

HISTORY of BALDWIN COUNTY GEORGIA

BY

MRS. ANNA MARIA. GREEN Cook

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DEDICATION

I was born and reared in Baldwin County, which County is the subject of the within little volume.

I was a charter member of the Nancy Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and have been to this date an active member of the chapter.

My association with these splendid patriotic women, some of whom are now living and some of whom have gone to their last reward, has given me the greatest affection for them personally, and the highest appreciation of their splendid patriotism. In every way they have actively, intelligently, and patriotically sought to keep alive the glorious memories of the distant past.

In token of my fond affection for them, I dedicate this little volume to the members of

THE NANCY HART CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

The period of Georgia's history, extending from 1807 to 1868, was the most romantic, the most fascinating, and, in many respects, the most brilliant period in the state's political and social annals. The hardships of pioneer life were beginning to disappear in the glamour of prosperous days. Both the spinnet and the minuet were still in vogue, and even the old-fashioned crane still lingered in the fire-place, but the latter was beginning to yield to the modern stove and to the lucifer match. It was an era of great plantations and of elegant manners;-an era which remembered Lafayette's last visit to this country and which showered upon the aged palladin of Liberty its gayest benedictions ;-an era in which the dueling pistols were something more than ancient heir-looms and the field of honor was still a favorite meeting place for gentlemen of the old school, with grievances to settle and with differences to adjust; -an era in which flowered some of the brightest intellects which the state has ever known, when men like Berrien and Forsyth and Troup and Crawford and Stephens and Toombs and Herschel V. Johnson and Benjamin H. Hill and Joseph E. Brown, the Cobbs and the Lamars and the Lumpkins and the Colquitts still wielded the heavy armor of giants -an era which witnessed the great tariff debate of 1832 and the stormy secession convention of 1861 -an era in which not only the social but the political life of the state reached its golden noon tide of splendor ;-and then the crimson holocaust of War and the grim nightmare of Reconstruction!

These are memories which invest historic Milledgeville with a peculiar charm, making it unique, in this respect, among all the cities, of Georgia. Here

HISTORY OF BALDWIN COUNTY

some of the wealthiest planters of the state built costly mansions, some of which are still standing, embowered amid ancestral oaks; but most of the former occupants are gone, and perhaps there is hardly a section of the Union to which the scions of these old aristocratic families have not borne an honored escutcheon. We find them in New York, in Boston, in Chicago, up and down the Middle West, and out on the far Pacific Coast; and wherever these sons and daughters of Milledgeville are scattered they are prosperous and happy; they have not forgotten the old times; and to the various channels of commerce, of industry and of social life, they are contributing those high and homebred qualities which have made Georgia great among American commonwealths~

Milledgeville was for sixty years the seat of government. During much of this time, it boasted two powerful newspapers which were known, to every nook and corner of the land. They not only shaped public opinion but they made and unmade public men-their editors were veritably Earls of Warwick. Events which have molded the history of Georgia here followed each other in a dazzling sequence; and, though a full half century has now elapsed since the, mills of legislation were shifted to the banks of another stream, the harp of the Oconee still wakes a song which drowns the Lay of the Last Minstrel. Milledgeville is still a place of pious pilgrimage-its very streets are like fragrant aisles in some old cathedral-its trees are all Charter Oaks, each of them the custodian of some thrilling secret, steeped in its own atmosphere of romance and of legend, and whispering of its own traditions.

But the glories of Milledgeville are not all, of the past. To compensate her for the loss of the capital, she can today boast two magnificent institutions of learning, in each of which one rosy generation succeeds another, without a suggestion of gray hairs or of deep wrinkles. Thus, amid scenes of departed

splendor, of decadence and of decline, there courses the warm blood of a perennial youth and mingles the fair bloom of a perpetual morning.

