. Angier, with a brilliant career behind him, was chosen by a democratic constituency. But wise administration fully justified the confidence and met the expectations of the people. While mayor he contracted a disease that resulted in his death. Dr. Angier possessed a big heart as well as a mighty brain, and instances of his benevolence and charity were of daily occurrence.

EDGAR A. ANGIER, ex-assistant United States attorney, was born in Atlanta, Ga., in a house adjoining John Ryan's old shoe store, on Nov. 20, 1861. His father being a physician he frequently accompanied him to administer medicine and to alleviate the suffering of the Federal and Confederate soldiers, who were brought wounded and sick to his native city. As Dr. Angier was a prominent Union believer and his wife a daughter of an old Georgia family, the son would not fight against the south, and in consequence was compelled to refugee to Iowa during the last year of the war. He ran the blockade with his family, but was under severe cannonading on several occasions from Federal gunboats. After returning to the south in 1865 Edgar entered the common schools of Atlanta, and on leaving them went to the state university at Athens, Ga., graduating a few years later. Then, determining upon law as his professional choice, he went to Crawfordsville, Ga., and studied at "Liberty hall" under that eminent jurist and statesman, Alexander H. Stephens. Besides being taught by the great commoner he was schooled at home in the whig doctrines of Henry Clay. Returning to his home he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Mr. Angier's first publicity as a speaker was when Mr. Stephens was a nominee of the democratic party against Gen. L. J. Gartrell, representative of the independent ticket. There he displayed decided oratorical ability, and his voice played no inconspicuous part in his candidate's election. Mr. Angier was elected city attorney of Atlanta in 1883, and chosen a member of the city council three years later. While a member of this body he was also one of the "Big Four," the others being C. A. Collier, J. T. Cooper and A. L. Greene. This designation referred to the opinions held by these gentlemen on the liquor question. They were all strong advocates of anti-prohibition, and resisted the municipal enactments to extend the local-option law. During his service in the city council he made three speeches that attracted wide attention and gave their author a favorable reputation both north and south; they were: "A Treatise on Mr. Blaine's Paris Interview," "A Plea for the Salary System, as Against Fees and Perquisites," and "An Objection Against Convict-Made Material in Public Works." Until 1888 he affiliated with the democratic party, and was a zealous supporter of Samuel J. Randall for president, but when the Carlisle-Morrison faction, with the platform of free trade, came into power, he transferred his allegiance to the republicans. He married Annie P. Isham in 1877, and has eight children. He is a member and earnest worker in the St. Philip's church. In 1889 he was appointed assistant United States attorney by President Harrison, but resigned that office when Grover Cleveland ascended to power. In 1894 Mr. Angier was appointed special master in chancery by Judges Don A. Pardee and W. T. Newman of the United States court, and still holds this position.

DR. WILLIAM SIMPSON ARMSTRONG, physician and surgeon, Atlanta, Ga., was born on his father's plantation in Wilkes county, Ga., Oct. 9, 1858. He was brought up on the old homestead until he was seventeen, receiving his

education in the private school taught by R. M. Wright, in Washington, Ga. When at a later date Prof. Wright took charge of the academy in Washington, Ga., young Armstrong continued his studies under him. Having completed his studies under Prof. Wright, he commenced to study medicine at Washington, Ga., under Dr. J. H. Lane. He left his preceptor in 1857 and took a course of lectures in the medical college of Georgia, Augusta, and then went to the university of the city of New York, where he graduated in the medical department in 1859. Then he returned to Washington, Ga., and began the practice of medicine, remaining there until the spring of 1861, when, the war breaking out, he enlisted in the Irwin guards, organized in Wilkes county, Ga., at that time. He was mustered into service as a private, and as the Irwin guards and other companies met in Atlanta June 9, 1861, and were merged into the Ninth Georgia infantry, he served subsequently as a member of that regiment, and went with it to the valley of Virginia, where he remained until ordered to join Beauregard, whose command he reached at Manassas, July 21, 1861, the day of the great battle fought at that point. He was at Manassas until March of the following year, when his company, which was still composed of members of the old Irwin guard, was made an artillery company and transferred to Gen. Pendleton's artillery corps. That same month they were sent to Richmond and there drilled in artillery maneuvers. Soon after reaching Richmond, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he went before the board of medical examiners, passed his examination, and was appointed surgeon, and assigned to the Second Georgia hospital in Richmond. There he served till the battle of Sharpsburg was fought, when he was ordered to report to Winchester, Va., at which place he was appointed to take charge of the Taylor hospital. Later he was appointed to supervise all the hospitals at that point—some five or six in number. He remained at Winchester until December, 1862, when he reported again to Richmond, and was assigned to duty examining conscripts at Montgomery, Ala., where he remained about two months, and was then transferred to Mobile in the same state. At the latter duty he was assigned to hospital duty, and served until the evacuation in March, 1865, when he placed his patients on board a vessel and carried them to Columbus, Miss., surrendering there somewhat later. Returning to Wilkes county, Ga., he remained there until Nov. 28, 1865, and then removed to Atlanta, where he commenced the practice of medicine, which he has carried on ever since. In 1866 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the Atlanta Medical college. A year later he went to Europe, studying in London and Paris, widening his field of observation and coming in contact with the greatest physicians of those countries. Upon his return he was elected professor of anatomy in the Atlanta Medical college, and has held that chair ever since, except an interval of several years, when he resigned his chair. In 1890 clinical surgery was added to the chair of anatomy, and Dr. Armstrong since then has been professor of anatomy and clinical surgery. Dr. Armstrong is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Georgia, and of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, the American Medical, and surgeon to the Grady hospital. He is well known in the medical world, having contributed numerous articles to the "Atlanta Medical and Surgical" and other leading medical magazines. While a resident of Mobile, Ala., he affiliated with the F. & A. M., but has not since been in active membership. He is also a member of the Second Baptist church. In 1869 Dr. Armstrong was married to Miss Myra Grant, daughter of Col. L. P. Grant, who died in Atlanta in 1863. Mr. Grant was the owner of what is now known as Grant park, in Atlanta, but with princely munificence donated it to the municipality. Dr. Armstrong has two children: Laura L. and William B. Dr. Armstrong served as president of the Atlanta city health

board fourteen years in succession, resigning in January, 1893. His father was Francis Cavoisier Armstrong, born in Savannah, Ga., in 1800, who went with his parents to Wilkes county, Ga., in 1812, leaving Savannah at the time of the British invasion. The father was a planter and died in 1876. His wife was Frances Ananda Simpson, a native of Georgia, and in their family were four children: William S., the subject of this sketch; Victoria, wife of Frank Slaton, Wilkes county, Ga., who lives on the farm occupied by her mother's ancestors when they emigrated to Georgia from Maryland before the revolution; Alice, unmarried; James, who lives on the old homestead in Wilkes county. The grandfather was James Armstrong, who was born in Hempstead, N. Y., married there, and was the father of two children. His wife dying he removed to Savannah, Ga., with his family, and there married the widow Butler, and through her Dr. Armstrong is descended. James Armstrong located subsequently in Wilkes county, Ga., and died there in 1836. He was a planter and a Baptist minister. His father with twenty others was killed by Indians in New York state while they were attending divine service in a small church. James Armstrong was born after this sad accident, and was brought up in Hempstead, N. Y., by a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Joseph Barbour. Dr. Armstrong is highly esteemed in social as well as professional circles, having gained and retained the respect of the entire community.

