

Thirty-ninth Georgia regiment, at Big Shanty. With his regiment he served with Gen. E. Kirby Smith through the Kentucky campaign, after which he was made commissary, with the rank of captain, serving as such until the evacuation of Vicksburg. While in that city the Confederate congress abolished the office of regimental commissary. Capt. Brotherton, however, was re-appointed to the same service and rank by the secretary of war, and ordered to report to Maj. J. P. Cummings, general commissary, at Atlanta. He was first assigned to duty in Atlanta; afterward was transferred to Albany, Ga., where he built two packing houses and an abattoir, received all cattle from southwestern Georgia and Florida, and slaughtered and pickled them for the use of the army. From here he was sent to West Point, Ga., where he acted as post commissary for both West Point and La Grange, and issued provisions to troops in transit, and to those in hospitals at West Point and La Grange. Here, also, he received all "tax in kind" from north Alabama and Georgia, and disposed of it under orders, until the surrender. In April, 1865, immediately after the surrender, he came to Atlanta with \$200, with which he bought goods of a Federal soldier, and under the firm name of W. H. Brotherton, began business on the spot where it is to day. His excellent judgment and business sagacity are demonstrated by his owning the property now—one of the most valuable business corners in Atlanta, with a spacious and substantial brick business house upon it equal to any in the city for the business conducted in it, wholesale and retail dry goods and notions. Such a man as Mr. Brotherton could not well be ignored or overlooked in city affairs—so in 1868, he was elected a member of the city council, serving one term. In 1873 he was again elected, and again in 1878-9. Afterward he was elected a police commissioner, and served seven or eight years. Being comparatively young, ambitious and energetic, wide awake and progressive, it may safely be assumed that, in some capacity, he will again be called into the public service, and that the service will be valuable to the city and county. Capt. Brotherton was married in his nineteenth year to Miss Paralee, who was only fifteen, daughter of the late W. M. Williams, of Dalton, Ga.; of the children which blessed this union the eldest, Emma, who died at the age of twenty, was born before our subject was twenty-one. The following survive: Jimmie, wife of Frank A. Small, New York city; William M.; Frank M.; Charles H.; Paralee, wife of George I. Walker, Atlanta; Robert L.; Edgar; Libbie; Harold. Capt. Brotherton is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist church; a steward and trustee of Trinity church, Atlanta, the strongest Methodist church in Georgia, whatever point viewed from. On March 4, 1895, Capt. Brotherton was re-elected to the Atlanta police commission. A beloved and promising brother of Capt. Brotherton's—James M.—who was a lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-ninth Georgia regiment, was killed at Baker's Creek, near Jackson, Miss., April 19, 1863.

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



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

the Dade Coal company, the Georgia Iron & Coal company, the Chattanooga Iron company, the Bartow Iron & Manganes company, and a lawyer Mr. Brown has successfully contended for these privileges, so that the Western & Atlantic railroad is not taxable, this railway may build telegraph lines in Georgia, and that the railroad may separate passengers by color. Each of these legal concessions has brought the abilities of Mr. Brown before the highest tribunals of the state and of the United States, and before the International Commission, and has added materially to his professional reputation. Notwithstanding these important and far-reaching legal decisions, Mr. Brown has found time to travel extensively throughout the world, and to the great advantage of the public, who have been able to cultivate and gratify a taste for literature and art, and to gaze upon the relics of the past. His travels cover the United States, Europe, Africa, Asia, the islands, Brazil and Europe, while the number of valuable curiosities are indeed remarkable, and his industry and tasteful distribution truly wonderful. He has already 5,000 coins and 4,000 autographs; the original of Moore's "Without Number," and photographs of persons of distinction and scenes of interest to the public. No field has been left unexplored or unglazed in his extensive collection. As a host he stands the value or interest of his collection, the most eminent in the nation, including President Lincoln, and the late Vice-President Hendricks, and entertains royally. His elegant and comfortable home is charmingly presided over by one of the most accomplished and delightful of Georgia's daughters. Mr. Brown was married Nov. 3, 1871, to Miss Annie G., daughter of Hon. Tomlinson Ford, the only representative, it is said, to whom John C. Calhoun was asked for an introduction. In 1880 Mr. Brown was admitted to the United States supreme court, being introduced by the late lamented Chief Justice Benjamin H. Hill. Several years prior to this he was appointed standing master in chancery by Judge W. B. Woods and chief clerk of the court by Mr. Brown is now counsel for the Lowry and Dollar Savings bank, both of which are now extinct. Mr. Citizens bank and also attorney for the lessees of the Western & Atlantic railroad. Mr. Brown is one of the most distinguished and successful of the Masons winding up of its affairs. Mr. Brown is one of the most distinguished of that ancient in the state. He has risen to the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Atlanta; and a member of the Cœur de Lion chapter, royal arch Masons fraternity. He is a past high priest of the Cœur de Lion commandery, Knights of Atlanta; and a member of the Cœur de Lion chapter, royal arch Masons of Atlanta; worshipful master of Georgia lodge No. 96, of Atlanta; three times grand master of the Georgia lodge No. 13, and grand president of the illustrious master of Jason Burr council, No. 13, and grand president of the Grand council of Georgia; grand senior warden of the Georgia lodge No. 13, and grand conductor of the Georgia lodge No. 13. He is still in the prime of life, and his career promises much in the way of continued honors to this useful and distinguished Georgian.

COL. EDWIN NASH BROYLES. In the judgment of his colleagues at the bar no lawyer in the state possesses a stronger legal faculty or is more familiar with the great underlying principles of the profession than Col. Edwin Nash Broyles. For more than forty years Col. Broyles has been successfully identified with the practice of the law, and though he has never held judicial office, his position at the bar has nevertheless been one of honor and respectability. The subject of this sketch was born in the famous county of Buncombe, N. C., on November 14, 1829. His father, Maj. Cain Broyles, was a man of exceptional worth and

character, who believed in rearing his children according to pious admonition and who especially enjoined upon them by way of example as well as parental precept the importance of acquiring Southern industry and economic habits. Though admitted to the bar of South Carolina, his native state, he gave up the practice of law to engage in other pursuits. At the time of his son's birth he was engaged in constructing a turnpike road across the Tennessee line into Blount county, N. C., having moved with his family into that section of the state. Maj. Broyles was a militia officer in the war of 1812 and was stationed at Fort Mifflin at Fort Hawkins, Ga. He married Miss Lucinda Nash, a daughter of Col. John Nash, who was killed at the battle of Newburyport during the American revolution, and from whom the name of Nashville, Tenn., was subsequently named. She was a lady of great worth in every sense. Nine children resulted from this union, the youngest of which being the seventh in the order of birth. His two youngest brothers died during the late war. One of them was killed at the battle of the Wilderness and the other one died in the hospital at Lynchburg. The birthplace of Col. Broyles was notable for its scenery and traditions. It was known as Painted Rock and was located on the French Broad river. One of the most picturesque and romantic streams in the South flows through it. This portion of the state is still a favorite resort of travelers, being diversified by the peaks and valleys of the mountains and situated only four miles south of the famous Hot Springs. The boyhood of Col. Broyles was spent along the border line of the two states. After leaving North Carolina his father took up his residence in Greene county, Tenn., living for a while at Greenville, and afterward in Washington on the turnpike road. From the schools in the neighborhood he derived his early training, especially his mother, the subject of this sketch, became a student at Washington college, Tenn., where, under the control of that able instructor, Prof. A. A. Johnston, Duke was a graduate of Princeton college, New Jersey, and a gifted Presbyterian clergyman. The influence of his life and example upon the young students of Washington college was wholesome and inspiring. Under the instruction of this earnest man Col. Broyles increased his fondness for logic and philosophical reasoning, which led him at once into the study of the laws and has since characterized his career at the bar. Beginning the study of his chosen profession at Greenville, he spent a year at the academy there, and then, after teaching the hickory school, he received military instruction. For several months he filled the position of assistant clerk of the court and this brought him into gifted and distinguished company. Among the lawyers who practiced before the court of Lawrenceville were: Gen. Thomas D. Arnold, Judge Samuel Miligan, H. T. Giddens of Knoxville, and Thomas R. R. Nelson of Jonesboro. Their conversation and the example of these strong advocates and leaders of their movements in the courts, impelled him to greater diligence than ever to the mastery of his profession. In addition to his favorite books was Nicholson's Encyclopedia, a volume which had been loaned to his grandfather, Aaron Broyles. This book contained two articles on logic and philosophy, which deeply impressed his young mind and from the snippets thus given he was induced to read other volumes bearing upon the same subjects. Authon's Classical Dictionary was another work which came into the young student. For more than a year in Tennessee and continued to prosecute his studies with untiring application. He made no effort to secure clients, preferring to devote himself thoroughly for his life's work before entering the actual practice of litigation. Leaving Tennessee Col. Broyles came to Cedartown, Ga. in 1853.