It is somewhat singular that not until now has an adequate history of Milledgeville-one of the state's historic centers-found its way into print; but this long-felt want has been supplied at length 'in an excellent work, to which these rambling observations form all too unworthy an introduction. It comes from the pen of Mrs. Samuel Austin Cook, and is replete not only with data patiently gathered from first hand sources but abounds in breezy anecdote and in racy reminiscence, and is charmingly set forth in a well-organized presentation of all the essential facts. . It is the story not of Milledgeville only but of Baldwin County, and it tells us of a once highly cultured settlement called Midway, where the towers of Oglethorpe University first arose back in the mid-thirties of the last century-where, in the almost forgotten little grave-yard, sleeps the great Dr. Samuel K. Talmadge, an uncle of the noted Brooklyn divine and an. early president of the institution-where the gifted Sidney Lanier began to sweep his golden harp while still an under-graduate-where the astute Joseph M. Brown, who was destined to succeed an illustrious sire as governor, was an assiduous student, and where the many-sided Dr. James Woodrow once taught his classes, in mental characteristics, not unlike his celebrated nephew who was later to become President of the United States, and spokesman for humanity at the great Peace Conference in Versailles. It is with a touch of intimate acquaintance that Mrs. Cook narrates her story, with knowledge born of the very scenes in which her own life has mingled, of which it has formed, in fact, an integral part. She comes of the county's patrician strain, of its reigning aristocracy and, if the tenderest strokes of her pen are given to

Midway, the compelling reasons are obvious. Hither she came as a young bride, in the glow. of her happy

honey-moon and here for half a century, she has lived her life, sharing not only the joys but the sorrows of those around her, and helping to make the burdens of her neighbors lighter to bear.

Mrs. Anna Maria Green Cook-to give the author's full maiden name-was born in Milledgeville, September 22, 1844; and she will this year celebrate the attainment of her eightieth birthday. In all the county, there is not a more energetic or tireless worker. With a wonderful play of spirit, she is literally an embodied sunbeam; and, whether it be in the church societies or in the various patriotic organizations of which she is a member, she finds constant employment for both mind and heart is always optimistic and full of enthusiasm, and, in spite of manifold duties, is often scheduled for public addresses. It is an inspiration to touch elbows with this rare woman, who is still emphatically young, her years to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mrs. Cook's father was the distinguished Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, whose long and useful life as a public official was a benediction to the whole state.

He occupied a handsome home, where Jefferson and Hancock streets intersect, purchased from Dr. Samuel C. Boykin, the original owner. Her paternal grandfather, Dr. William Montgomery Green, was a native of Ireland and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He belonged to the Irish nobility, and it was a proof of his patriotism that, when offered a seat in the English Parliament, he refused the proffered honor, preferring to accept no favors from a government whose oppressions were galling to his countrymen. So much of thrilling romance attaches to the career of this bold patriot that the reader will be interested to know somewhat of his history, for it links him in Irish affections with the immortal Robert Emmet. He came to this country with the great patriot's elder brother Thomas, for whom he named one of his children, and who afterwards became Attorney General of New York

and is now buried in St. Paul's' church-yard underneath a handsome monument.

Dr. Green's wife, according to well-authenticated tradition, was a first cousin of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whose tragic fate is still freshly recalled. Members of the family are tenacious in the belief that the pioneer immigrant's name was not really Green, that he merely assumed this name as an emblem of the country which he was forced to leave, having taken part in the famous Rebellion of 1798. When the old patriot was on his death-bed, Dr. Thomas F. Green arrived just in time to hear him whisper over and over 'the syllables "Nugent." He always wore on his little finger a delicate ring on which this name was engraved. There were also silver spoons which bore the same mysterious lettering; and from this circumstance it was surmised that he was possibly Sir Thomas Nugent, one of the Irish Confederates.' Another theory is that he was General William Montgomery, who went as an exile to France; and it was directly from France that he came to America, with Thomas A. Emmet, for whom the author's father was named.