COL. REUBEN ARNOLD, one of the most talented lawyers of Atlanta, is a native of Greenville, Tenn. Born on Aug. 7, 1833, he was reared in this town until fifteen years old. In the fall of 1848 he entered the university of Tennessee, whence he graduated in 1851. He then began the study of law with his father, Gen. Thomas D. Arnold, a member of congress from the first district. His father fought throughout the war of 1812 and was appointed brigadier-general of the East Tennessee militia. Mr. Reuben Arnold was admitted to the bar in 1854, and located at Greenville, Tenn., where he prosecuted his profession until the opening of the war. In 1861 he organized the Twenty-ninth Tennessee infantry, and was elected lieutenant-colonel, and acted in this capacity while doing active service, except during the interval between the battle of Fishing Creek in January, 1862, and the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862. For these four months he commanded the regiment. From May, 1862, to May, 1863, he was unable to accompany his command on account of illness and was compelled to leave it. When health and vigor were fully regained he took his seat in the Tennessee legislature, to which he had been overwhelmingly elected, and consequently never rejoined his regiment. In May of 1863 he enlisted in the partisan rangers, an independent company commanded by his brother, John Q. Arnold. He entered and continued a private until the close of the conflict. Col. Arnold participated in the following battles: Rock Castle, Ky., Eastport, Tenn., Shiloh, Farmington, Tenn., Fishing Creek, and innumerable skirmishes and minor engagements. After leaving his comrades he traipsed to North Carolina and made a crop on a farm in Rutherford county, remaining there until November, 1865, and then removed to Atlanta, Ga. Having received a full pardon from President Johnson, who was an intimate friend of his father, he began the practice of law. He formed a co-partnership with Col. E. N. Broyles, and later was associated with his brother, Frank. At present the firm consists of himself and his two sons. During the year 1867 he held the office of city attorney of Atlanta. He is a Knight Templar, Mason, Red Man, and affiliates with the Episcopal church. Col. Arnold was married in 1863, while the war was in progress, to Virginia, daughter of the late Col. Wm. M. Lowry. She died in 1879, leaving

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six children, as follows: Vernon, Reuben R., Lowry P., Virginia, Thomas H., and Daisy. Col. Arnold is a practitioner of the old, fastidious type. He possesses a just conception of the lofty principles and aims of his high calling and never stoops to a low or contemptible action. He believes in construing the law in its true, common-sense light, and raising it to the loftiest plane, above reproach and ignoble slander. He is minutely acquainted with all departments of the law—a well-developed, symmetrical disciple of Blackstone and Chitty. His success in managing difficult and sometimes desperate murder cases has been phenomenal. At cross-questioning he is adroit and cunning, and before the jury almost irresistible. Humor and pathos are alike at his command. As a popular man, an eloquent speaker, and a logical, convincing lawyer Col. Arnold is without a superior.

HENRY MURRELL ATKINSON. One of the most successful of Atlanta's younger financiers is Mr. Henry Murrell Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson is a native of New England, and was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 13, 1862. His father, George Atkinson, was a man of distinguished talent, and belonged to one of the oldest and best families of New England. Theodore Atkinson, his progenitor, seven generations removed, was a native of Bury, Lancashire, England. He came to this country in 1634, among the earlier pioneers of the New England coast, settling in Boston, Mass. Mr. Atkinson's great-grandfather, Ainos Atkinson, was a minute man in the historic battles of Concord and Lexington, taking a gallant part in the opening struggle of the American revolution. He afterward served in the patriot army as an officer in the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiment, one of the first raised. The maiden name of Mr. Atkinson's mother was Elizabeth Staigg. She was born in Yorkshire, England, and belonged to one of the best families of that cultured section. Her brother was a celebrated portrait painter and many fine portraits were painted by him. In addition to these works of art he executed quite a large number of fine miniatures. The union between George Atkinson, the father of the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth Staigg occurred at Newport, R. I. Mr. Atkinson received his primary education from the private schools of Boston. These have always ranked among the best in the United States. After leaving the Boston schools Mr. Atkinson became a student of Harvard university, leaving that institution in 1882. For three years he was engaged in the cattle business in the west, after which he came to Atlanta, believing that here he could find a better opening than at any other point in the south. He had not been a resident of Atlanta long before he acquired the spirit of enthusiastic devotion to his adopted city. For three years after coming to Atlanta he was connected with Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co. in the cotton business. In 1880 Mr. Atkinson organized and established the Southern Banking and Trust company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, of which he became the vice-president. At this time he was only twenty-seven years of age. Subsequently, in 1890, he assumed the duties of president, and managed the entire business of the bank. Under his superior financial management this institution became one of the strongest and most prosperous banking enterprises in the city. Recently this bank consolidated its deposit business with the Atlanta Trust and Banking company, and the combination has produced one of the strongest monetary institutions in the south, the Southern Banking and Trust company continuing as a trust company with \$300,000 capital. Two years after organizing the bank of which he became president, Mr. Atkinson, in 1891, organized the Georgia Electric Light company, of which he was made the president. In this way Mr. Atkinson has rendered valuable service to Atlanta by placing her in the front rank of those

cities using electricity for illuminating purposes, as well as for transportation and manufacturing motive power. As a progressive and enterprising business man, promoting the material growth and welfare of the city, Mr. Atkinson has been a valuable addition to Atlanta's citizenship. It is entirely safe to say that no young man has ever come to Atlanta, like Mr. Atkinson, a comparative stranger, and, within the brief space of only ten years, produced such an indelible impress upon the community. He has not only demonstrated the brilliant enterprise of a promoter, but the sober judgment of a wise manager and safe counselor. Mr. Atkinson, by reason of his influential business connections in New England, has been the means of bringing large sums of money to Atlanta. His influence has been constantly exerted in an effort to bring northern and eastern enterprises to this city, and he has succeeded in this endeavor to such an extent as to make Atlanta deeply indebted to him. Though Mr. Atkinson has never sought political preferment or self-aggrandizement of any kind, he has always been a careful student of politics, especially in their bearing upon the business and financial situation. He is a close and watchful observer, and nothing escapes his attention. In view of the success already achieved in Atlanta by this brilliant young scion of New England it is safe to predict that his future will be one of splendid revelation. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the leading clubs of the city, notably of the Capital City and the Commercial, and is also a member of the Reform and the Harvard clubs of New York city. Mr. Atkinson was married in April, 1888, to Miss May Peters, a daughter of Mr. Richard Peters, who was a member of the engineering corps that located and superintended the construction of the Georgia railway. He was a pioneer resident of this city; the originator and builder of the first street railway, and among the foremost in every enterprise calculated to advance Atlanta's prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have two children. Mr. Atkinson, as agent for eastern money lenders, represents \$2,500,000 capital invested in the south. In addition to his management of the Southern Banking and Trust company, he is president of the Georgia Electric Light company, vice-president of the Atlanta Trust and Banking company, president of the Tripod Paint company, and director in several other associations.

HENRY L. ATWATER, formerly president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan association, and an energetic, reliable and respected citizen, was born in New Haven, Conn., in the year 1833, and lived there until twenty-five years of age. In this city he received his education, passed the days when manhood is molding into symmetry, and undertook the fundamental labors of his self-delegated vocation. At the age of seventeen he commenced to learn the craft of carriage-making in the factory of his father, John S. Atwater, and three years later was placed in entire charge of an important and responsible department. In 1859 the family migrated from their home on the eastern coast of America to Columbus, Miss., and there established a carriage factory and repository under the firm name of John S. Atwater & Sons, which they continued in active operation until 1876. During the war Henry managed the business exclusively, manufacturing ambulances, equipments and vehicles of every description for the Confederate army. His brother enlisted in Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry, a company of which was organized in that locality. In 1876 Henry left the factory in Columbus and went to Memphis, Tenn., to accept the agency of the Milburn Wagon company. He remained for two years, and in 1878 came to Atlanta to establish a branch house for the same wagon company, and acted as their agent in this city until 1886. He then transferred his connection to the Standard Wagon company, and served their interests for three years. About

1889 he and other influential gentlemen formulated and organized the Southern Mutual Building and Loan association. In 1890 Mr. Atwater was elected president, occupied this office until July, 1894, and since then has held the vice-presidency, having the co-operation and good-will of all associated with him. He was also one of the directors of the State Savings bank. Mr. Atwater was united in marriage on Oct. 5, 1857, to Della V., daughter of Julius Tyler, of New Haven, Conn. He takes a laudable and unswerving interest in aiding religious endeavor. He is a member of the Methodist church and treasurer of the St. John's Methodist church of Atlanta. He united with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Red Men. Mr. Atwater is indefatigable and earnest in all his undertakings. He is possessed of a genial disposition and singularly pleasing manners. He heartily endorses public spirit, thrift and industry and has been a cogent factor in Atlanta's rapid development.