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He left Greenville *with the intention of locating in Dallas, Ga., but on his way to that place he spent the night at the home in Folk county who induced him to locate at Cedartown. He soon made his home there, and has since received no slight encouragement in his practice.* In the spring of 1855 he was induced to become a resident of the county to teach school for ten months in the year, which he consented to do, thereby adding several hundred dollars to his purse. Two years later he was appointed by Gov. Brown to compile the legislative statutes for 1857, which was a most important and honorable position. Broyles devoted himself to legal and literary pursuits, and was much respected by the chief executive and members of the bar. During his leisure hours he was a diligent student of the law, and his miscellaneous reading and began to build up a large library. Broyles, who has since grown to be among the largest in the state. At the outbreak of the war Broyles returned to Tennessee and wedded Miss Elizabeth N. Arnold, the daughter of Gen. Thomas D. Arnold. This gifted lady, who died several years ago, was one of the most cultivated and brilliant women of this generation. Her husband eagerly read all over the south and her talents were recognized by many of the ablest and most distinguished men of the south. She was endowed with all the true womanly virtues, and her husband was ever assisted on the governor's staff and rendered much valuable aid to the Confederacy. In 1865 he located in Rome, Ga., being associated with Hon. Augustus R. Wright. During his residence in Rome his firm brought suit against the railroad in behalf of Mr. James D. Waddell for \$20,000. After filing the suit, plaintiffs counsel asked for an order compelling the railroad to produce the figures to \$50,000, which was granted them. The case was tried before the jury and a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$35,000 was returned, the largest award ever known at that time. The railroad company, however, was subsequently effected between the defendant and the railroad company, and came to Atlanta in 1868. For several years he was associated in the practice with his brother-in-law, Col. Reuben Arnold. Since his removal to Atlanta his career at the bar has been a successful one, and many important cases have been entrusted to him. He is a very lawyer at the bar possesses the faculty of discrimination to a more conspicuous degree than that of any other lawyer in the state. His quick and accurate and his judgment is seldom at fault and his fees are moderate and equitable. His reputation at the bar is that of a profound legal scholar and a man of absolute and unimpeachable integrity. Col. Broyles was married the second time in 1883 to Miss Sallie Tripp Hardy, the daughter of Dr. Weston Hardy, of this county, and a grand daughter of the late Judge Turner Tripp of that circuit. Through their marriage he has secured the benefit of a high social and literary education, and many admirable and charming qualities. By his first wife Col. Broyles has four children: Hon. Arnold Broyles, alderman from the south side and mayor of the city of Atlanta; Judge Naah R. Broyles, United States commissioner; Mrs. Loyd Parks and Bernard C. Broyles, deputy city tax receiver. By his second wife he has only one child, Harold Hardy Broyles. The home life of the family is a pleasant and happy one. In addition to this he commands the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens and the universal regard of the bench and the bar.

COL. ALFRED E. BUCK, Atlanta, Fulton Co. Among the citizens of Georgia who have taken a leading and influential part in the upbuilding of the commonwealth since the late destructive war between the states quite a large number have come from the north. It is a striking illustration of the fact that sectional strife is at an end to see the cordial manifestation of friendship on the part of the people of this state in extending the right hand of fellowship to those progressive and enterprising recruits from the north. Col. Alfred E. Buck may not im-

properly be classed among these adopted citizens of Georgia. He has now been a resident of this state for more than twenty years, and, in spite of his staunch republican leadership, which served for a number of years as a wall of isolation between his democratic neighbors and himself, no man is to-day more generally respected on account of his personal qualities and his exalted character as a man. Col. Buck is a native of far-off Maine, and was born at Foxcroft, in that state, on Feb. 7, 1832. His father, Benjamin T. Buck, was a Baptist deacon, and a man of deep piety. His great-grandfather, in whose veins the blood of old England and Scotland, settled in Buckfield, Me., to which locality his own name was consequently given. Col. Buck's mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Todd, came from Connecticut, and settled in Buckfield, Me. He possessed a strong ambition that asserted itself early in boyhood, the object of this without visible means at his command, made up his mind to secure a collegiate education. As the result of this determination he managed to raise the money and to pay his own way through college, graduating in 1859 from Waterville College, Me. Col. university, as Latin salutarior, one of the highest honors of graduation. He taught school at Hallowell, Me., in 1859-60, and was principal of the Lewiston high school in 1860. At the close of the late war. He was not accepted on his first enlistment in the Federal army, but, when he was ordered to leave, he raised a company at his own expense and went into camp in November, 1861. Being chosen as the captain of this company, he was assigned to duty in the Thirtieth regiment of Maine volunteers. He served on the *Mississippi* coast, at Ship Island, Fort Pike and Fort McComb. After this he organized the Ninety-first Colored Infantry, and was chosen as the lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. In 1862, in the following year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in command of the 138th Maine, but he was ordered to go to New York in November, 1864, and assigned to duty as the second lieutenant of a regiment of examination to select white officers for colored regiments. Col. Buck led his regiment in the capture of Fort Bleckley, at Mobile, when the Federals captured 2,500 men. He was brevetted colonel for this assault and made division commander in Louisiana, in April, 1865. Two months later he was made inspector-general of the State of Louisiana, and in this capacity he inspected troops and located depots for supplies, and was the first to see the people made destitute by the floods of that year. He was a member of the United States National Union League for the department of the gulf during the winter of 1865-66, and was released from military service in 1866. He engaged for a short while in the manufacture of turpentine on Montgomery Island, in Mobile Bay, but he sustained the loss of his outfit by fire in 1867. Col. Buck was a delegate to the reconstruction convention of Alabama, and was made chairman of the committee on impracticable and bill of rights. In December, 1867, he was appointed by Gen. Pope clerk of the Mobile council of the city of Mobile, and was subsequently elected a member of the city council of Mobile in 1868. Higher military honors and a numerous array of distinction. In 1869 he took his seat as a member of the forty-first congress and secured the first \$50,000 appropriation from the government for the Mobile harbor. He declined to be a candidate for re-election. Again in 1871 Col. Buck became a member of the city council of Mobile, and was chosen to be the first of that body. He resigned this position, however, and was elected to the Alabama legislature in 1872. He was elected to the United States circuit and district courts of the district of Alabama in 1873. He resigned the circuit court in 1876, and was appointed marshal for the northern district of Georgia under President Grant. He remained in this office, filling the position acceptably to the citizens of the district, until his successor under President Cleveland was duly qualified.

Col. Buck was a Grant presidential elector from Alabama in 1868, and a member from Georgia in the national republican conventions of 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892. He has been the chairman of the state delegation in the last three conventions. Since 1882 Col. Buck has been the chairman of the Georgia state central republican committee. He has been a director, secretary and treasurer of the Tecumseh Iron company, Cherokee county, Ala.; president of the Wilson Ridge Ore company, Calhoun county, Ala., and president of the South Atlanta Land company. Though Col. Buck has frequently been a target for his political enemies and many unkind things have been said of him by reason of his influential connection with the dominant party in the gloomy years that followed the war, no aspersion has ever been cast upon his personal honor and no one has ever questioned his loyalty either to principle or to party. Atlanta is jealous of his citizenship and Georgia is proud to own him as her adopted son. Col. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Ellen B. Baker, daughter of Judge H. K. Baker, of Macon, in 1864. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member, and his home-life is that of a man who believes in doing all he can to make it a paradise on earth.

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



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

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

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

ing, considered a very fine one fifty years ago, is still a comfortable dwelling, and, as it properly should be, is yet in the Cabaniss family, being owned and occupied by the Hon. Thomas B. Cabaniss, ex-representative of the Sixth district in congress. It is surrounded by a magnificent grove of ancient oaks, ten acres in extent, which may well be considered historic ground, for many of the most memorable debates ever heard in Georgia occurred in the shade of these oaks. Here, in 1848, Walter T. Colquitt and Herschell V. Johnson, champions of democracy, and Robert Toombs and Alexander Stephens, upholding the standard of the whigs, moved the assembled hosts by their eloquence; and here, in later days, the matchless tongues of B. H. Hill, John B. Gordon and others thrilled the listening crowds. Within one hundred yards of where the old Cabaniss homestead now stands was born on Dec. 12, 1832, Mr. George Augustus Cabaniss, the subject of this short sketch. He was brought up and educated in Monroe county, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practiced in Monroe county until April, 1861, when as first lieutenant Quitman guards, Company K, First Georgia regiment, he enlisted and served twelve months. He was in the famous retreat from Laurel Hill, in which Gen. Garnett was killed. On the expiration of his twelve months' term he was assigned to post duty with the rank of first lieutenant in the enrolling service. On Dec. 16, 1865, five months before the civil war began, Mr. G. A. Cabaniss married Miss Juliet McKay, of Monroe county, a lady who must have been very beautiful in her younger days, judging from her appearance now; and certainly her refined manner and kindly disposition have endeared her to all so fortunate as to be numbered among her friends. This happy union has been blessed with three children: Edward H., a prominent and rising lawyer of Birmingham, Ala.; Daniel M., cashier of a large national building and loan association; and Miss Juliet, a very bright and attractive young lady, now at the Lucy Cobb institute, Athens, Ga. After the war, Mr. Cabaniss returned to Forsyth, and engaged first in mercantile, then in the cotton warehouse business. He remained in Forsyth until 1885, when he was appointed to the revenue service, with headquarters in Macon, Ga., where he remained until 1889. In the fall of 1889, Mr. Cabaniss removed with his family to Atlanta, Ga., and was immediately thereafter appointed acting secretary of a national building and loan association, "The Southern Home," just then organized. Not long after the organization of the foregoing institution, Mr. Cabaniss was elected a director in the same; and subsequently its general manager, which highly responsible position he still occupies. By his close attention to business, and conscientious discharge of the weighty duties devolving upon him, Mr. Cabaniss has contributed very much to the wonderful growth and extraordinary success of this association, which now has assets amounting to over \$1,250,000, and local branches throughout the southern states. In 1882, Mr. Cabaniss was appointed trustee of the late lunatic asylum by Gov. Colquitt, and has been one of the trustees ever since, except two years, when pressing engagements prevented him serving. He is now president of the board and has been since 1889. Mr. Cabaniss is a Knight Templar Mason, and a prominent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Cabaniss is a large man, not only in body, but also in the possession of the greater and nobler qualities of heart and soul, which go to make up the full stature of a man. Of hasty temper, quick to resent an injury, he is equally ready to forgive and forget a wrong, or to make the "amende honorable" when convinced that he has done injustice to another. Generous to a fault, no one in distress ever appealed to him for sympathy or aid in vain. Mr. Cabaniss loves his family, his friends, and good living, which he has always had. Genuine, unstinted southern hospitality is always found at his home, a handsome new house at Copenhill, one of the prettiest suburbs of