(Mrs. Cook's maternal grandfather was Thomas Crowder, whose parents were Mark and Mary Crowder, of Virginia and Maryland. Mark Crowder was a soldier of the Revolution. Thomas Crowder married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Hawkins, of North Carolina. Removing thence to Georgia, he settled first in Hancock County and afterwards in Baldwin, where he lived the life of a prosperous planter, dying in 1840).

Dr. Thomas F. Green, the author's father, was a practicing physician until his election in 1845 as Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane, now the Sanitarium. He married in '1826 Adeline Eliza Ann Crowder, of which union there were six children who reached maturity: (1) Mrs. James Augustin Hall; (2) Mrs. Adlai Osborne Houston; (3) Mrs. Charles L. Bass; (4) Thomas F. Jr., who married Ella B~,

daughter of Chancellor Lipscomb, of the State University; (5) Mrs. Samuel Austin Cook, the author; and (6) Mrs. James Patton Phillips.

It was in a home of exceptional culture and refinement that Mrs. Cook spent her girlhood days. She attended school at Mid way; until it was time for her to enter the Masonic Female College, at Covington, Ga., from which institution she graduated in 1862 with first honor. Four years after the close of the war between the states, she married, in 1869, Samuel Austin Cook, of Albany, Ga., a man of rare gifts, who was both a versatile writer and a talented musician. But banking and mercantile activities engrossed most of his time until the failure of his health forced him to retire to a small experimental farm and to engage in

Agricultural pursuits. He was for thirteen years a contributor to the Savannah Morning News and at one time edited the Agricultural Department of the Southern Farm, a weekly periodical established by the lamented Henry W. Grady, with whom he enjoyed a close personal friendship. When a lad of sixteen, Mr. Cook enlisted in the Confederate ranks and remained in the service until the close of hostilities, achieving a record of which his descendants are justly proud.

The old colonial home at Midway has always been a charming social center, its unaffected simplicity of life delightfully reminiscent of ante-bellum days. Ten children here came to brighten the domestic hearthstone, only three of whom survive, Mr. Ansel Brewster Cook, of Greenville, S. C., Mrs. William Proctor, of Macon, and Miss Callie Irvin Cook, teacher of Ceramic Art, in Wesleyan Female College, at Macon. There are nine grand-children living, and one great-grand-child. The grand-children are: Mrs. Bascom S. Deaver, Samuel and William Proctor, Thomas Fitzgerald Cook, Ansel Brewster Cook, Susan Elizabeth Cook, Samuel Austin Cook, Robert Young Cook, and Walton Cook, of LaGrange, Ga. Little Jeanette Deaver is the only great-grand-child. Judge Thomas F. Green, of Athens,

Ga., one of the State's most distinguished lawyers, and Rev. Charles L. Bass are the author's nephews. Mr. Cook died June 25, 1911.

Where the voices of happy children filled house and lawn, with peals of merry' laughter, silence now reigns, but the memories of fifty years are sweet. Here, with one of her grandsons, Mrs. Cook lives quietly alone until the close of the session at Wesleyan when her daughter returns to open her Summer Art School and to impart a touch of joyful yesterdays to the old home, on which the sun for over half a century has risen and set. Mrs. Cook is a devout Methodist. She loves the sanctuary of God and is never absent from church unless providentially hindered. Many official responsibilities have been laid upon her, including the treasurership of the Missionary Society for forty years, and she has also been unweariedly active in other bodies, including the U. D. C., D. A. R., and the W. C. T~ U. organizations and serving the former two as chaplain. She is at present working in two Sunday Schools, in the Methodist Church, and with ex-service men. She has frequently as a delegate attended conventions both religious and patriotic and often as a most effective public speaker has delighted large assemblies. Yet still, amid the pauses of her work and in the quiet of her home, with the cares of the busy day laid aside, she has found time to write this wonderful book, which will travel far and wide over the land and will entwine her name inseparably with the memories of her native town. Like the queen who loved a Roman, "age canq.ot wither" this noble woman. It has only touched her locks with silver, enriched her eventide with tranquil beauty, and imparted to her pure, unselfish life a mellow charm of sweetness. May we catch her gentle foot-fall and hear her welcome voice for many a happy year to come.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT, LL. D., F. R. S.