JAMES BOZEMAN BAIRD, a prominent medical practitioner of Atlanta, Ga., was born Jan. 5, 1849, in Columbus, Ga. He was reared and received his early education in that city on the banks of the Chattahoochee river. He exhibited remarkable precocity in his primary studies and advanced from grade to grade in the common schools with wonderful rapidity. At the age of fifteen years, though hardly able to carry a musket, he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1864, and served irregularly until the surrender. During the first four years of reconstruction he was engaged in various mercantile employments, devoting his leisure hours at night to the study of medicine. In 1869 he was enrolled in the Bellevue Hospital Medical college of New York city, and was graduated after a two years' course of diligent application. Having moved to Atlanta in 1868 he returned after obtaining his diploma, in the spring of 1871, to pursue the active practice of his profession. In acquiring the knowledge of his chosen science Dr. Baird's advancement has been phenomenal, covering a wide scope and embracing many branches. He is a member of the State Medical association, the Atlanta Society of Medicine, the American Medical association, the Atlanta Obstetrical society, member of the regular medical examining board of the state of Georgia and other medical organizations, has served as secretary and orator of the State Medical association and secretary of the health board of Atlanta. The last position he occupied for seventeen years—a splendid testimonial of the confidence reposed in his superior ability. Dr. Baird for several years was lecturer on physiology and nervous diseases and performed many operations in surgery in the Atlanta Medical college. Subsequently he filled the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the Southern Medical college of Atlanta. His talents have not been confined to practice alone, but he has written numerous articles that commanded widespread interest in different medical journals of the country. Dr. Baird was married in 1879 to Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. L. J. Gartrell, who was a member of both the Confederate and national congress, as representative from Georgia. Dr. Baird's father was Dr. John B. Baird, a native of Charleston, S. C., born in 1806. He graduated when twenty-four years old at the Charleston Medical college, moved to Columbus, Ga., a few years later, practiced there for fully forty years and came to Atlanta in 1868, where he continued practice a year or two, and died in 1871. His wife was Mary L. Bozeman, a native of Scottsboro, Ga. Dr. Baird's grandfather was Capt. James R. Baird, who fought in the war of 1812, and is buried in Charleston, S. C. Dr. Baird is highly esteemed for his long experience and extensive learning, and has frequently been requested by the state to pass judgment on the sanity of criminals.

His testimony is clear, concise and convincing, spoken with a candor and precision that leave no doubt as to the logical deduction of his conclusions.

JAMES JETHRO BARNES, present sheriff of Fulton county, Ga., was born in Fayette county (now known as Clayton) on April 10, 1840. He resided in this locality until nineteen years old, attending school in the adjoining town of Jonesboro. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to Bowdon, Ga., and there entered Bowdon college. In June, 1861, he left the recitation room for the camp and bivouac. At the first approach of war he enlisted as a private in Cobb's legion and served as such in that command throughout the conflict. At South Mountain, Md., Mr. Barnes received a painful gun-shot wound, being shot through the left knee and was captured and held prisoner for three months. On recovering he immediately rejoined the army, but after an examination the lead-surgeon pronounced him totally unfit for field service and he was given light duties in a hospital at Richmond, Va. This indolent, inactive, routine life proved of great annoyance to his restless, patriotic spirit. He refused to stay, and eluding the vigilant watch of those in charge availed himself of a favorable opportunity and made his escape, and by much exertion reached his command about one week before the battle of Gettysburg, in which he participated. He then destroyed the discharge he had received before this battle, which granted a furlough on the grounds of physical disability, because of his reluctance to leave the army, and remained with his company until the same was captured at the close of the last campaign. At Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Petersburg and in many other minor engagements Mr. Barnes conducted himself in a fearless, daring manner that elicited the praise of his comrades. When the surrender betokened peace and union, he was furnished transportation from Newport News by Savannah, and walked from there to Waynesboro, Ga., and there received additional transportation to Augusta, Ga., and on to Atlanta. From this city he returned to Carroll county and found his father bankrupt, having lost everything. Thinking a more encouraging business outlook could be found in Atlanta he came back and worked three months for his board alone, and afterwards secured a position with Peter Lynch, who kept then, as now, a general store at 95 Whitehall street, at seventy-five dollars per month. He worked in this establishment for nine months, and on leaving Mr. Lynch entered into partnership with W. M. Middlebrook, the style of the firm being Middlebrook & Barnes, which continued through the year 1872. Early in 1873 he went into the wholesale produce and commission business. This is still operating in his name. In 1879 Mr. Barnes was elected to the city council and served two years as representative of the first ward. In 1891 he was made deputy sheriff under J. W. Morrow, and during 1893 was placed in the office of sheriff, and re-elected in the fall of 1894. Mr. Barnes was married in 1868 to Miss Cornelia V., daughter of John T. Hall of Atlanta. They have a pleasant family, consisting of three sons and one daughter, as follows: William H., Mary H., Jane L., Jr., and John S. Mr. Barnes is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the encampment. He belongs to the camp of United Confederate Veterans of Fulton county and rejoices in a reunion where, with friends and old messmates, he recounts the glories and hardships and humor of camp-life. Mr. Barnes is a sturdy supporter of right and honor, and believes that only useful, capable and honest men should hold public office.

DAVID A. BEATTIE, president of the board of education of Atlanta, Ga., is a native of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., having been born May 19, 1833. Until twenty years of age he resided in the place of his nativity, studying in the

common schools and academy of Argyle, Hebron, and showing an aptitude for educational training that promised a future of rich returns. During 1853 he came south, located in Henry county, Ga., and for the succeeding five years taught school in Henry, Fayette and Newton counties. With a hope of increased financial prosperity he went to La Grange, Tenn., entered the mercantile business, and conducted the same with profit for several years. He was compelled to suspend when the hostilities of war became imminent, and thereupon engaged in general trading, which continued until the close of the civil conflict. Then Mr. Beattie returned to Georgia, settled in Atlanta, interested himself in the live stock business, and now follows that occupation. He was one of the initial promoters of the Union Stockyards Dairy and Manufacturing company, and held the presidency for one year. He was one of the original stockholders in the Capital City Land and Improvement company, and when this combine was succeeded by the Capital City bank, Mr. Beattie was chosen a director. He has been a distinguished factor in Atlanta's growth and improvement since the war. In the city council his efforts met with a hearty co-operation, and numerous improvements were completed. He served as a member of this body in 1873, again in 1875-76, 1881-82, 1885-86, and 1893-94, and is now the honored presiding officer of the board of education, having been elected to this board four separate times. His work for the developing of the public school system has been effectual and continued, and gathering for him friends and admirers by the score. Mr. Beattie belongs to the Presbyterian church, was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years, and after holding the office of deacon for many years, was elected elder, and fills that responsible position with the devout religious enthusiasm. Mr. Beattie was married, on August 28, 1860, to Mary Letitia, daughter of John L. Livingston. Her father is still living at the age of ninety-two years. To this marriage were born seven children: John L., William D., Etta L., Edward B., James T., David L. and Nellie M. Mr. Beattie's father was John Beattie, born in the state of New York, and an officer in the war of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Lytle. His grandfather was a native of north Ireland, who emigrated to New York in his early manhood, and by thrift and perseverance made a record that posterity will envy.