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

JUDGE WILLIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN was born in Decatur, Ga., Nov. 21, 1837, where he lived until fifteen years of age, attending school and then came to Atlanta in company with his parents. Here he continued his studies and completed his primary education. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of his father, and after three years' application was admitted to the bar. He immediately formed a partnership with his father, which lasted until the death of the latter in 1875. Judge Calhoun practiced alone from 1875 to January, 1881. In March, 1862, he took up arms in defense of the south, enlisting in Company K, Forty-second Georgia volunteers, and received the appointment of first lieutenant, but was soon after advanced to the captaincy when the regiment was permanently organized. He held this rank throughout the four years' conflict. His bravery in battle was unquestioned and rewarded by substantial recognition since the "days of '65." He was at Cumberland Gap; in the struggles around Vicksburg, lasting for six months, and forty-seven days in the trenches there; at Baker's creek and the bridge across Big Black river; in the skirmishes on the memorable retreat from Dalton to Resaca, including heavy onsets, in which Judge Calhoun commanded four companies, and the battle of Rocky Face, and at Resaca, where he fought two days continuously and was severely wounded. When recovered, and with the intention of rejoining his command, as soon as his injuries permitted a long journey, he returned to Atlanta, and resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected to represent Fulton county in the state legislature, and served during the sessions of 1873-74, and 1875-76, being re-elected after the expiration of the first term. In the first session he was appointed on the following committees: General judiciary, corporations and finance; in the second serving two years. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Atlanta, serving two years, when a high rate of interest was being paid. He finished this at 6 per cent. during his administration, and also improved the sanitary and street paving systems. From 1889 until 1894 he was president of the Confederate Veterans' association of Fulton county. When elected the membership numbered only twelve or fifteen, but when he retired it has increased to 700, and greater interest was manifested in the organization. Judge Calhoun is a master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Georgia battalion in 1890, resigning after a service of three years. In September, 1887, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Oliver, a native of South Carolina. To this union have been given six children: James M., of Ennis, Tex.; Emma C., wife of S. N. Connally, of Atlanta; Mamie Lowndes; William Dabney; Lowndes, an attorney of Atlanta; and Nettie A. One of his brothers, James T., served throughout the war as a private in his company. His father was James M. Calhoun, a native of Calhoun in Decatur, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he came to Atlanta, resumed practice, and died in 1875. In the Creek war of 1836 he commanded a cavalry company, and subsequently served in both branches of the legislature, and was mayor of Atlanta in 1862-3-4 and 5. Judge Calhoun's mother was Emma Eliza Dabney, daughter of Anderson W. Dabney, a native of Virginia, and a resident of Georgia. They were blessed with six children. Judge Calhoun was elected ordinary of Fulton county in 1881, and has been re-elected, without opposition, ever since. We might say his career is without a flaw. He is highly respected as a citizen, a lawyer and an honorable gentleman.

MILTON A. CANDLER. One of the leading members of the Georgia bar, and a man who has frequently been honored by the people of the state is Thos. Milton A. Candler. Mr. Candler is a native of Campbell county, where he was born Jan. 11, 1837, but his boyhood days were spent in the neighboring county of Carroll. Here the subject of this sketch received his primary education, and remained until reaching the years of mature manhood. In 1852 he became a student at Franklin college, where he received the degree of A. B., in 1854. Being an excellent debater and of intellectual employment, having received a great stimulus from his literary course at the university, and especially his debating society, the young student resolved to enter the legal profession. Accordingly, soon after graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Warren Aikin, at Cassville, Ga. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in Flielens county in 1856, launching out into the practice of law at Cassville. In 1857 he located at Decatur, Ga., a small town about six miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia railroad. Here he remained in the peaceable enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice until the spring of 1862, when the martial spirit prevailed over the demands of his profession and he entered the Confederate army as captain of Company A, Tenth Georgia state guard. He continued in the service until the spring of 1864. Mr. Candler, by reason of his strong inherent love of politics, has frequently been forced into the political forum, and numerous honors, in the midst of the democratic party, have rewarded his aspirations. During the years of 1861-62-63 he occupied a seat in the Georgia legislature at Milledgeville. He was also a member of the convention that met at the state capital in the fall of 1865. From 1868 to 1872 he occupied a seat in the state senate. Two years later he was elected to the forty-fourth congress as a representative, notably the committee on private land claims and elections. Mr. Candler was recognized as one of the ablest speakers on the floor of congress. In 1876 he was re-elected to the forty-fifth congress, and continued in that body was equally as brilliant and patriotic. Returning home from Washington at the close of his second term, Mr. Candler devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He had located his office in Atlanta in 1867, though he still resided in Decatur. Many important cases were voluntarily brought to Mr. Candler on his resumption of the active practice, and his reputation as an advocate daily increased, and with the repeated announcements of his victories in the courts, Mr. Candler has few equals at the Georgia bar. His eloquence is still as fervid and impassioned as when his boyish face first appeared on the stump in Georgia. In 1893, though not a candidate, Mr. Candler was chosen to represent his home county (De Kalb) in the state legislature. Mr. Candler has never connected himself with any secret organization, but is an influential member, and for several years has been a leading elder in the Decatur Presbyterian church. In 1857 Mr. Candler was married to Miss Eliza C. Murphy, the daughter of the late Hon. Charles Murphy, a Georgia state legislator, congressman, and a delegate to the secession convention, who died on the day that body convened. Mr. Candler has five living children: Charles M., who has been a member of the state legislature, and is now connected with the George W. Kerns as special agent of the United States land service; Florence, wife of C. A. Towles, of Decatur; Claude and Ruth, unmarried. The father of Mr. Candler, who was a native Georgian, served for several terms in the state legislature before and after the war. His name was Samuel C. Candler, and during the greater part of his life he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits and farming. He was

a man of superior intelligence, who carefully observed the times, and believed in giving his children a good education as far as his means could afford. He was a man of commanding influence in his community and his death—which occurred in 1873 at the age of sixty-four years—was deeply deplored.

COL. JOHN SLAUGHTER Candler, of Atlanta, Ga., ranking colonel of the Georgia state troops, and the solicitor-general of the Stone Mountain circuit, was born in Carroll county, Ga., Oct. 22, 1801, being the youngest child of Samuel Charles and Martha B. (Beall) Candler. Hon. Samuel Charles Candler was born in Columbia county, Ga., on Dec. 6, 1809. His father was Daniel Candler, who married Sarah Slaughter, by whom he was the father of seven children, viz.: William Love, Elizabeth Anthony, John Kingston, Frances Mary, Samuel Charles, Daniel Gill, and Ezekiel Slaughter. Daniel Candler, paternal grandfather of John Slaughter Candler, was the youngest of William Candler's children. He was only ten years old when his father, William Candler, died. Of the early history of William Candler, family tradition gives but little information. There are, however, scraps of recorded history, scattered here and there, which taken together and interpreted, the one in the light of the others, enable us to arrive with reasonable accuracy at a correct conclusion as to his origin and ancestry. There is now in the possession of the Candler family a manuscript, written sixty years ago in his family Bible by Rev. Ignatius A. Few, D. D., LL. D. (the first president of Emory college, at Oxford, Ga.), which manuscript may be relied on for correctness as far as it goes, for its author, Dr. Few, was born a hundred years ago; lived, in point of time, near to his grandfather; was a man of profound learning and piety; and came fully up to Cicero's definition of a good historian, "a man too brave to tell a lie and brave enough to tell the truth." The manuscript says: "William Candler was probably born in Ireland; his parents certainly were." He held the rank of colonel in the American army during the war of the revolution, and died and was buried in Columbia county, Ga., in 1790, four miles east of Mount Carmel." Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., secretary of the State Historical society of Wisconsin, says: "Major William Candler, who, with Capts. Carr and Johnson, commanded the small party of Georgians at the battle of Kings mountain, was born of English parents in Dublin, Ireland, in 1728, and was brought to North Carolina when a mere child. He married, in 1761, Elizabeth Anthony, and the next year migrated to Georgia. In 1771 he was 2d deputy surveyor. During the war he served under Col. Clarke, was in the attack on Augusta, at Kings mountain and Blackstocks, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was a member of the legislature in 1784-5; was appointed a judge, and died at his seat in Columbia county, in 1789, at the age of fifty-one years, leaving several children, his oldest son, Henry, having served in the army with him." These two accounts from sources so far apart in point of time and distance agree substantially as to the main facts. Col. William Candler was, as Draper says, in the siege of Augusta, and in all the other affairs in upper Georgia, and those in which Sumter was engaged in his campaign in South Carolina, in 1780. With the return of peace and the establishment of the independence of the colonies, the Canders returned to their devastated homes in Columbia county, on Little river. William Candler and William and Benjamin Few were named in the act of the royal legislature of Georgia, in 1780, proscribing certain prominent rebels in that colony who were especially obnoxious to the crown, and disqualifying them from holding office, from sitting on juries, and even from testifying as witnesses in the courts; but this ostracism continued for only a short time. The patriots soon recovered possession of the state, and these ostracized rebels, in their turn, passed laws confiscating the property of those who had mustered under the flag of the