State Historian.

Spotswood Hall,
Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1924.

FOREWORD

The writer claims for this unpretentious little history no other demand upon public attention than the interest attached to Milledgeville as the seat of the old Capital of Georgia, where events of thrilling interest occurred and scenes memorable in history were enacted. It is a compilation of facts that might otherwise be lost to this and succeeding generations. Acknowledgement is given to histories by Lucian Lamar Knight, Dr. George G. Smith, Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips "Georgia and States Rights", and old files of the Milledgeville Union Recorder and of the Macon Telegraph. Thanks are gratefully extended to those who have assisted by words of sincere encouragement and helpful suggestions. .

The family sketches speak for themselves. Many of them are of state wide and even national interest. These sketches are written by some member of the family or by descendants of early settlers of Baldwin County. "

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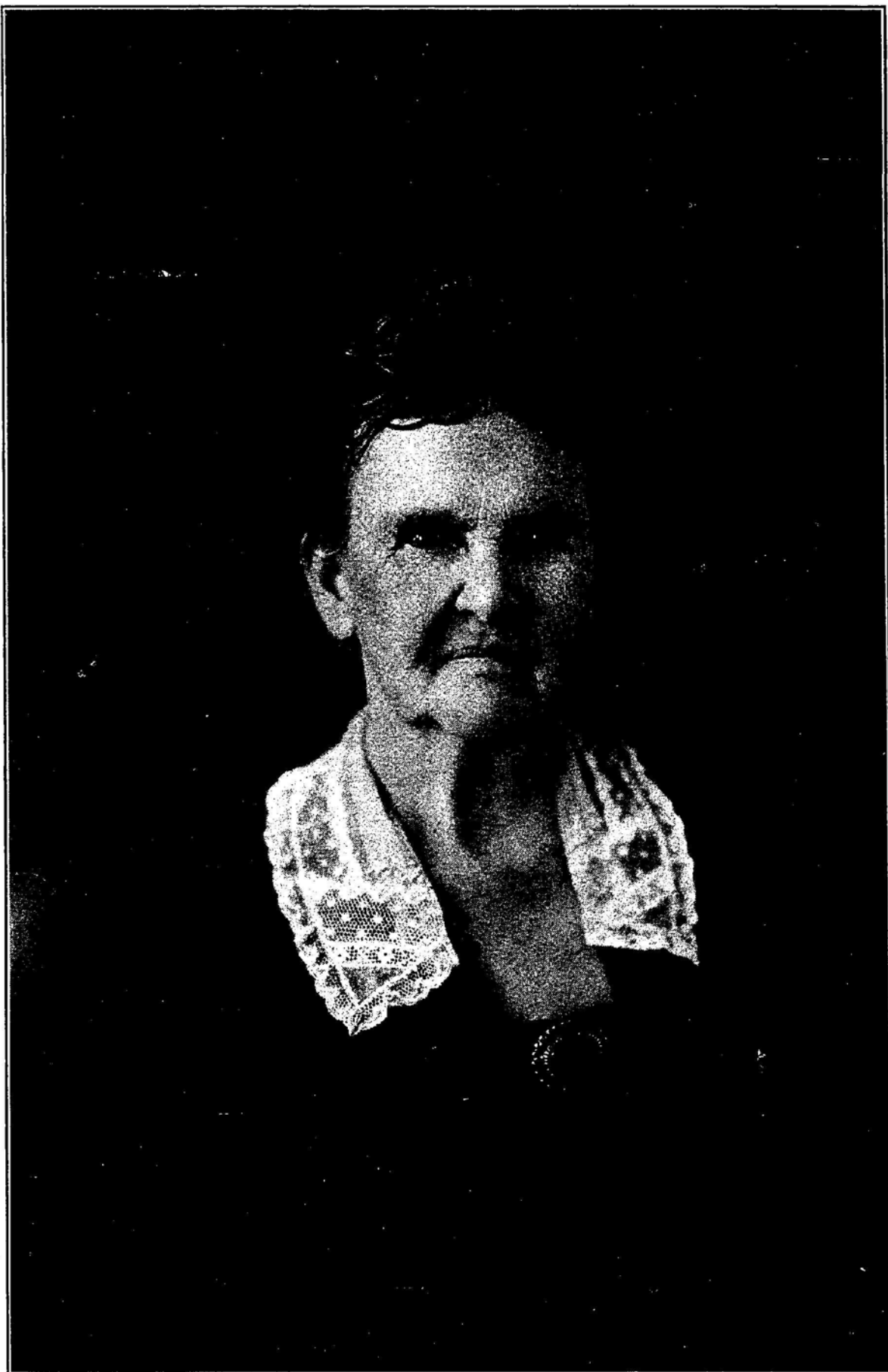
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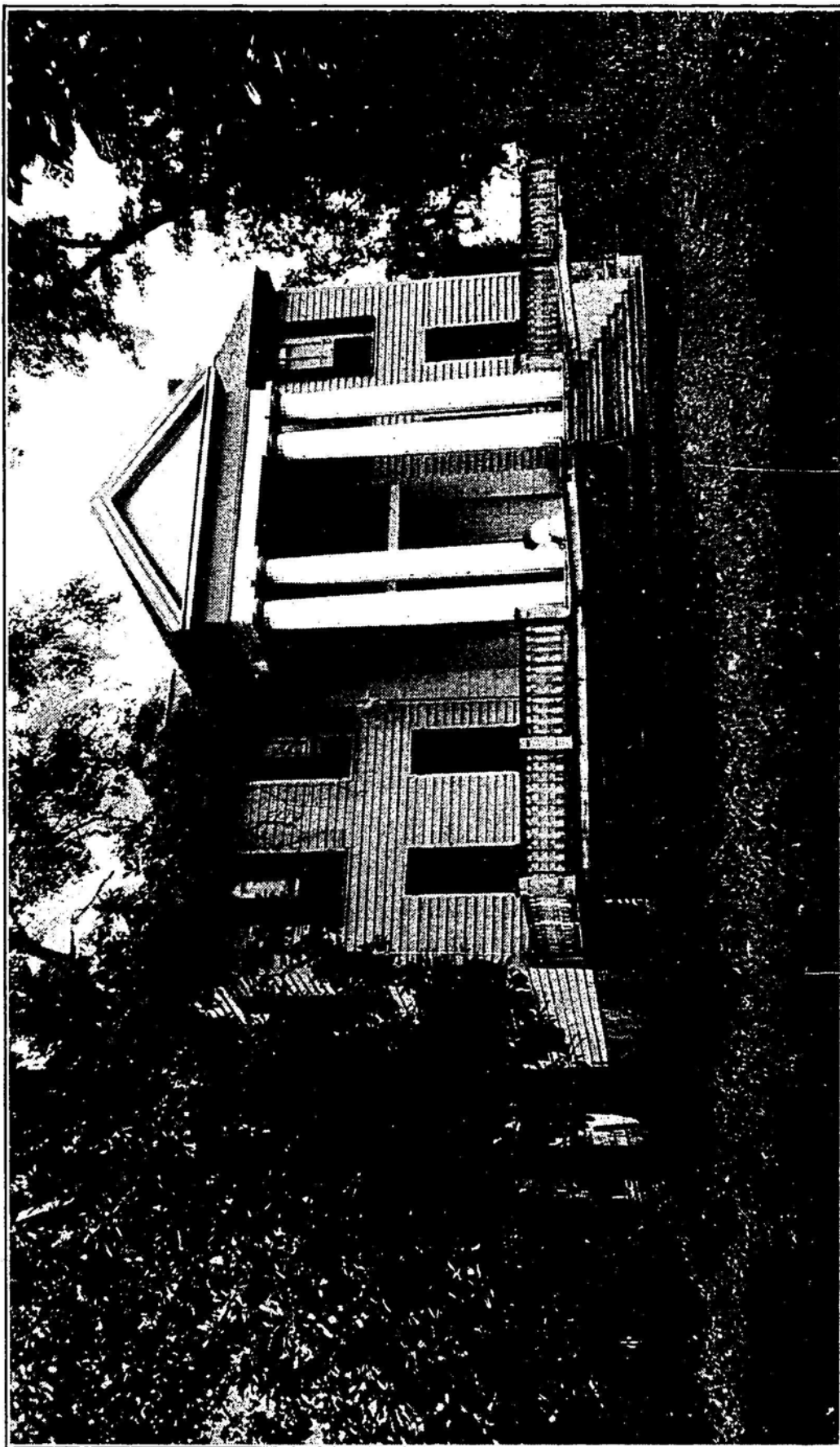
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PART V