MR. L. H. BECK. One of Atlanta's most successful and enterprising business men is Mr. L. H. Beck, the president of the Beck & Gregg Hardware company. Mr. Beck is a native of this state, and was born at Griffin, Ga., in Spalding county, on Aug. 5, 1848. He resided in Spalding county until he reached his eighth year, and then moved to Newton county, locating about four miles from Covington. Here he received his rudimentary education, dividing his time between the school room and the plantation. At the age of sixteen he became the subject of this sketch became a member of the state troops, and served under the command of Col. Joel A. Billups. After the war he came to Atlanta, without friends or prospects, to begin the struggle of life. This was in 1866. The city presented a cheerless picture of desolation, on account of the destructive march of Gen. Sherman; but trade was beginning to revive, and the outlook for the future was one of encouragement. He secured a clerkship in the hardware establishment of Tommey & Stewart, and having gained a start, he experienced no difficulty in holding his own. By reason of his push and energy he was several times promoted, and finally, in 1870, succeeded to a partnership in the business, the firm becoming that of Tommey, Stewart & Beck. Mr. Stewart retired in 1878, and Mr. W. A. Gregg became a partner, changing the name of the firm to Tommey, Gregg & Beck. Mr. Tommey withdrew in 1880, and the firm of Beck, Gregg & Co., W. M. Crumley

making the Co., continued the business. Three years later the enterprising firm applied for a charter, which was promptly granted. The establishment was incorporated under the name of Beck & Gregg Hardware company, the first mercantile company ever incorporated in the south. The trade of this house extends all over the country, and every year a banquet is held at which all the clerks and salesmen meet together in social intercourse with the owners of the business. Mr. Beck is the president of the Atlanta Machine works, having successfully organized that enterprise several years ago, and is also connected with several other important operations. Mr. Beck is socially a most delightful gentleman, and belongs to the Capital City and Piedmont driving clubs. He was united in marriage, on Jan. 1, 1874, to Miss Sallie E. Speer, sister of the late Maj. D. N. Speer, for many years the treasurer of the state of Georgia, and his home life is one of ideal felicity. Mr. Beck has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, but has never sought political honors, being satisfied with the quiet life of an unobtrusive citizen. He is a member of the First Methodist church, and takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of his denomination. From every point of view his life has been a successful one, and no citizen of Atlanta is more deserving of popular esteem.

CHARLES BEERMAN, who is perhaps as well known as any citizen of Atlanta, not only for his long residence, but enterprising spirit, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 17, 1833. During the first twenty years of his life he remained in his native country, attending the educational institutions of that highly civilized nation, and prepared his mind for the graver duties of the future. He emigrated in 1853 to America, landing at Charleston, S. C., with a large number of rare singing birds that commanded a good price and ready sales. He traveled over Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, disposing of his birds. In January, 1855, having sold his last songster, he removed to Atlanta and engaged in the cigar business for five years. Then he undertook the manufacture of cigars in connection with a retail store. When the war was over he resumed the wholesale and retail cigar trade and prosecuted this with signal success until August, 1882, when he disposed of his interest at a good price and took a lease of the old Kimball house, and began its control under the most favorable circumstances, but on the eleventh day after assuming this responsible management the house was destroyed by fire. He immediately organized a stock company to rebuild, but the enterprise failed, and together with Gen. Robert Toombs, Joseph Thompson, L. W. Scoville and H. I. Kimball formed a syndicate and erected the present Kimball house, at a cost of \$643,000. When completed, Messrs. Scoville, Beerman & Co. took charge, and a year later Mr. Scoville retired, and Charles Beerman & Co. have conducted it since January, 1885. In 1889 Mr. Beerman leased the Markham house, another Atlanta hotel, and Beerman & Co. (the "Co." being Joseph Thompson) manage this in connection with their other interests. For a long while these were the only prominent hostilities in the city. The Kimball house, especially, has gained a favorable reputation throughout the southern states. Mr. Beerman is president of the Atlanta Brewing and Ice company, having begun as treasurer; a director of the American Trust and Banking company, and largely connected with several building and loan associations, now paid out. He served in the city council as alderman for three years, and acquired great popularity and respect. Mr. Beerman has been married three times, and has four children: Margaret, wife of John Elvers, of Atlanta; Henry C., Mamie, wife of H. Haupt, of Hamburg, Germany, and Walter H., child of his last wife. Mr. Beerman united with the Lutherans in religious faith, and belongs to the Capital City and Concordia clubs of Atlanta. Mr. Beerman has few equals as a strong-minded business man, possessed of a disposition that

invites companionship, and the courage, energy and boldness of adventure that attain success.

ALBERT BELLINGRATH, Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga., son of Leonard Bellingrath, was born in Prussia, April 26, 1838. His father emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Fayetteville, N. C. He died in 1874. In 1852, when fourteen years of age, Mr. Bellingrath came to this country and joined his father in North Carolina. He engaged in the building of steamboats and other seagoing craft, remaining there until 1856, when he came to Atlanta. In October of that year he commenced work in the shops of the Georgia railway, in Atlanta, remaining there until 1863, having been detailed to that work by the Confederate government. In 1865 he was ordered to Cuthbert, Ga., to make spirits of nitre for the government, and continued there until the surrender. Immediately after that event—May, 1865—he returned to Atlanta and entered into the firm which has since expanded into the great plumbing and heating and house-furnishing firm now known as the Hunnicutt & Bellingrath company, of which he is manager of the mechanical department. Relieving and unassuming, and of irreproachable private life, and occupying a front position in his specialty as an artisan, he is justly esteemed as a mechanic and in the commercial world. Mr. Bellingrath was married, Oct. 17, 1861, to Miss Mary G., daughter of William H. McMillan, Quincy, Fla. Of eight children born to them, seven survive: Carrie M., wife of Dr. W. D. M. Mason, Fort Worth, Tex.; Katie S., Albert F., Helen M., Herman W., Julia M., Henry L. Mr. Bellingrath is an exemplary and highly esteemed member of the Presbyterian church.

DR. CHAS. F. BENSON. While the shock of internecine warfare thrilled with awe and dread suspense the heart of the nation, and hurrying armies rushed to bloody conflict, the subject of this sketch entered upon the battlefield of life. On July 28, 1861, Dr. Charles Francis Benson was born near Aiken, S. C. His father, Chas. F. Benson, was at the time a gallant officer of the southern Confederacy, whose fortunes he shared throughout the four years' war; while his mother, nee Elizabeth Fitzsimmons Trotti, with the Spartan courage characteristic of the southern women of that day, managed her husband's large estate for the maintenance of his family, and the benefit of the soldiers in the field. Dr. Benson's paternal grandparents were Lawrence S. Benson and his wife, Elizabeth Fastbender Shalner, of Charleston, S. C.; while he traces his lineage on his mother's side to Dr. Lawrence J. Trotti, an eminent M. D. of Barnwell, S. C., and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Collins, of Richmond county, Ga. When the embryo doctor was six years old, his parents moved from South Carolina to Atlanta, Ga., where the family lived until he was thirteen years of age, when they became residents of Lake Weir, Marion Co., Fla. During the family's residence in Atlanta, Charles F. Benson, Jr., passed meritorious years through the grammar schools and, after remaining in Florida three years, he returned to Atlanta and entered Prof. T. De Means' high school for young gentlemen, where after three years of studious application to his books, he completed his academic education. With characteristic energy he immediately began his medical instruction under Dr. W. S. Armstrong, professor of anatomy in the Atlanta Medical college, which institution he entered later, and where, after two years, he graduated with distinction in 1882. After this the young doctor returned to Florida, where he expected to locate permanently, and was at once appointed United States surgeon to examine applicants for pensions. His appointment as demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater the same year (1882) caused a reversal of his decision, and he returned to Atlanta to accept the responsible position offered him. After filling

this appointment for three years Dr. Benson entered actively and aggressively upon the practice of his profession, with constantly increasing success. On Oct. 11, 1893, Dr. Chas. F. Benson was united in marriage to Miss Stella Clare Carr of Atlanta, daughter of Elias R. Carr, of Logan county, Ky., and Jane F. Carr, nee Redding, of Macon, Ga. Genius is irrepressible, and the implanted germ of greatness, patiently and persistently cultivated, ultimately attains to perfect growth. Dr. Benson, although a young man, is far on the road to deserved success in its highest sense, and his native trend, supplemented and assisted by indomitable will, untiring energy and earnest integrity of heart and mind, which, looking above and beyond mere selfish considerations, seek the good of mankind, prophesies for him deserved greatness in his chosen profession.