causes of their country, and making the name of tory so odious that to-day, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, is a stench in the nostrils of the great-grandchildren of the heroes of Savannah, Augusta, Kings mountain, Cowpens, and the numerous other less noted fields on which they shed their blood in defense of the liberties of Georgia that met in that state under the constitution after the close of the war of the revolution. Subsequently he became a judge of the Columbia county, then known to the judiciary of that state, and died at his seat in the highest court of the state, in 1780. He married, in 1760, Elizabeth Anthony, who was the eldest of a numerous German-Italian and her mother a Clark. She was the eldest of a numerous family, and one of her nephews was governor of Kentucky. William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony, had children: Mary, Henry, Talby, William, Charles, Elizabeth, John Kingston, Amelia, Joseph, Mark Anthony and Daniel. We will now proceed to speak more at length of Daniel, the youngest of the children of William Candler, as he was the progenitor of most of the Canders who still live in Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. He was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1779. Samuel Slaughter came with his brother, Reuben, from Virginia to Georgia, prior to the war of the revolution, and Daniel Candler was married to his daughter, Sarah Slaughter. Samuel Slaughter was a very successful planter of Habersham county, Ga., and both he and his brother were ardent patriots and both served in the armies of the colonies during the war of the revolution. Both reared large families, and their descendants are to be found scattered all over the south, especially in Georgia. Daniel Candler died in Columbia county, Ga., in September, 1846. Cut off at that period of life before which few men ever accomplish much, his life was devoid of special incident. He and his wife, Sarah Slaughter, had seven children, viz.: William Love Candler, born in Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1801. He married Martha Moore in Upson county, Ga., about 1824. He died in 1861. He married Martha Moore in Upson county, Ga., in 1808. He had eight children, and was buried in Bienville parish, Louisiana, in 1863. She was twice married, first to Owen H. Myrick, by whom she bore a son, and after his death to Corley, by whom she had five children. She died in Bienville parish, Louisiana, Dec. 20, 1852. All of her children in life reside in Louisiana except the Rev. Daniel C. Myrick, who has been for many years a leading Methodist minister. John Kingston Candler was born in Columbia county, Ga., in his twenty-second year. He reared a numerous family in Baldwin county, Ga., in his twenty-second year. He is a substantial farmer, unostentatious and unambitious. He still lives in Bienville parish, La., and is sixty-one years old. Frances Emily Candler was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1806. She was married in her eighteenth year to Wilson Simpson, a native of Tennessee, by whom she was the mother of ten children, some of whom reside in western Texas and others in Louisiana. She died near the Brazos river, in western Texas, about 1866. Hon. Samuel Charles Candler, father of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Dec. 6, 1809. At the age of twenty-four he married Martha B. Beall, a niece of Gen. William Beall, for a noble B. Beall, of Cherokee county, Ga., a niece of Gen. William Beall, for a long time prominent in the history of Western Georgia. Samuel Charles Candler represented at different times in the legislature of Western Georgia, in which he spent most of his life. He was also, for two terms, a member of the state senate. In his earlier life he was a merchant, and later, devoted much of his time to politics. He was a member of the convention which met at Charleston, S. C., was an ardent supporter of Douglas, and, together with Absalom H. Chappell, of Muscogee;

Hiram Warner, of Meriwether, and James L. Seward, of Thomas, was burned in effigy at Macon, Ga., by the supporters of Breckinridge and the other presidential candidates for having refused to withdraw from that convention. He was also very prominent in Masonic circles, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Florida in 1836. He died on Nov. 13, 1873, but his widow is still living and resides hereafter. Daniel Gill Candler was born in Columbia county, Ga., Feb. 22, 1812, was a lawyer and at one time a judge, served in two Indian wars, in the army of the United States, and was the captain commanding the famous Banks county guards, that city Oct. 17, 1887. He left twelve children, the eldest being Hon. Allen Daniel Candler, who was a colonel in the army of the Confederate state, for five years a state representative in the Georgia legislature, for two years a senator in the same body, his second term as secretary of state for the state of Georgia, and is now serving Candler, youngest of the children of Col. William Candler and his wife, Sarah Williams, a native of Tennessee, in Coweta county, Ga., Aug. 5, 1815, married Miss Jane Williams, in Columbia county, Ga., Aug. 19, 1839, and died in 1859. He was sheriff of Carroll county, Ga., when late, and, in 1851, was elected controller-general of Georgia, the Georgia legislature. The foregoing are the lineal descendants of Daniel, the youngest of the children of Col. William Candler, of the American revolution of 1776. The descendants of his brothers are not so numerous. They live in the counties of Columbia, Talbot and Muscogee, in Georgia, and in the state of Alabama; some of them probably live in other states. Having thus traced the history of William Candler, of Richmond county, Ga., and his descendants from his first appearance, B. (Beall) Candler, of whom there were eleven, viz.: The Hon. Milton A. Candler, represented his county several times in the state house of representatives, has district in two constitutional conventions and once in the state senate, and his son, Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Charles Murphy, at one time a member of the congress from Georgia. They have several children, most of whom are living, and legislation of Georgia during the session of 1886-90; Ezekiel S. Candler, a lawyer and Baptist minister, of Mississippi; he married Miss Julia Bevel, of Hamilton county, Fla. They have several children, of whom the eldest, E. J. Watt Harris, Jr., is a prominent lawyer of Iuka, Miss.; Julia Florence, wife of J. Watt Harris, Jr., and died soon after the death of his father; Sarah Jane, who was much afflicted from youth, is in business in Atlanta, Ga.; she has several children, married J. J. Willard, roll Co., Ga.; he is a merchant, and married a daughter of Dr. Slaughter, of that county, by whom he has several children, Elizabeth Frances, who married H. H. Dobbs; she has several children; Asa Griggs Candler, a very prominent druggist

of Atlanta, Ga.; he married Miss Howard, daughter of his former partner in business, by whom he has several children; he is now president of the Georgia Sunday-school association, and is exceedingly prominent in the lay service of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; Samuel Charles Candler, a merchant of Carroll Co., Ga.; he married a Miss Bevel of the state of Florida; the Rev. Warren Alkin Candler, D. D., of Oxford, Ga., of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in these Memoirs; he is president of Emory college, of which his second cousin, Rev. Ignatius A. Few, LL. D., was the first president more than half a century ago; he was a doctor of divinity at least thirty years of age, and is probably the youngest man in the service of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, who has ever been prominently mentioned in connection with the highest office in the gift of that denomination, that of a bishop; Col. John Slaughter Candler, whose name heads this article, is the ranking colonel of the Georgia state troops; he resided in Carroll county until thirteen years of age, receiving his earlier education in the rural schools of that county, and at Cartersville, Ga., under the tuition of his sister, Mrs. Florence Harris. November, 1876, he entered the boys' high school, at Atlanta, Ga., and was graduated therefrom in June of the following year; attended Emory college, at Oxford, Ga., for three years and was graduated from that institution, with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1880. He had studied law while not engaged in his school duties and was admitted to the practice at Decatur, Ga., but removed soon thereafter to Atlanta, Ga., and since pursued his profession at that city. In 1883 he was admitted to practice in the state supreme court, and in 1884 he was admitted to the United States supreme court. On Nov. 26, 1887, Mr. Candler was appointed by Gov. John B. Gordon solicitor-general of the Stone Mountain circuit, to fill an unexpired term, and in the full term of four years, and in November, 1892, re-elected, without opposition, by the same body. His recognition by the state's executive dates back, however, to 1882, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on Gen. McDaniel until the office of judge-advocate general was created by act of the legislature. He was then appointed to that important post by Gov. Henry D. McDaniel, re-appointed to that place by Gov. John B. Gordon, and again held it four years under the administration of Gov. William J. Northen, resigning in 1893 to accept the command of the Fifth regiment of infantry, Georgia Volunteers, of which regiment he is colonel at the present time. In December, 1894, Col. Candler was appointed on the commission organized for the purpose of codifying the military laws of Georgia, and is chairman of that commission. Probably no organization and equipment of the militia as has Col. Candler. He has ever been a champion of the establishment of an annual encampment of the state forces, for the twofold purpose of perfecting those forces in the battalion and regimental drills and in the natural companionship in arms arising from such annual association. He has repeatedly appeared before the finance committee of the state legislature in his efforts, probably, that several measures looking to those annual encampments have been carried through the legislature. Col. Candler is prominent in the legislative body, being elected a member of the state democratic executive committee from the fifth congressional district in 1884, and upon the assembling of that body, was made secretary of the committee; and is now a member of that committee from the fifth congressional district. He has acted at various times as chairman of

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

E. P. CHAMBERLIN. Among the enterprising and successful business men of Atlanta who shared the vicissitudes of her early misfortunes directly after the war to enjoy, in a well-bestowed measure, her subsequent prosperity, is Mr. E. P. Chamberlin. Mr. Edward Payson Chamberlin was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in the little village of Parishville, on Sept. 16, 1834. His parents, on both sides, were of English descent, and coming to America during the revolutionary struggle. His mother was a near relative of the famous patriot, Ethan Allen, who made perhaps the most romantic record of any soldier in the American revolution. The death of Mr. Chamberlin's father occurring in 1836, at which time the subject of this sketch was only four years of age, he was left dependent upon a widowed mother who had five fatherless children to support. At the age of seven the young lad was bound out to a farmer in the neighborhood, and remained with him, doing the rough work of the plantation, and living on intimate terms with adversity until reaching his seventeenth year. During the period of his service he was permitted to attend school for a few months in each year, mind, however, and one that was quick to receive impressions. Possessed of a bright valuable lessons by observation, and these increased as his opportunities extended. Having relatives in this state, young Chamberlin turned his face toward Georgia in 1849, and came to Stewart county, locating in the little town of Lumpkin. He commenced to clerk for his cousin, Mr. E. E. Rawson, receiving the meager sum of \$150 for his services the first year. Five years later, by reason of his diligent application and faithful devotion to his business, he had not only mastered the details of the establishment, but was offered a partnership in the firm, which was far beyond his years, and Mr. Rawson realized that he had made a good investment by taking the young financier into his employ. A year after this combination was formed, however, the partnership in the general merchandise of this partnership, and Mr. Boynton, who entered the Confederacy, was subsequently killed at the battle of Antietam. Being of a delicate constitution, Mr. Chamberlin remained in Lumpkin, taking care of the widows and children, and rendering valuable aid to the Confederacy. During the last six months of the war he acted as agent for the government in purchasing supplies for the