Biographies.



MRS. ANNA MARIA GREEN COOK.



HOME OF THE AUTHOR

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

History, it has been said, is a recital of facts; biography, the picturing of a life. History answers the question. What things have been done? Biography by what kind of men and women these things were done.

Now it is our purpose to endeavor to make plain, as far as practicable, what has been done in Baldwin County from its earliest settlement. "Lest we should forget," where memory should fondly linger, to tell something of the people who have made history in Baldwin County.

To have even a general idea of the conditions at the settlement of Baldwin County it is necessary to know something of the Indian tribes, "the native holders of these rich lands and luxuriant forests.

The tribes holding this section which was afterwards middle Georgia, was the Creek nation or Muskogee's.

The name Creeks was said to have been given by the English. They were a powerful tribe that had come from the far West, and had builded settlements and mounds in which were buried bones and skeletons, their rude weapons of warfare, and many Indian antiquities.

In White's Historical Collections' of Georgia we have short accounts of treaties with the Creeks; covering a period of nearly a hundred years.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the small Colony of Georgia; now an independent state, was involved in 'one war after another with the Indian tribes.

Following the protracted Oconee Wars, by treaty with the Creek Indians, Georgia acquired tracts of land afterwards divided into three large counties: Baldwin,

Wayne, and Wilkinson. This treaty was between the Federal government and the Creek nation.

Commissioners from the United States: James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens. The treaty was signed by forty chiefs and warriors.

This treaty took place at Ft. Wilkinson on the Oconee River, the 16th of June 1802. Ratified January 11th, 1803.

The Fort was well garrisoned and put under command of Major Samuel Beckham.

Several years later, when forays from Indians had ceased, the garrison was removed to Ft. Hawkins, near Macon.

An old citizen of Milledgeville writes in the Recorder in 1819 "I was attracted to Ft. Hawkins by the assembling of the Creeks in the neighborhood to receive the annuity due them by the government of the United States. David Brydie Mitchell was there as Indian Agent.

"On my arrival I saw the big warrior, the most striking specimen of Indian greatness, and their wonderful orator, "The little Prince" and McIntosh their most gallant chief in consultation with the Agent about the affairs of their nation.

"In the morning of the next day I crossed the Ocmulgee River and went into the encampment of the Indians who had been assembled to be fed by the government and receive their share of the annuity.

It was a forest of tall spreading trees which covered the hills and valleys along the river. There was no under growth to mar the beauty of the landscape.

Many thousand Indians were standing or squatting in little groups around the fires, which the coldness of the morning made necessary."

The first and only instance of the Indians ever keeping a record of their history was discovered by LeClerc Milford, a young Frenchman, who was a man of high character and intelligence, who lived twenty

years among the Creeks. Milford was associated with that extraordinary chief, Alexander McGillivray and married his sister.