JOHN S. BIGBY, lawyer, Atlanta, Ga., president of the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing company, of Columbus, Ga., was born in Coweta county, Ga., Feb. 13, 1833, and is a son of John and Susan L. (Powell) Bigby. John Bigby, his father, was a native of Abbeville district, S. C., and died in 1865. He was for many years a minister in the service of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and afterward became a farmer and planter in Coweta county. He was a devout follower of the "meek and lowly Nazarene," and a man of much native talent and mental strength. His wife was a native of Glynn county, Ga., the accomplished daughter of James M. Powell, a prominent citizen of that section of the state. John S. Bigby was reared and received his earlier education in Coweta county, and later became a student of Emory college, Oxford, Ga., graduating from that institution with the degree bachelor of arts in the class of 1853. Soon after his graduation he was admitted to the bar at Newnan, Ga., and practiced his profession there for more than thirty years. The rising young attorney was not long in leaving his talents recognized, and was appointed solicitor-general of the then Tallapoosa (now Coweta) circuit in 1867. He was also a delegate to the constitutional convention held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1868. Mr. Bigby was also chosen as a delegate to the national convention, held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. Judge Bigby was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Georgia in 1883, and served until that administration laid down the reins of power, four years later. He served as judge of the Tallapoosa (now Coweta) circuit for two and a half years, having been appointed in 1869 for eight years, but resigned in 1871. In 1870 Judge Bigby was elected a member of congress, and after serving one term resumed the practice of law, in which he has continued with remarkable success, having some years ago established himself in Atlanta. In 1881 Judge Bigby was chosen president of the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing company of Columbus, one of the largest manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods in the southern states. During the civil war his term of service as a member of the Georgia state troops was limited to a period of about six months. Aside from his profound legal knowledge Judge Bigby is one of the most successful business men in Georgia, occupying numerous positions of trust and importance, among which it may be mentioned that he is a member of the board of directors of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad company, a director and vice-president of the Newnan National bank and of the First National bank of Newnan; he is also a member of the board of directors of the Fidelity Banking and Trust company, a director in the West View Cemetery company and vice-president of the West View Floral company, all of Atlanta. Mr. Bigby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary C. Dougherty, of Newnan, Ga., to whom he was united in 1853. She was a daughter of John Dougherty, deceased, who was one of Newnan's

prominent citizens. She departed this life in 1870, leaving as issue of her wedlock two sons and one daughter. In 1872 Judge Bigby was married to Miss Elizabeth K., daughter of John J. McClelland, of Newnan, Ga. The fruits of this union consist of one son and five daughters, all of whom are now living.

THOMAS L. BISHOP, a promising and popular young attorney of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Newton county, Ga., in 1861, and, with his parents, came to Atlanta in 1867. He was educated in the public schools, and after graduating, having determined upon a mere boy to become a lawyer, entered the office of Mr. Julius L. Brown, with whom he studied law for several years. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, to the supreme court of Georgia during April, 1890, and to the United States district and circuit courts in December of the same year. In 1889 Mr. Bishop was elected a member of the board of education of Atlanta, being the youngest member who ever served in this responsible position. Feeling an understanding the need and influence of the schools, he was useful in looking for their interests, and worked hard to increase the efficiency of the system. In 1880 Mr. Bishop was employed by Senator Brown to take charge of the renting of his real estate in Atlanta, and the executors of Senator Brown still continue him in charge of it. This is a splendid indication of the trust and confidence placed in his ability and integrity by one whose judgment of men is proverbial. Mr. Bishop was married in 1886 to Stella, daughter of W. M. Thomas, of Fayette county, Ga. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and Red Men, but affiliates with no church. In the capacity of a business man his interests are manifold and guarded with a sagacity that assures success. He is president of the Snow Church Collecting agency, the Excelsior Steam laundry, the Atlanta Real Estate and Investment company, director and attorney for the State Building and Loan association, and acts as attorney for several other corporations. Mr. Bishop is a logical, aggressive lawyer, full of enterprise and energy. He is genial and generous, hating shams and shallow pretences, and appreciates genuine merit. His practice is constantly increasing, and it is doubtful if any lawyer of his age in Atlanta has better clientele. His youth, quickness of perception and affability guarantee a bright future. He is a member of the law firm of Bishop, Andrews & Hill. Mr. Bishop has declined public office and sought no prominence in politics, yet his reputation is spreading, and if he had done nothing better than improve the public school system of the city he would be endeared to its thinking population.



THOMAS L. BISHOP.

DR. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS BIZZELL, a very successful physician of Atlanta, was born on Feb. 27, 1860, on his father's cotton plantation in Greene county, Ala., and received his primary education in the schools of that vicinity. In 1883 he matriculated at the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, but was obliged to leave college two years later on account of ill health, although he had reached his senior year. He graduated from the Southern Medical college at Atlanta in 1887 and went immediately to the college of physicians and surgeons in New York city, graduating therefrom in 1888. He passed the following six months in the New York polyclinic and then, having landed interests in Arcola, Miss., went to that city and there practiced his profession until February, 1892, at which time he located in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Bizzell is a member of the Georgia state medical association, the Atlanta society of medicine, the southern surgical and gynecological association, the national association of railroad surgeons, and is a member of the Atlanta board of United States examining surgeons. While in Arcola, Miss., he was medical examiner for the New York

Life and the Mutual Life insurance companies of New York. Dr. Bizzell has contributed numerous articles to the leading medical journals, among them one on super-vaginal hysterotomy, which was published in the Atlanta "Medical and Surgical Journal." Dr. Bizzell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, James C. Bizzell, was born in South Carolina, and came to Green county, Ala., when a child. James C. Bizzell was a planter and married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Williams, a native of Virginia. They had three sons and three daughters, all three of the sons choosing medicine as their profession and graduating with first honors from the colleges which they attended. The first, Dr. William D. Bizzell, attended the Mobile medical college and practiced a few years in Mobile, during which time he was elected to the chair of chemistry in his alma mater. Coming to Atlanta in 1881 he was elected by the faculty of the Southern medical college professor of the principles and practice of medicine, which honorable position he held until his death in June, 1890. The second son was a graduate of the Mobile medical college, also of the Southern university of Greensboro, Ala., and is now a practicing physician in Arcola, Miss. The third son is Dr. Benjamin Williams Bizzell. The father died in February, 1891. Dr. Bizzell's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his maternal grandfather Williams was killed serving his country in the war of the revolution.

JUDGE LOGAN E. BLECKLEY. No state in the union surpasses Georgia in the quality of her judicial talent as illustrated in the records of the supreme court of this state; and of all the public men who have adorned the bench by the splendor of their legal gifts and the purity of their exalted lives, no one is more conspicuous than ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, whose recent retirement from the bench is more than ordinary loss, if, indeed, it falls short of a calamity. In forming the legal mind of Judge Bleckley it is not improper to assume that generations had been at work. Endowed by nature with peculiar gifts, the early development of these unusual qualities admit of no other explanation. His legal turn of mind began to assert itself in early childhood, and on one occasion, much to the amusement of his grandfather, it declared itself in a manner both precocious and amusing. His grandfather, who had taken him in charge, as he was too young to be sent away from home, being only five years old, decided to apply the rod to his young pupil one day, and accordingly made known to him his intention. The quick mind of the boy, in order to escape the rod, seized upon an idea and he resolved to make a plea of insanity. He told his grandfather that his mind was not sound and for this reason he did not think he ought to be whipped. This circumstance in the life of Judge Bleckley is significant. It shows that his success at the bar and on the bench is not merely the result of discipline, but chiefly the fulfillment of nature's own prediction based upon the rare gifts committed to him at his birth. In his firm grasp of a legal proposition and the clearness of his judgment in arriving at the principles of right and justice involved in any issue brought before him, Judge Bleckley has never had a superior, and perhaps few equals, on the supreme bench. Judge Logan E. Bleckley was born in Rabun county, Ga., among the picturesque mountain views of the extreme northeast corner of the state, on July 3, 1827. At this time the cataracts and waterfalls that plunged through the chasm at Fallulah were in the possession of the Cherokee Indians, together with all that unbroken wilderness. The county of Rabun had been organized but a few years at the time of Judge Bleckley's advent, and the dangers incident to pioneer life in that section of the state were neither trifling nor far apart. The courage of a brave man was needed to battle with the solitudes of that remote