southern army. At the end of the war Mr. Chamberlin, in winding up the affairs of his old business, found that his firm was indebted to New York merchants to the sum of \$18,500. He determined to pay this debt in spite of the fact that he had lost nearly all his merchandise by the war. Having saved a hundred and thirty bales of cotton, he started to New York for the purpose of disposing of it, and there found to his intense satisfaction that cotton had risen from twenty cents a pound in Georgia to sixty cents a pound in New York. He was enabled therefore to cancel the debt with only half the cotton, and returned home with the proceeds of the other half in his pocket. He subsequently embarked in the cotton business and became one of the largest shippers in the state. Mr. Chamberlin began his career as a merchant in Atlanta in July, 1866. The city was then beginning to emerge from the smoke and ashes wrought by the annihilating torch of Gen. Sherman. He purchased a home on Washington street and rented a store on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, organized the firm of Chamberlin, Cole & Boynton, the latter member of the firm being a younger brother of his former partner. The dimensions of the store were only 25x100 feet, and they commenced business on a small scale. The establishment grew, however, and after the expiration of two years Mr. Cole withdrew. Subsequently, in 1870, Mr. H. S. Johnson was taken into the business under the firm name of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. The firm remained unchanged until 1884, when Mr. Boynton retired, and Mr. E. R. Du Bose was admitted, changing the style of the firm to that of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. In 1878, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly advancing trade, the building was enlarged to double its former capacity, and again in 1886 the present commodious building was erected, and stands to-day as one of the finest mercantile emporiums in the south. It is only due to Mr. Chamberlin to say that the growth of the establishment is largely due to his strict business integrity and to his shrewd financial sagacity. For two years Mr. Chamberlin represented his ward in the city council, serving as chairman of the committee on sewerage. It was during his administration that the present excellent system was inaugurated. Mr. Chamberlin was a director in the first cotton factory ever started in Atlanta, and was a director and promoter of the first cotton exposition in 1881. When elected a director of this exposition he was lying upon a bed of sickness in the state of Wisconsin. He hurried home, and at the second meeting of the board asked if it was the intention of the directors to limit the exposition to cotton, cotton fabrics and cotton machinery. On being informed that it was he very promptly refused to serve on the board unless it was made more general in its character, propounding failure to the enterprise if this was not done. Such was the strength and fervor of his argument that his views were adopted by the board and the result has become a matter of history. Mr. Chamberlin, by reason of his progressive ideas, was made a director in the Piedmont exposition of 1887, and is now a member of the board of the Cotton States and International exposition, the most stupendous enterprise ever started on southern soil. On the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce in 1887, Mr. Chamberlin became one of the most active members of that body. The site of the present building was secured mainly through his efforts as chairman of the committee on location. As an evidence of Mr. Chamberlin's patriotic sense of duty, he had purchased the lot on Marietta street on which the custom house now stands for his own private use, but very promptly transferred it to the city as a suitable location for a government building. For a number of years Mr. Chamberlin has been a steward of Trinity Methodist church, and has actively identified himself with the religious and moral reformation. His influence has always been on the side of morality and good order

and he has always been a loyal and helpful friend to the young men of the city. As a director on the board of the Young Men's Christian association he has demonstrated a profound interest in their behalf. To the young men in his employ his manner is that of a chivalrous Christian gentleman. His ear is always open to their petitions, and his hands are always ready to serve them. Perseverance and faithful attention to business never fail to receive due recognition from him, and by all the men in his employ he is held in grateful and affectionate esteem. Mr. Chamberlin has one brother, Augustus Y., who lives in San Jose, Cal., and one sister, Clara, who is the widow of Lewis E. Hudson, of Whitewater, Wis. For several years Mr. Chamberlin has been a trustee of Emory college. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the masonic fraternity and belongs to the Capitol City club, and also to the Commercial club. He was married in 1857 to Miss Levis Catchings, daughter of Dr. Seymour Catchings, of Lumpkin, Ga. Five children were born to them, only two of whom are now living, a son and daughter, E. P. Jr., and Eva G. In his home life Mr. Chamberlin is kind and affectionate. He is fond of the domestic pleasures of his own fireside and prefers them to the more popular amusements of the world. His career in all its phases is full of encouragement and inspiration to young men, crowning the successful enterprises of the merchant with the more ennobling spirit of the ideal citizen.

DR. JULIUS ARTHUR CHILDS. One of Atlanta's most famous physicians, was born on a farm belonging to his father in Mitchell county, N. C., Aug. 13, 1858, and resided there until he was seventeen, attending the schools of the county. In 1875 he went to Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a mercantile position with a cousin, in which capacity he was occupied until 1881, when he went to Chester, October, 1885, he entered the medical college of South Carolina at Charleston, in graduating therefrom in March, 1888. Immediately after graduating he entered the Charleston city hospital and remained there one year. He then located in Greenville, S. C., for a short time; but in October removed to Atlanta, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Childs is a member of the medical society articles to the leading medical journals of the country and holds the chair of venereal and skin diseases in the Atlanta polytechnic. Dr. Childs was married January, 1892, to Susan, daughter of the late Daniel Pittman, for many years ordinary of Fulton county. He is a respected member of the Methodist church and highly esteemed in social circles as well as in the business world. He is of northern extraction, his father having been born in Massachusetts, where he died at the age of seventy-seven. Dr. Childs' mother, Delia Osborn, was born in New York, the daughter of Obadiah Osborn, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and who, when he died, was one hundred and three years of age.

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

body. The Clarke family is of English extraction, the ancestors of Judge Marshall Clarke coming to this country in the early days of the colonial life. The boyhood of Judge Clarke was spent in Stewart county. In this connection it may be observed that many of the best families of the state were identified with that section of Georgia. Here the subject of this sketch remained until 1855, when he became a student at Mercer university, one of the finest educational institutions of the south, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination, and then located at Pembroke, Ga. He applied himself with diligence to his collegiate studies and maintained that earnestness of truth that has since characterized his legal investigations and made him one of the foremost members of the Georgia bar. Graduating with distinction from Mercer university in 1858 he returned to Lumpkin, Ga., and immediately began the study of law in his father's home, he having then retired from the practice. After some months of preparation, under the advice and direction of his father, he was admitted to the bar. His father removed to Atlanta in April, 1860, and Mr. Clarke being then yet under age, was confined to his home. He settled in that city, being somewhat scholarly in his tastes and having no natural fondness for the contests of the courtroom he decided to establish there a school for boys. That he might be the better qualified for this undertaking he determined to reach a year and then spend a year in Europe in the study of the modern languages. He accordingly took charge in January, 1861, of a school in Hamilton, Harris Co., Ga. Having taught there ten months he returned to Atlanta. The country being then involved in war he abandoned the purpose of going abroad. In the early spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private in Company H of the Fifty-sixth Georgia regiment. He was subsequently attached to Gen. Tom Taylor's staff as private secretary, and served in that capacity for several months. In December, 1863, Mr. Clarke's health being entirely broken down by the hardships and exposures incident to the Kentucky campaign through which he had just passed, he came to Atlanta under the direction of a physician of his regiment, and there he remained until his death by extreme illness for three months. On recovering he was offered and accepted an appointment in the office of Gen. Ira R. Foster, then the quartermaster-general of the state of Georgia, and continued to discharge the duties of such appointment till he was closed. After the departure of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta only a few buildings remained standing, but the people lost no time in rebuilding their wasted homes. Mr. Clarke was among the first to cast his lot with the struggling young city, then emerging from the ruins. He now resolved to devote his life to the practice of his profession and opened an office for the purpose in March, 1866. Diligence and perseverance soon brought his talents into recognition, and influential clients began to avail themselves of his professional services. He remained in the active practice until January, 1885, when he was appointed to the pulchescence of the city court of Atlanta. The honor was all the more appreciated because it came unsought and unlooked for. He held this position for eleven months and, after the expiration of this time, he was appointed to the bench of the Atlanta circuit. This position he held from Dec. 1, 1885, to Sept. 15, 1893. At the time of his resignation he had still three years and a half before him, having not entered upon a new term. The resignation of Judge Clarke was very reluctantly accepted by Gov. Northen, and many sincere expressions of regret proceeded from the members of the Atlanta bar. Judge Clarke's administration of justice was characterized by a fearless discharge of duty and a blind disregard of person. His legal decisions were rendered in a clear and comprehensive style, and never without careful research and deliberation. His legal intuitions served him as splendid aids in the determination of all issues, and his grasp of the real merits

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

REV. DR. THOMAS PARMELEE CLEVELAND, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Atlanta, was born in Washington, Ga., Nov. 19, 1837. He received his early instruction and training at the place of his nativity. He afterward entered the college at Columbia, S. C., remaining there, however, only a few months, and in 1856 went to the famous educational institution at Princeton, N. J., applied himself sedulously to the appointed tasks, and graduated in 1858. Immediately afterward he returned to Georgia, established a small school which he conducted a short time, and then was elected principal of the academy in Washington, Ga., holding this place for one year. Dr. Cleveland now feeling called on to become a minister of the gospel, gave up teaching and decided to enter at once upon preparation for the gospel ministry. He studied at the theological school in Columbia, S. C., for eighteen months, but his mental labors were interrupted by the clamors of secession and disunion. In 1862 his heart, then aflame with the same loyalty that now characterizes his personality, he entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Tenth Georgia regiment, Semmes' brigade, as a private soldier, and remained in this humble station until he secured his parole at Appomattox court house, Va. He was on detached duty with the commissary of the brigade, and later with the quartermaster of the brigade. During the last year of the war the clerk of the adjutant having deserted, he was appointed his successor, and remained in this position