Baldwin County was laid out by the Lottery Act of 1803, or rather that part of it lying on the West side of Oconee River. The East side had been bestowed upon individuals by land grants for notable services during the Revolutionary War.

The County was settled in 1803, organized in 1805, named for Abraham Baldwin, who was born at Guilford Conn. In 1784 he came to Georgia by advice of Gen. Nathaniel, Green to practice law.

His scholarship brought him at once into prominence and he was elected to Legislature in three months after his arrival. He drew a charter for a complete system of education and was the founder of the State University and for fourteen years was at it's head.

Few parts of the state were more quickly populated or with a better class of people than Baldwin County.

The part beyond the Oconee River was thickly populated before the County was laid out.

A town, Mount-Pelier was projected, as early as 1801, and an Act by Legislature that, "all persons able to work on public roads residing within five miles of the Oconee and Altamaha Rivers from Mount-Pelier to Darien, shall work on said river for the improvement of the navigation thereof five days in ea..ch year." John Miles was commissioner from Mount-Pelier.

In 1808 an Act was passed to make distribution of late cession of land obtained from Creek Nation. This Act directs that the part of said territory lying South of the Oconee form and constitute one county to be called Wayne, and that part of the said territory lying south of the Oconee to be divided by a line to be run according to the true meridian from the Oconee at Ft. Wilkinson, south to, forty five degrees west to the Indian boundary line, into two counties. The eastern to be called Wilkinson the western to be called Baldwin.

The counties to each "be divided into five districts. These districts were further divided into lots of 202 1/2 acres each. Tickets were made and numbered of these lots and Acts passed giving regulations as to the drawing of these lots by citizens of at least one years residence in the state.

The amount paid into the Treasury ranged from (\$9.00) nine dollars" per hundred acres to (\$0.25) twenty-five cents per acre. River bottom lands bringing highest. The fortunate drawers received grants issued under the hand of his Excellency, the Governor with attached seal of the state investing in them fee simple titles'.

The commissioners appointed by act May 11th 1803 fixed the site and laid off the town of Milledgeville.

December 12th, 1804 the General Assembly appointed Howell Cobb, John Rutherford, Littleberry Bostwick, Archibald Devereaux, George M. Troup, John Harbert, Oliver Porter, commissioners to sell lots in town of Milledgeville not exceeding twenty, of one acre each. Money from sale shall be, and hereby is, appropriated to defray expenses of erecting a state" house in said town for accommodations of the General Assembly of the state."

The following is taken from The Louisville Gazette, Louisville, Georgia:

Friday, October 9', 1807. Yesterday 15 wagons left this place for Milledgeville with the Treasury and Public Records of the State. They were escorted" by the troop of horses from Washington who arrived here a few days since for that purpose.

At same session an Act passed incorporating a company for improvement of that part of Oconee river between Big Shoals and John Barnett's and the town of Milledgeville, all obstructions to be removed, and when a boat carrying, a burden of 8 hogshead of to

bacco, when the water is at ordinary height, the company may charge toll.

For every hogshead of tobacco,	.50	cts.
For every barrel of flour,	.183/4	cts.
For every bale of cotton,	.25	cts.
For every cask of other articles,	12 1/2	cts.
For every thousand feet of lumber	.25	cts.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient that the counties of Baldwin and Wilkinson be organized as speedily as possible; therefore be it enacted by the, Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that Samson Harris, Archibald Devereaux, Benjamin Tarver, Stephen Nobles, and Edmond Lane be and they are hereby appointed justices of the Inferior Court of the county of Baldwin; and Samuel Beckham, William Randolph, Lewis Lanier, Wm. O'Neal, and Thomas Gilbert be and they are hereby appointed Justices of the Inferior Court of the county of Wilkinson

It may seem tedious and unnecessary to give these details but they give us official, records of the names of the men of those early days who were men of affairs, engaged in laying the foundations of the site of our county.