wilderness and the heart of a less heroic man than Judge Bleckley's father might have given up in helpless alarm. Judge Bleckley has written a charming sketch for one of the law magazines in which he gives a lengthy account of himself in a letter addressed to posterity. In this letter he says: "At eleven years of age I commenced writing in the office of my father, who at that time was a farmer without any lands and tenements and with only a few goods and chattels. He lived on a rented homestead, just one mile from Clayton, the county town, and was clerk of three courts—the superior, inferior and ordinary. He was a man of strong intellect, fair information and some business experience. He had been sheriff of the county. A more sterling character was not in the world—certainly not in that large group called the middle class to which he belonged. Loyal to the truth, he scorned sham, pretense and mendacity. He was a native of North Carolina, as was my mother also. His blood was Irish and English combined, hers German." In his father's office the young clerk soon acquired a marked familiarity with legal forms and as he grew in usefulness larger shares of work were given him to do. He soon acquired a fondness for law and, strange to say, for an immature boy, found great stores of pleasure, if not romance, in the tedious volumes of the law. He made himself familiar with the constitution of the state and of the United States, and at the age of seventeen borrowed a copy of Blackstone, and a few other legal text-books. There being no resident lawyer in the county, the young applicant for admission to the bar talked away by himself and explored unaided the deep mysteries of legal science. Now and then he made excursions for the purpose of being catechised, into the adjoining counties, and received encouragement from a number of prominent lawyers in this way. Among these the late Judge Underwood took a deep interest in the young student, and the kindness of the great jurist was never forgotten by Judge Bleckley, who paid a heartfelt tribute to his memory, a few years ago, from the bench. In April, 1846, at the age of nineteen, the young applicant stood his examination and was formally admitted to the bar. The business of the county, however, failed to support him, and after struggling two years he accepted employment as a bookkeeper for the Western & Atlantic railroad. This brought him to Atlanta in 1848. In this connection it is interesting to observe that, in after years, when the honors of the highest judicial office in the state rested upon him, Judge Bleckley prepared his decisions within a few rods of the spot in which he toiled away, an obscure youth, at the books of the Western & Atlantic railroad. In this position he remained for three years, his salary ranging from \$40 to \$60 a month. He then gave up the position to become the governor's secretary at Milledgeville with a salary of \$1,200. He retired from this position in 1851, having saved enough money to provide himself with a small library, and to keep him above water for several months. He opened a law office in Atlanta and found to his satisfaction, by reason of his late connection with the railroad, that he was largely demanded. His practice grew and his fees with it. In 1853 he was elected solicitor-general of the Coweta circuit, then embracing eight counties. His term of service lasted four years and at the expiration of this time he was married. He continued the practice of law in Atlanta until 1861. Touching upon his military experience during the late war, Judge Bleckley gives this amusing account of himself: "The first battle of Manassas, alias Bull Run, occurred while I was in a camp of instruction, endeavoring to acquire some skill in the noble art of homicide. By nature I am pacific. The military spirit has but a feeble development in my constitution. Nevertheless I tried the fortunes of a private soldier for a short time in behalf of the southern confederacy. I was discharged on account of ill-health, after a few months' service in western Virginia.



L. E. BLECKLEY.

without having shed any one's blood or lost any of my own. When I consider how destructive I might have been, had my health supported my prowess, I am disposed to congratulate gentlemen on the other side upon my forced retirement from the ranks at an early period of the contest. After my discharge from the army, I served the Confederacy in much of the legal business in and around Atlanta. In 1864, about the time Gen. Sherman left Atlanta on his march to the sea, I was appointed to the office of supreme court reporter. After reporting two volumes, the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Georgia, I resigned the office. This was in the spring of 1867. From that time until I was appointed to the supreme bench in 1875, I practiced law continuously in Atlanta." Judge Bleckley remained on the bench until 1880, and then resigned on account of impaired health. He closed his term of service with a brief judicial poem, found in the Sixty-fourth Georgia, entitled "In the Matter of Rest." In this connection Judge Bleckley observes in his letter to posterity: "Perhaps I ought to confess that divers other poems, happily none of them judicial, may be laid to my charge. During most of my life I have had a strong and to me unaccountable tendency to metrical transgression. Over and over again I have suffered the pains and penalties of poetic guilt. Besides a score or two of convolutions I have had many trials and narrow escapes. But even now I am not a hardened offender for a haphazard hesitation always tempers my gallantry with the muses." Remaining in private life until 1887, Judge Bleckley was recalled to the supreme bench to succeed the late Chief Justice Jackson. His term of office expired in 1892, but, in spite of the hardships of his office, becoming daily more burdensome with the weight of advancing years and increasing litigation, he consented to a re-election with the hope that by a constitutional amendment an addition might be made to the judicial group on the supreme bench. This would be a great relief to him and would enable him, without personal sacrifice, to remain in the service of the commonwealth. The amendment, however, failed, and he was forced to send in his resignation to Gov. Northen to take effect on Oct. 29, 1894. The resignation was accepted by Gov. Northen with great reluctance, and he took occasion, in behalf of the state, to commend his able and patriotic services and to express his estimate of the state's loss in his retirement from the bench. From a lengthy editorial which appeared in the Atlanta "Constitution," the following is taken: "The resignation of Chief Justice Bleckley will excite sincere regret throughout the state. Full of years and honors, this eminent and learned judge retires from the bench because he believes that it is an impossibility for three men to deal with the rapidly increasing volume of business in the supreme court. The resignation of this great jurist is a public calamity. He has been so wise, so clear in his great office, so just and so lovable that all classes of our people regard him with veneration and affection. He has been not only a great lawyer and a just judge, but he has proved himself a philosopher whose practical wisdom and benevolence have left their impress upon our legislation, our literature and our morals. Chief Justice Bleckley hardly seems to belong to our day and generation. When we measure his scholarship, his purity and noble simplicity of character, he reminds us of such judges as Matthew Hale—wise and good men who devoted their lives to justice and the interests of mankind. Such a man is not seen more than once in a century. If he had been at all ambitious he would have been one of the most famous of Americans, and notwithstanding his modesty and his quiet mode of life, he is to-day one of the most notable figures that ever adorned the bench, and in every state in the nation his decisions are quoted and held in the highest esteem." The reputation of Judge Bleckley as a jurist is co-extensive with this entire country. His opinions are models of precision and perspicuity,

and are characterized by their sound judgment and correct apprehension of the law. Explaining the preparation of his decisions Judge Bleckley says: "I reconsider, revise and scrutinize; then I revise the scrutiny and then I scrutinize the revision." Judge Bleckley has never sought the accumulation of riches, and the lesson of his life may be summed up in his own noble declaration: "Service is better than salary and duty more inspiring than reward." Judge Bleckley has been twice married. He was first married in May, 1857, to Miss Clara Caroline Haralson, who died in March, 1892, leaving five children, three boys and two girls, one of the latter dying in infancy. His second marriage was to Miss Clara Herring, in August, 1893, who has borne him two sons.

CAPT. W. W. BOYD, formerly of the firm of E. Van Winkle & Company of Atlanta, is a native of Spartanburg, S. C., and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. When a child he removed with his father to Marietta, Ga., and attended the primary schools of that prospering little north Georgia city. When he reached a suitable age and when he was sufficiently advanced he was enrolled among the members of the Georgia Military institute, then in its flourishing condition, with an attendance of nearly two hundred cadets. He obtained a splendid education, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. When only eighteen years of age he enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Georgia regiment, commanded by Col. John W. Evans. His courageous conduct is known to all his comrades and friends. He was captured immediately before the surrender, but suffered little inconvenience, as he remained in captivity only two days. Returning home, with a determination as strong as his heart was brave, he began to reconstruct his fallen fortunes. During 1880 he bought a half interest in the E. Van Winkle Manufacturing company, which, without the aid of municipal or national backing, has acquired a magnitude and prominence that is not felt by a similar industry in the state. It is a prodigious industry, employing about 150 hands, and supplying the states west of the Mississippi with their cotton-presses, cotton-gins and like machinery used in the preparation of market cotton. So rapid has been the growth of the business that a branch house was lately established in Dallas, Tex., to facilitate and supply the increasing demand. Mr. Boyd is an officer in the First Presbyterian church, and lends his aid and wealth to the furthering of religious labors, and especially the mission work. His heart goes out in sympathy to those in poverty and distress, and his open charity is a specific characteristic. During his life from earliest youth he has prominently interested himself in stock raising and now owns one of the largest Jersey farms in the south, on which may be found the finest stock, both native and imported. His wife was a beautiful, talented lady from the old north state, and the seven children who survive her are justly the pride of their father. Mr. Boyd's father was a gallant colonel of the Nineteenth Georgia regiment, attached to Phillips' legion, a stalwart command that left traces of their heroism on the hills of northern Virginia. Mr. Boyd has lately served on the board of aldermen of the city government, and his popularity may be inferred when it is known that he polled the heaviest vote on the citizen's ticket, composed of many popular candidates. He is public-spirited and generous and bears for the community a genial affection.