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

ANDREW J. COBB, son of Howell Cobb, was born in Athens, Ga., April 12, 1857. He was brought up and educated in that city, receiving the degree of A. B. at the university there in 1876, and graduating from the law department a year later with the degree of B. L. Aug. 12, 1877, he was admitted to the bar in Athens by Judge George D. Rice, and at once opened an office there, becoming a partnership with Capt. A. S. Erwin, which continued until 1879, when Capt. Erwin was elected judge of the superior court of the western circuit. Mr. Cobb then practiced his profession alone until 1891, when he re-entered partnership with Judge Erwin. In 1893 he moved to Atlanta, Cobb & Woolley. Judge Erwin was added to the firm, which is now Erwin, Cobb & Woolley. Judge Erwin resides in Athens and represents the firm there. Mr. Cobb was city attorney of Athens, Ga., 1887 to 1891, president of the Athens board of education in 1888, and trustee for the city of Athens of the state university during the years 1889, 1892 and 1893. He was professor of law in the state university from March, 1884, to June, 1893, and is now lecturer on constitutional law, pleadings and contracts in that institution. He is also dean of the Atlanta law school and lecturer on constitutional law, equity and wills. Mr. Cobb is a member and deacon of the Baptist church. He was married March 3, 1880, to Miss Starkie Campbell, daughter of Col. Jesse M. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Griffin, Ga., and they have five children, three boys and two girls. Mr. Cobb is a democrat, but has never taken a very active part in politics. In 1894 he was prominently mentioned for associate justice of the supreme court at the event that the constitutional amendment increasing the number of judges should be adopted.

CHARLES A. COLLIER is the son of John Collier, descended from the sturdy pioneers of North Georgia, who fought his way to fame through the many obstacles that cluster about an inexperienced country lawyer, but dauntless perseverance has never yet met defeat. In the spirit of this adage he labored and Atlanta when a young man, and there Charles A. was born July 19, 1848. His father was liberal in his education and placed before his aspiring ambition the employment in mental development. These were readily grasped and being admitted to the bar, he gave promise of a brilliant future, and seemed fit to grace any profession or occupation, for his talents were varied and developed. Mr. Collier was married Jan. 7, 1875, to the daughter of the late William A. Rawson. This formed an epoch in his life, for this queenly woman, of charming personality and refinement, shed an inspiration on his work, and from that shrinks from notoriety. He has never sought political office, and yet on more than one occasion the people have demanded his services. He was elected alderman by a large majority, served as mayor pro tem., and chairman of the finance committee of the council. He was also chairman of the democratic executive firmness of character and general executive ability were thoroughly tested. He is president of the Gate City Gas Light company, of the Refrigerating Constructive Georgia. Among the many enterprises in Atlanta's history that have given of valuable impetus to her growth and prosperity, was the Piedmont exposition. This was suggested only two days before the gates were opened and the feasibility of its plan considered. Mr. Collier was elected president, and by untiring energy of the directors completed this weighty and onerous task, with the assistance made of it the greatest attraction the south has ever offered to her neighbors. Mr. Collier's very superior executive and administrative ability caused him to be chosen president of the Cotton States and International exposition, when a and the absolute confidence and lofty admiration of his fellow-citizens the success of this worthy attempt in displaying southern products and genius is assured. His administration so far has been magnificent. Mr. Collier is a power in the time to the pursuit of literature, science and art, with a cultured intellect, a charitable heart and a gift for extensive enterprise. He is a cogent factor in the promotion of Atlanta's interests.

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

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

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

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

GEN. PHILIP COOK, deceased secretary of the state of Georgia, was born July 30, 1817, on the farm belonging to his father, Philip Cook, in Twiggs county, Ga., where he resided until he gained his majority, his father dying there three years later. Gen. Cook attended the "old field" schools of Twiggs county until he was fifteen years old, when he went to a noted school at Jeffersonville taught by Milton Wilder, a Massachusetts man. He then went to Forsyth, Monroe Co., Ga., to school for a year or so, and in 1836, at the age of nineteen ran away from this school, enlisted at Forsyth in Capt. W. A. Black's company—one of five companies raised for the Seminole war. He was mustered into service at Pocolata, Fla., and served three months as a private, in which capacity he enlisted, and was one of Gen. W. A. Scott's command which rescued Gen. Gaines, who was surrounded by the Seminoles. He was mustered out in 1836 and returned home, going from there to Oglethorpe university at Midway, Baldwin Co., Ga., where he remained three years and then went to Cartersville, Va., going from Macon, Ga., by stage—the journey taking a week's time, and costing about \$75. He attended the university of Virginia until 1841, when he returned to his home on account of his father's death. Leaving his brother, John R. Cook, on the old homestead he soon after began the practice of law in Forsyth, Ga., in partnership with Zachariah Harman, then solicitor general of Flint circuit. This partnership continued about three years, when Gen. Cook sold out and moved to Sumter county, Ga., where his health being poor, he bought a farm, lived there from 1846 to 1850. The Southwestern railroad being then completed from Macon to Oglethorpe, and the prospects for a good town at the latter point being promising, he removed to Oglethorpe and commenced the practice of his profession, forming a year later a partnership with Col. T. W. Montfort, which continued about six or seven years, when it was dissolved. Gen. Cook remained in Oglethorpe until the war broke out, and, responding, 1861, responded to the call of Gen. Joseph E. Brown for troops. Being an honorary member of the Macon county volunteers

he went with them, which with nineteen other companies was mustered into service by Gen. Brown at Augusta, Ga., May, 1861. These twenty companies were ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., and soon after, this company was assigned to the fourth Georgia infantry, Private Cook being appointed adjutant of the regiment and serving as such until after the seven days' fight around Richmond; when upon the unanimous recommendation of the regiment's officers he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Georgia. He was shortly afterward commissioned colonel, serving in that capacity until the death of Gen. George Doles at Cold Harbor, and then on the recommendation of Gen. R. E. Rhodes and Gen. Jubal A. Early he was promoted to be brigadier-general in June, 1864, and served as such until the war closed. Gen. Cook was in the battles of Malvern Hill, where he was badly hurt by the fragments of a shell; at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the leg by a minie ball and was laid up three months, part of the time at the hospital in Richmond, Va., and the rest at his home. Upon his recovery he rejoined his command at Orange Court House, Va., and next saw service at Winchester in two battles under Early, and at Harper's Ferry, skirmishing from Staunton to Williamsport, Va., almost every day. After being in battle with Early at Cedar Creek he went down to Petersburg where he was wounded in his right elbow and captured, lying in the Petersburg hospital July 30, 1865. Upon his recovery, Gen. Cook returned to Oglethorpe, Ga., and resumed the practice of law. From there he removed to Americus, Ga., in 1870 and practiced his profession at that point for ten years. In the latter part of 1870 he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles F. Crisp, now speaker of the United States house of representatives, which partnership continued until Mr. Crisp was elected to the bench, when his place was filled by Col. B. P. Hollis, this partnership continuing until 1880, in which year Gen. Cook sold his library, gave up the practice of law and retired to his farm. Gen. Cook's first political office was that of state senator, to which position he was elected from Macon county, Ga., in 1850, serving for two years. In 1863, while at home recovering from wounds received at Chancellorsville he was elected to the state senate from the thirteenth district, which comprised the counties of Macon, Jones and Schley. He served in the senate of 1863 for forty days and then rejoined his command as its colonel, returning and serving in the session of 1864, again rejoining his command after adjournment. In 1882, while on his farm in Lee county, Ga., he was appointed by Gov. McDaniel one of five commissioners to erect the present state capital which was completed in 1889. The appropriation for the construction of the state house was \$1,000,000. Out of this \$200,000 was paid for a portion of the site and when the building was completed the commissioners covered back into the treasury \$118,500. Gen. Cook then returned to his farm, where he remained until February, 1890, when he was appointed secretary of state by Gov. John B. Gordon to fill the unexpired term of Maj. M. C. Rutland, whose death vacated the office. October, 1890, Gen. Cook was elected to the same office and re-elected October, 1892. He was elected to the thirty-seventh congress from the third district and was returned three times, his last term expiring in 1882, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles F. Crisp. Gen. Cook was married in 1842 to Sarah G., daughter of Henry H. Lumpkin (brother of Geo. Lumpkin), of Monroe county. She died in 1860, leaving three children, of whom two survive. Lucy, wife of W. L. Peel, of Atlanta, and Philip Cook, Jr., now on the old home farm in Lee county. Gen. Cook's father was Philip Cook, son of John Cook, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., and was a farmer all his life. Philip Cook, Sr., was born in 1775 and in his early youth came to Georgia

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with his parents from South Carolina. He was also a farmer and was one of the first sheriffs of Baldwin county, Ga. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the governor to explore the Ocmulgee river. He served in the war of 1812, first as captain and afterward as major of the Eighteenth United States infantry, which rank he held at the close of that war. Soon afterward he resigned and settled on his plantation in Twiggs county, Ga., where he died in 1841. He married Martha, daughter of John Wooten, a native of South Carolina, and to this marriage were born five children, of whom Gen. Cook was one. His only brother, John R. Cook, entered the Confederate service in 1862 as assistant surgeon and served through the war. He died in 1896. Gen. Cook's grandfather, John Cook, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., afterward migrated to South Carolina, where he was married and after the revolutionary war came to Georgia, where he died in Hancock county. He was a soldier in that war, participating in the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain. Gen. Cook's great-grandfather was Henry Cook, who was probably the family's ancestor, who emigrated from Scotland with Cook, in spite of the hardship and perils he had endured, remained mentally and physically active to the day of his death; his judgment was mature and sound, and his kindness of heart well known to those who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