H. A. ROYNTON, one of Atlanta's best known wholesale grocers, is a native of Lumpkin, Stewart Co., Ga. He was born Oct. 12, 1842, and resided in that city until thirty-three years of age, when he came to Atlanta, where he has since lived. He received his early education in the schools of Stewart county, and attended these until 1858, and then accepted a position as clerk in a retail



MORRIS BRANDON.

by the men who fought under him, and his disabilities were regarded in the light of a calamity. Col. Brandon was a prominent figure for many years in the political life of Tennessee, and before the war was elected to the general assembly of that state as a Union man, and afterward served in both branches of the assembly a number of times. In 1870 he was a member of the constitutional convention held at Nashville. Col. Brandon died in April, 1891. The subject of this sketch, after receiving his preliminary education from the schools of Stewart county, entered a private institution at Elkton, Ky., for the purpose of preparing himself to enter college. He also carried on his studies for a while at Clarksville, Tenn., and in the fall of 1880 entered Vanderbilt university. After completing his academic course in that institution, he entered the law school at Yale, and graduated in 1884, with the degree of LL.B. Returning to his home in Stewart county, Tenn., he remained there until the winter of 1886, when he came to Atlanta and opened a law office, believing that he could make no better selection for the practice of his profession. He subsequently formed a partnership with Judge Henry B. Tompkins, the firm being that of Tompkins & Brandon. This firm enjoyed a fine practice, but the partnership was dissolved in 1889, and in 1893 the present firm of Brandon & Arkwright was formed, Mr. P. S. Arkwright, one of the most brilliant young lawyers of Georgia, being the junior member of the firm. Mr. Brandon, since locating in Atlanta, has made a splendid success of the practice of his profession. He is known as a hard worker, and the method, skill and patience with which he conducts his business won for him early in his professional career an enviable reputation with the courts and in the business world. Socially, he has always occupied a leading position, due to his elegant manners and his ripe intellectual and scholarly attainments. Genial and obliging, yet always dignified and reserved, Mr. Brandon inspires respect and makes permanent friends of those who come in contact with him. He is a member of quite a number of secret organizations, among them being the F. and A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. In each of these organizations he holds an influential position, and is universally esteemed for his sterling character and pre-eminent ability. In June, 1892, Mr. Brandon was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Inman, daughter of Mr. Walker P. Inman, of Atlanta. In his home life his disposition is portrayed in the genial light of those domestic qualities that indicate a thoroughly noble and splendid character.

WELLBORN MITCHELL BRAY, a practitioner of zest, earnestness and superior worth at the Atlanta bar, was born in Henry county, Ga., Aug. 29, 1835, and in 1847 moved with his parents to Atlanta. Here his mind was drilled in the primary branches and prepared for a higher education. He spent two years in the state university at Athens, Ga., and in 1855 graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., with the degree of A. B. He read and studied law with Col. James Miner, of Cartersville, Ga., and was admitted to the active practice of his profession in 1858, at Cassville, Ga., and afterward located in Calhoun, Ga. During April, 1862, he enlisted in the Fortieth Georgia regiment, as a private. Earlier in the war he was elected captain of the Toombs volunteers, organized at Calhoun, but by reason of severe illness was unable to accept the command. After serving six months in the Fortieth regiment, he was authorized by the secretary of war to raise a siege artillery company. This he accomplished near Savannah, Ga., was chosen first lieutenant, and served in this capacity until early in 1865, when by reorganization this was changed into an infantry company, and Mr. Bray made captain of it. The close of the conflict found him in that position. He fought with laudable valor in the following battles: Dalton, Resaca, Rocky Ford, Kennesaw

more. During May, 1862, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in Company K of the Third Georgia cavalry as a private, but in 1863 was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment and occupied this office throughout the war, frequently acting in the capacity of adjutant. Mr. Boynton fought bravely in the following battles: Munfordville, Ky.; the skirmishes around Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, Chickamauga, the campaign of East Tennessee with Gen. Longstreet, Knoxville and Dandridge; the engagements in Virginia; then back into Georgia, at Dalton; Resaca, Rocky Fall, Calhoun, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, numerous raids in the rear of the Federals, extending south to Florence, Ala., and then followed Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, fighting at Griswoldville and Waynesboro, Ga. After his first battle Mr. Boynton was taken prisoner and held in confinement for thirty days. This was the greatest mishap that befell him during the four years' conflict. With the surrender of the Confederates and the cessation of hostilities, he returned to his home in Lumpkin and entered the general merchandise business, which he conducted until 1875, and then moved to Atlanta, where he established a large wholesale grocery house, of which he is still owner and manager. Shortly after his locating in Atlanta he married Miss Louisa, daughter of the late Lueus Mansfield of Lumpkin, Ga. In 1888 Mr. Boynton was elected to the city council of Atlanta from the second ward and held this office with credit for two years. In the same year he was honored with the appointment by the county commissioners of tax collector of Fulton county, to fill an unexpired term of six or eight months. Mr. Boynton's father and mother were natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Virginia. The former was Hollis Boynton, a gallant soldier in the war of 1836, and died in 1847. The latter was Clara M. Rawson. To this tie were given four children: William W., lieutenant of Company K, Second Georgia infantry, who was killed at Sharpsburg; Charles E., a lieutenant in Company E of the Third Georgia cavalry, who survived the war and died in 1890; George H., of Atlanta, and Hollis A., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Boynton is a member of Trinity Methodist church of Atlanta. He is a broad-minded, experienced business man, and stands at the head of one of the oldest and most reliable grocery houses in the city.

MR. MORRIS BRANDON is one of the leading lawyers of Atlanta's bar, though one of its younger members. He was born in 1863, in Stewart county, Tenn., where his people before him have lived for a hundred years or more. He spent the entire period of his boyhood on his father's plantation, and by a judicious admixture of out-of-door work and recreation he succeeded in laying the foundation of a strong constitution, which was essential to the studious life that was to follow. The Brandon family is of English extraction. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Christopher Brandon, was a native of North Carolina, to which state his father emigrated early in the history of the colonies, and several of his sons, of whom there were a number, brothers and half-brothers of Christopher Brandon, distinguished themselves in the war of the American revolution. The name is a familiar one among old revolutionary annals. Early in his life, and in the pioneer days of that state, Christopher Brandon removed to Tennessee, where his son, Col. Nathan Brandon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. Col. Nathan Brandon was a prominent lawyer and successful business man. During the late war he served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Tennessee regiment of infantry volunteers, remaining in the field until the battle of Fort Donelson. In this engagement he was so severely wounded as to be disqualified for further active duty. His gallantry as a soldier was recognized no less by his superior officers than

mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and Pulaski, Tenn., and at New Hope church. In this last-named engagement he was wounded by the explosion of a shell. After the surrender Capt. Bray returned to Atlanta and established the first school in the city's limits. This he continued with unusual success and popularity, being associated with Prof. W. A. Bass and other noted instructors, until the public school system was founded. He was then elected principal of the Ivy street grammar school, taught there through the year 1873, and then resumed the practice of law. In 1886-87 he represented Fulton county in the state general assembly. While a member of this body he was appointed on the finance, educational and the committee on corporations, and bitterly opposed the convict lease system. His argument was termed "able, eloquent and masterly," and elicited the approval of the entire commonwealth. The peroration of his speech contained these memorable words: "No man is utterly irredeemable. But if you extinguish within him the light of hope, you educate him in crime." The lease system is an educator in crime, denying all the principles of humanity. Treat the convict as a human being and you may reform him." Capt. Bray was elected a member of the board of education in 1889, and was lately re-elected for a second term. He is a master Mason, a Red Man and a member of the Atlanta Pioneer society, and warmly co-operates with each. He is a city father who has guarded Atlanta's welfare faithfully.