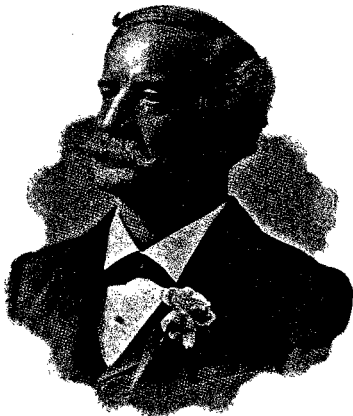
DR. HUNTER POPE COOPER, one of Atlanta's most competent physicians, was born May 16, 1860, in Atlanta. A year later he was taken by his parents to Washington, Ga., and there he lived until fourteen years of age. He attended the schools at Washington until 1873, when he was sent to Kirkwood, four miles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

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

MR. JOHN TYLER COOPER is one of Atlanta's most useful and honored citizens. An aristocrat in blood, having been reared in the purple, so to speak, Mr. Cooper is intensely democratic in his feelings and believes in giving to all men that show of deference and respect to which they are properly entitled. No citizen of Atlanta, in this regard, has ever surpassed the subject of this sketch in presenting to the rising generation the pattern of a dignified and gentle chivalry. The antecedents of Mr. Cooper deserve mention. His grandfather, Thomas A. Cooper, was born in Ireland, though of English stock. He came to America in early manhood and espoused the heart of Mary Fairie, a noted New York belle, who was the original Sophia Sparkle in Washington Irving's *Salmagundi*. He was one of the leading tragedians of that day and served as second to Peter in the latter's duel with Alexander Hamilton's son. This was prior to the Philadelphia custom house case. He was a man of singular talents and as an actor enjoyed a wide popularity. Mr. James Fairie Cooper, the tragedian's son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city. He graduated from the military school at West Point, and coming to Georgia a short while afterward, was employed in the construction of the Western & Atlantic railroad as civil engineer. At Cassville, Ga., on that road, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Spier, daughter of John Pittman Spier, a native of Virginia. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Georgia regiment during the late war, serving in that capacity for six months. He was then appointed tax-in-kind quartermaster, leading first at Marietta, Ga., and then at Columbus. After the war he returned to his profession as civil engineer and located in Atlanta. For two years he was the city engineer of Atlanta. Mr. Cooper died in 1869. His death was followed by that of his wife in 1875. His sister, Priscilla Cooper, married Robert Tyler, son of Presley Tyler, who was the lady of the White House until the marriage of President Tyler, which occurred during his term of office. A daughter was born to her while a resident of the White House as a result of this union. The subject of this sketch, Mr. John Tyler Cooper, was born in Marietta, Ga., on March 26, 1844. After a preliminary course of study in the primary schools of that place he entered the Georgia Military institute and in June, 1862, having attained his eighteenth year, he enlisted as a private in Company E, of the Ninth Georgia regiment, and was soon promoted by Maj. A. Leyden. He served in this capacity for a year, after which he was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant, ordnance sergeant and battalion quartermaster. At the close of the war he was on Maj. Leyden's staff. Mr. Cooper was in the two battles at Knoxville and the one fought at Star Fort, near that city; also in the hard fighting at Campbell's Station, Ringgold, and the two days' fight on the road to Chickamauga, and the terrific engagement which subsequently took place at Chickamauga. After the war Mr. Cooper rode from Lynchburg, Va., to Athens, Ga., on horseback, disposing of his animal for \$3.50 in Confederate money. Coming to Atlanta, he purchased at auction, with two or three

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

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



J. C. COURTNEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

winter he took a course in the hospitals at Philadelphia and the following summer (1885) came back to Atlanta and established the practice which he now enjoys. Dr. Crowe was in 1885 appointed lecturer to the Southern Medical college on physical diagnosis and diseases of children, which chair he held until 1891, when he was elected lecturer on abdominal surgery, which position he now holds. Prominent amongst his fellow practitioners, he is a member of the State Medical association, the Atlanta Society of Medicine, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association and is president of the Atlanta Obstetrical society. He is also a member of the Virginia State Medical association and the Academy of Medicine at Abingdon, Va. Equally a favorite in social circles, Dr. Crowe has affiliated with W. D. Luckie lodge No. 89, F. and A. M., and is past master of Liberty Hall lodge, of Liberty Hall, Va. He is likewise a member and attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and his name is enrolled in the lists of the National Scotch-Irish society. He was twice married; first to Miss Flora Theresa Thompson, in 1882, and they had one son, Samuel. His second wife was Mary Lyons, with whom he was united in 1886, and to this second marriage have been born three children: Flora Marie, Walter A. and Arthur L. Dr. Crowe's father is James Crowe, who was born in Washington county, Va., in 1821. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, priding himself on the individual excellence and breeding of his animals. He served during the war in defense of his state. He has been elected to many offices in the gift of the people, representing his district in the state legislature and his county as supervisor. He married Eliza A. Edmonson and they had three children, of whom Dr. W. A. Crowe is the youngest. The others are: Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Prunice, Friendship, Va., and Mattie J., wife of Rev. W. H. Price, Glade Springs, Va. James Crowe's father was also James Crowe, and was born either in Scotland or soon after his parents landed on American shores. They settled in Pennsylvania and James Crowe came in early manhood to Virginia, where he lived a prosperous life and died at a ripe age. Dr. Walter Andrew Crowe is well known in the journalistic branch of his profession, having contributed many widely read articles to the medical magazines and read many papers before the societies of which he is a member. Among his best works are the following: "The Treatment of Abortion and Some of the Complications Incident Thereto," which was read before the State Medical association in Columbus, Ga., May, 1892; "Some Important Considerations in the Management of Cases After Coeliotomy," which was read November, 1893, before the meeting of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association at New Orleans; "Cancer of the Uterus, the Remote Results of Operative Interference," which was read before the State Medical association, April, 1894, and a paper on "Treatment of Some of the Most Common Forms of Pileal Congestion in the Female," read before the meeting of the Georgia State Medical association, at Americus, 1893.

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

missioner to assist in establishing direct trade with the south. He soon discovered the great future of this country and resolved to make Georgia his permanent home. Since 1860 he has resided in Atlanta, and he has held to this day his position of consul. On arriving in Atlanta he had in his possession a small fortune, and believing in Atlanta's future growth to a metropolis, invested largely in real estate. After the war he sold to the Masons the site of the opera house on Marietta street, their intention being to erect a magnificent Masonic temple. But their plans failed when only half realized, and Mr. De Givé was compelled to purchase the half finished building, and out of it built Atlanta's first complete theater. Though popular with all classes of people, amongst whom he has lived over thirty-five years, he has never held office because he is not a naturalized citizen. In 1857, while yet a resident of Belgium, Mr. De Givé was united in marriage and has had seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and one, Paul, passed away in February, 1894, at the age of twenty-seven years, on the very verge of manhood. He was loved and admired by all, with an intellect to grasp and solve the weighty problems that beset mankind. His death was deeply deplored. The three other children are as follows: Louise, wife of Edward Horne, of Atlanta; Henry, a graduate of the Troy, N. Y., Polytechnic school, who is at present a civil engineer, and Julius, a graduate of the Georgia Technological school of Atlanta, and a mechanical engineer. Mr. De Givé has frequently been interested in large business enterprises and has demonstrated a capacity for financing that has placed him among the moneyed men of the city. He is a Roman Catholic by faith and a member of the Elks. Mr. De Givé has been continually honored by his sovereign, the king of Belgium. In 1880 the cross of the order of Leopold was bestowed on him, and lately the cross of the order of Merit-Civil was added to the first in recognition of his long and splendid service. The Grand theater, which ranks among the first in America for beauty and exquisite finish, is proudly spoken of by Atlantians and stands a monument to Mr. De Givé's pluck and energy and his exalted opinion of Atlanta's culture. He has the development of his city at heart.

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



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

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

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



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

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

purpose of the work, they succeeded in carrying the election favoring Atlanta for the permanent capital by a majority of over 40,000 votes. The only campaign fund, for postage and various incidental expenses of such a campaign was raised by his appeals to the people of Atlanta for individual subscriptions. This was perhaps the most important work he has ever done for Atlanta, the result being the permanent location and erection of the present magnificent state capitol building in that city. Capt. English retired from public service in 1879, for two years, when he was again called to renew his services to the city as mayor, in 1881-82. This was at a time when Atlanta was about to take her first long step to that status previously replete with renewed energy, life and industry in the splendid system of street and sewer improvements which he inaugurated to the present degree of excellency. He established the present fire department, changing from the old volunteer service to the paid service; consisting of the city real estate and fire apparatus of the volunteer department; purchasing of the three department houses, two on Broad and one on Washington street, which proved to be a splendid investment for the city; he established the present fire, signal and telegraph system. It was during his administration that the Georgia Pacific railroad was built, and to his personal efforts is due much of the credit for the successful culmination of the scheme to open up the great coal fields in Alabama advantageously to Atlanta. The city had subscribed and lost \$300,000 in their efforts to secure the building of that road. It had been graded only a few miles from the city when the movement failed, and the roadbed and charter company, no doubt for the purpose of destroying competition, and without any intention of building the road. Capt. English and Mr. Anthony Murphy went to and after twenty days of hard and persistent work succeeded in getting an option able, willing and did build it from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., and eventually to Greenville, Miss., passing through the great Alabama coal fields. The completion of that road has added very largely to the wealth and population of Atlanta, in one item alone, viz., the reduction on the price of coal which was formerly from \$4 to \$6 per ton for steam purposes, whereas now it can be purchased in any quantity at from \$1.05 to \$2.00 per ton. It was also during his administration that the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad was built, leading southwardly to Macon and northwardly to Rome. These two railroad properties have added many millions of dollars to Atlanta, and thousands of good citizens to her present population. The Cotton exposition of 1881 was a great boom to the city, infusing new life and prosperity to all the arteries of trade and commerce. As mayor of the city, he contributed his full share to the success of that ended, with the help of a few friends, he converted the old exposition buildings and grounds into an immense cotton manufactory, which is now one of the strongest manufacturing enterprises in that region of the south. He has always been enthusiastic in encouraging manufactories of every kind, believing it was the surest and safest foundation on which to build a city, thus furnishing abundant work. His work for the promotion of morality was striking and most noteworthy, and he is perhaps better known to-day for his achievements in breaking up gambling, which was rampant in Atlanta, than for any other specific work while

mayor. With his usual determination, he gave orders to the police department to invade every gambling house in the city, seize their implements, by force, if need be, take it to the public square and burn it. He prosecuted the lawless ones. They carried their cases to the supreme court, without avail, Mayor English's warfare on them being thoroughly approved of by all the tribunals. Speaking of his career as mayor, the Atlanta "Constitution," at the close of his term, Jan. 1, 1883, editorially remarked: "It is seldom that any officer retires from a trust so universally honored and esteemed as does Mayor English, this morning. Two years of his rule have been the most prosperous of the city ever knew—much of which is due to the fact that he has been the best mayor within her memory. In every sense his regime has been successful. He has put under control, at last, a lawless element that has heretofore defied city officials. He has restricted gambling to a few secret corners, if he has not driven it out altogether. In a financial sense, the result has been quite as happy. The English administration closes its year without having one dollar of debt or a single bill payable. It leaves a sinking fund of \$55,000, where it found only \$50,000 two years ago. It has reduced the bonded debt \$70,000. It has spent \$101,200 on permanent investments, such as \$33,000 on pumps, \$28,000 on fire department, and \$10,000 for a new school house. It has spent \$70,000 on streets, besides a levy of \$50,000 on citizens, against \$40,000 a year ago. It has maintained every department well. It may be claimed that Mayor English has had the two best years to work. We grant that, and claim for him that the man and the occasion met. He leaves office without a blot on his name or a stain on his record, and will have the confidence and affection of his people." In March, 1893, Capt. English was once more called to the public service by being elected a member of the board of police commissioners, without his solicitation or knowledge. Here he continued his good work, building up the morality of the city, and has continued to serve on that board up to the present time. The benefits of his work for the police department have been marked and considerable. He secured the present telegraph system, and was largely instrumental in securing the appropriation and building the present station house and police barracks. In October, 1893, he offered to resign from that board, but the mayor and general council petitioned him to remain in the work he had so long and faithfully pursued, and he consented. The good people of Atlanta will always appreciate his efforts to keep the police force out of local politics. If there is one thing that characterizes Capt. English as a useful citizen more than any other, it is his public-spiritedness. He has been identified with all charitable work that is started or maintained for the good of Atlanta. He was one of the promoters of the Young Men's Christian association, which was established as the result of the first meeting held at his residence; an original promoter and subscriber to the Georgia School of Technology; a promoter of the Grady hospital, of which he was a trustee until his death; succeeded him, upon his resignation; a former promoter of the Confederate soldiers' home, and an early advocate and supporter of the Young Men's library. Capt. English is an untiring worker for the upbuilding of Atlanta's best interests and the protection of her people from the vices of the day. But few men in few cities can be rightfully credited with having accomplished more good results than he has for Atlanta, and the people, rich and poor alike, hold him in high esteem.

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

there with his relatives, attending school until 1830 or later. He had a strong predilection for a seafaring life and for seeing many countries. He spent years in gratifying this disposition, and while so doing acquired a practical knowledge of sailing and the trial of cases in admiralty. In 1838, being strongly threatened with disease of the lungs, he took up his abode in the state of Florida. There and in the lower part of Georgia he taught school for four years. Then, studying law, he became a member of the Florida bar in 1846, at the age of thirty-three. In 1851 he was married to Miss Rebecca Smith, a daughter of Gen. Gabriel Smith, of Alabama. It may interest romantic young lawyers to learn that Judge Erskine entered matrimony by "stealing his wife," in which he was assisted by a sympathetic accomplice, who afterward became governor of Florida. After practicing law successfully in Florida for about nine years, Judge Erskine removed to Georgia in 1855, settling first in Newnan, but finally removing to Atlanta, where he resided for the most part during the rest of his life. He practiced his war. Among these exiles were some in the courts of the Confederate states in which he antagonized that government in proceedings to confiscate debts owing to citizens of the United States. By temper, conviction and conscience he was highly conservative in politics and government. During the progress of the war he frequently quoted to his intimate friends a passage by old Judge Jenkins in the preface to Eight Centuries of Reports, which runs thus: "Amidst the sound of drums and trumpets, surrounded by an odious multitude of barbarians, broken with old age and contumacious in prisons, where my fellow-subjects, grown wild with rage, detained me for fifteen years together, I bestowed many watchful hours upon this performance." He quoted the passage for its pathetic and devoted spirit of loyalty and not for its vituperative epithets or censorious implications; for he was as little disposed as any man to denounce or harshly criticize the fellow-citizens of the Confederate states. He differed with the great mass of them in political sentiment, but being one of their number, he conducted himself throughout the war, as he did before and after, with moderation, discretion and kindness. Being a pronounced Union man did not make him the less a personal friend, a good neighbor, or a good citizen for all purposes except active warfare. He felt no hostility to the Federal government, and perhaps nothing could have induced for by holding under his warm friend, Gov. Joseph E. Brown, an honorary appointment with light or nominal duties attached to it, he was protected against conscription. He remained quietly in Atlanta until after the city was captured by the Federal army, then he went with his family temporarily to New York judge. President Johnson appointed him judge of the United States courts for both districts of Georgia in July, 1865, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate in January, 1866. He presided both in Savannah and Atlanta until after the appointment of Judge McCay in 1868, under the act of congress which provided for a judge in each of the two Georgia districts; then, selecting for himself the southern district, he continued to serve in that district down to the date of his retirement. In 1869-1870 he was strongly recommended to the date of his appointment to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States. It is known that for while the recommendation was favorably considered by the president, but one of the vacant places ultimately fell to Mr. Justice Strong and the other to Mr. Justice Bradley, both nominations being made on the same day. Availing himself of the privilege allowed him by law of retiring for life without

loss of salary, he relinquished the bench in December, 1883, and from thenceforth lived as a private citizen. After his retirement the bar of both districts testified their regard for him and their appreciation of his judicial services by causing to be painted by an eminent artist two portraits of him, one of which was placed in the United States court room in Savannah and the other in the room of the United States district court in Atlanta. These portraits were severally presented with becoming ceremony, and on each occasion a report was submitted and adopted, addresses were delivered by members of the bar, and a response was made from the bench. By his daughter's affectionate diligence these proceedings have been preserved in the form of a printed collection prepared at her instance for private circulation. The evening of his life was tranquil and happy, save in as far as it was disturbed or shaded by physical infirmity. His mind remained vigorous and clear until within a few hours before his death. His interest in the world and his relish for reading and conversation underwent no abatement by reason of age. He was a most beautiful specimen of the well-read, cultivated, amiable, genial and cheerful old gentleman. After a brief illness he died early in the morning of Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895, and on the following Tuesday was buried in Oakland cemetery, Atlanta, by the side of his beloved wife, whose death occurred in September, 1879. Their daughter, an only child, Mrs. Ruby (Erskine) Ward, wife of William P. Ward, Esq., of New York city, is the sole survivor of this happy family. By instinct and by allegiance to principle he was an honest man. Honesty was incorporated in his constitution as well as in his creed. In thought, feeling and conduct his adherence to it was rigid, continuous, invariable. Without this great virtue, of course, there can be no worthy life or genuine character, consequently its mere possession confers no distinction, but in some it is better attested and more pronounced than in others, and in him it was manifest in all its purity and beauty. His sterling manhood was the outgrowth of inflexible integrity. Internally and externally, in mind and person, in fact, and appearance, he was a gentleman. The tastes, habits, impulses and principles, the presence and bearing of a gentleman, distinctly marked and characterized him. He was cultivated, gracious, refined, accomplished. He understood the dignity of manners and the language of deportment. He was discriminating and delicate in the observance of all social amenities. His sense of propriety was exact, and though he never neglected form, he rarely appeared formal or ceremonious. In the practice of well-bred self-denial he was pre-eminent, for in matters of comfort or convenience he yielded precedence to others on all occasions. This he did with such urbanity and polite authority as almost to compel acceptance of the proffered courtesy. His politeness was not the disguise or concealment of selfishness, but its elimination. His uniform consistency was such as to preclude any possible doubt of his sincerity. He had a sunny humor and a shrewd and polished wit, but so gentle and genial was his temper and so kind was his heart, that while he delighted to amuse, he was careful never to wound. He was more willing to receive pain than to give it; on the other hand, the communication of pleasure ranked with him as one of the duties of life. He was absolutely without animosity or malevolence. He had few enemies, but if their number had been legion he would have forgiven them all. His attachments to his friends were sincere, ardent and constant. It may be truly said of him that "he never forsook a friend or forgot a favor." He had a solemn realization and a most vivid appreciation of the blessings with which his lot in life was attended, and his gratitude for them was profound. Heaven he considered his primary source, and their chief secondary source, friendship. Accordingly his gratitude was first to God and next to friends; not only to those who aided in his advancement, but to those also who

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

"Hadet thou appeared with those entrancing eyes
On Ida's mount, beside the sacred trees
Whose charms contended for the golden prize,
Paris had Venus passed and fled to thee,
To crown thee queen of beauty, love and purity."

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