COL. P. H. BREWSTER. It has been observed of the subject of this sketch that no lawyer in North Georgia is better equipped for the practice of his profession. A profound student, he has mastered by patient application, the great principles of the law, and is able to hold his own in controversy with the most distinguished talent of the land. Col. Brewster has practiced law in Atlanta for only a few years, but the extent of his qualifications for the practice was discovered as soon as he appeared in court for the first time, and his reputation as a lawyer has steadily grown until now he commands a large and lucrative practice, and in addition to this is a general favorite with the members of the Atlanta bar. Col. Patrick H. Brewster is a native Georgian, and was born in Campbell county, on his father's plantation, on Sept. 9, 1846. During his early childhood he moved with his parents to Coweta county and continued to reside in that county until his removal to Atlanta a few years ago. The father of Col. Brewster, whose name was James Brewster, was born in the state of South Carolina. He came to Georgia, however, during his early manhood, and died in this state in 1893. The family is noted for its longevity. The father of Col. Brewster died at the patriarchal age of ninety-four years. His grandfather, William Brewster, lived to be a hundred years old. If heredity furnishes any indication the subject of this sketch, though now in the prime of life, faces a vital prospect of fully half a century. The boyhood days of Col. Brewster were spent after the usual fashion of country boys in Coweta county. He received his primary instruction from the schools in Newnan, and acquired, by diligent application to his books, a fairly good education, as the basis of his subsequent career in the practice of his chosen profession. The subject of this sketch was too young to enter the Confederate army at the breaking out of hostilities. In the fall of 1863, however, being then only seventeen years old, he shouldered his musket and went to the front, enlisting as a private in Company A of the Fifty-sixth Georgia regiment. He served as a private soldier until the close of the war, surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina. Col. Brewster was in the fight at Dalton, Ga., and the battles of Resaca and Kennesaw Mountain, receiving a severe wound in his arm at the latter place. He was also in the battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station

and Jonesboro, and in all the fights that occurred on the way back to Nashville, Tenn., Gen. Hood having decided upon that route after the evacuation of Atlanta. He saw quite a lot of fighting after this at Columbia, Franklin, a two days' engagement at Nashville and a stubborn fight along the road to Pulaski. After reaching Jonesboro, N. C., the army surrendered. Returning to Newnan after the war the young soldier prosecuted his studies for a short while and then began to teach school. He continued in this latter occupation for about two years and then entered the university of Virginia, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1870 with the degree of bachelor of law. Returning to Newnan, Ga., he entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, remaining in that prosperous little Georgia town until 1891, when he came to Atlanta, becoming a member of the firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. In 1877 Col. Brewster was elected to the state senate as a member from the Thirty-third senatorial district, for a term of four years. He was prevented, however, from serving for the full term on account of the action of the constitutional convention reducing its length. His career in that body was characterized by patriotism and ability. He was jealous of the welfare of his constituents and yet at the same time he allowed no selfish or local interests to interfere with the discharge of his public duty as a servant of the commonwealth. Col. Brewster was subsequently elected mayor of Newnan and filled that office acceptably for one term. Though not having any fondness for politics his regard for his party has impelled the subject of this sketch into many political campaigns. He has always been loyal to the principles of the democratic party, and has labored with sleepless devotion to rout, in every election, the organized forces of the opposition. His eloquence on the hustings has often revived the drooping hope of his party and urged its despairing members to an overwhelming victory. He has never been in any sense a political office-seeker, and all the honors that have come to him have been bestowed in the grateful appreciation of his fellow-countrymen. Col. Brewster belongs to no secret organization, but is a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist church, having been reared from boyhood in the faith of that denomination. Col. Brewster was united in marriage to Miss Laura Leigh, daughter of Anselm Leigh, of Newnan, Ga., in 1874. They have nine children, six boys and three girls, and the family group constitutes a delightful and interesting household. Five brothers of Col. Brewster, in addition to himself, served in the Confederate army, making a splendid contribution for one family. These brothers were William, who served in several regiments throughout the entire war; Daniel F., who served until the surrender; James P., who was major of the Fifty-sixth Georgia regiment, losing a leg at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain; Blake D., who served all through the war in several regiments, and Angus P., who served during the latter part of the war. They and all made gallant soldiers, and displayed those characteristics that indicated a common brotherhood. No man in Atlanta is more highly esteemed than Col. Brewster, and it requires no prophetic ken to predict that abundant honors are in reserve for him in the practice of his profession. The opinion of a legal associate is considered of paramount value in forming a correct estimate of a lawyer's professional ability. The value of this opinion increases with the extent of this association and the opportunities afforded for reliable observation. One who has been closely associated with Col. Brewster for several years recently observed in conversation: "Col. Brewster is a lawyer pure and simple. In my judgment he is one of the ablest lawyers in the state. His knowledge of the law and his ready grasp of legal principles command my unbounded respect and admiration."

GARY SHERIFF BREWSTER is another of Atlanta's bright young business men. He is a Georgia boy, having first seen the light of day at Tallapoosa, Haralson Co., Ga., Nov. 5, 1858. His father's home was in Esom Hill, Polk Co., Ga., and there he spent his boyhood days, receiving his education at Hearn school, a branch of Mercer university, located at Cave Spring, Ga. He paid for his own schooling and is thus a self-made man. In 1880 he entered the employ of Liarr & Leake, dry-goods merchants at Cedar Town, Ga. He remained there about two years, when he came to Atlanta and entered the employ of D. H. Dougherty & Co., with whom he was associated for about one year. He then accepted a position with A. M. Robinson & Co., wholesale notions and importers, and after two years as an employee, owing to his diligence and knowledge of the business, and without any solicitation on his part, he was made a member of the firm. In 1891, after six years of successful connection in this relation, Mr. Brewster retired and went into the real estate business with Col. W. A. Osborn, under the firm name of Osborn & Brewster. This partnership was continued very profitably two years, when Mr. Brewster joined Mr. John T. Moody in a private banking and fertilizer business under the name of Moody & Brewster. In May, 1895, the name was changed to the Moody Loan and Banking company. Mr. Brewster was for some time president of the Fulton Land Improvement company, and is now vice-president and director of the concern. Mr. Brewster was married in Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late William C. Redwine, of Heard county, Ga., and they have three children, all daughters: Jennie Beatrice, Elizabeth and Mary. He is a member and past grand of the internal order of Odd Fellows and I. O. R. M. and belongs to the Baptist church. Mr. Brewster is one of the progressive spirits whose energies wisely extended the past few years have pushed Atlanta to the front as a city possessing every facility for the manufacturer and merchant. Particularly useful has he been when in the real estate business in bringing to the city manufacturing enterprises and concerns. In a nut-shell, in a business way everything he touches turns to gold. He has been frequently solicited to accept political office, but has invariably declined, and has attended strictly to his business. Mr. Brewster has traveled extensively all over the United States and is thoroughly posted, and yet he still keeps up his studies, acquiring fresh knowledge every day, and is destined to be one of the financiers of the south.

WILLIAM H. BROTHERTON, dry goods merchant, Atlanta, Fulton Co., Ga., son of Rev. Levi and Winnie (Epperson) Brotherton, was born near Benton, Polk Co., Tenn., in 1839. His father was born in Greene county, Tenn., in 1810, and died Nov. 22, 1893. He was a devout and devoted member of the Methodist church, and as an ordained minister preached sixty or more years in Tennessee and Georgia. His mother, also, was a native of Tennessee. Capt. Brotherton came with his father in 1848 to Dalton county, where he was educated and grew to manhood. When fifteen years of age he engaged as a clerk with John F. Senter at Varnell's Station, Ga., on the E. T., Va. & Ga. railway, ten miles north of Dalton, Ga. At the end of a year he entered Brown & Crawley's drug store, Dalton, and remained a year or so, and then went into the dry goods store of C. B. Wellborn, Dalton. Soon afterward he was appointed to a position on the W. & A. road, which he retained until the election of Gov. Brown, who appointed John W. Lewis superintendent of the road, when he returned to the employ of Mr. Wellborn. At the age of nineteen (1858) he embarked in the dry goods business on his own account at Tilton, Ga., and continued until 1862. That year he enlisted in Company C—of which he was made second lieutenant—