Dec. 8th, 1806, an Act was passed appointing the following persons commissioners of the town of Milledgeville: David Fluker, Jett Thomas, Uriah Thweat, John W. Devereaux, Thompson Bird. 'These commissioners were given their appointment until first Monday in January, 1808. "Thereafter the citizens of Milledgeville entitled to vote for the members of the General Assembly shall choose by ballot, five persons to succeed them as commissioners of said town; and they shall have and are hereby vested' with full power and authority to make such by-laws and regulations and inflict or impose such fines, penalties and forfeitures and doing other incorporate acts as in their judgment

shall be conclusive to the good order and government of said town of Milledgeville."

On Dec. 10, 1807 an Act was passed to layout and identify five new, counties out of the counties of Baldwin and Wilkinson: Morgan, Randolph, Jones, Putnam, and Telfair.

It was then enacted that "the counties of Green, Morgan, Baldwin, Wilkinson, Laurens, and Telfair shall form a judicial circuit to be called and known by the name of Ocmulgee circuit."

"Whereas, a number of citizens of Washington and Hancock have petitioned the Legislature praying to be added to the county of Baldwin: Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in Assembly met and by

authority of the same, that all that part of Hancock and Washington hereinafter described be added to and become part of Baldwin county, to-wit: Beginning on Aaron McKinzie's ferry on Oconee river, thence a straight line to Holt's Mills on Town creek with the meanders thereof to Harris's upper mill on said creek. Thence straight line to Oconee river opposite the Mouth of Little River, thence with the Oconee River to the beginning."

In 1809, an Act passed incorporating Planters Bank at Savannah and apportioning the shares, five hundred shares were allotted to Milledgeville under superintendence of Zacariah Lamar, Archibald Devereaux, and Jett Thomas. Dec. 10th, 1807, an Act passed authorizing commissioners to sell and layout lots for academy and churches or meeting-houses Thompson Bird, Zacariah Lamar, Elijah Clark, John Devereaux, and Augustine Harris-Court house on southeast corner, jail on northeast corner. The square had been previously set aside for these buildings.

Dec. 12, 1809, an Act to prohibit duelling. Any person or persons who shall give, bear, or accept a

challenge, knowing it to be so, in writing or otherwise, or having given, borne or accepted a challenge, or in any way connected therewith either as second or principal in the promotion of a duel and being thereof duly convicted either as second or principal, shall not thereafter be capable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit, within this State. Benjamin Whitaker, Speaker; Henry Mitchell, Pres. of the Senate.

David Brydie Mitchell, Governor, Dec. 15th, 1810, an Act to charter a company for improvement of Oconee river from Fishing Creek, near Milledgeville, to Big Shoals at John Barnett's. Dec. 15, an Act to appoint Commissioners for the better regulation and government of town of Milledgeville. The town to be divided into four roads, intersection of Washington and Jefferson streets. At this date Milledgeville had two representatives. Dec. 13, 1810, an Act for better regulation of tavern and shop-keepers to prevent their trading with slaves.

In 1810, the population was 3,809 whites and 2,250 slaves. The slave population increased rapidly and in 1850 there were 4,602 slaves. Most of them were out on large plantations but among them were many skilled workmen, and work on public buildings went on rapidly.

Forts

In White's Historical Collections of Georgia we have short accounts of treaties with the lower Creeks, embracing a period of nearly a hundred years. One treaty after another was made with the Indians by commissioners from the State and the United States government. The death of Alexander McGillivray left the Creeks disorganized, unfriendly, and indisposed to yield any more of their land. In all the treaties, right was reserved by the United States government to establish Trading Posts and Forts. Ft. Wilkinson, on a bluff of the Oconee River, was built

early in the century, as the condition of the country left the settlers exposed to attacks from the Indians.

The treaty of limits between the United States and the Creek Nation, as mentioned before, was held there

June 16, 1802, and was ratified January 11, 1803. The commissioners from the United States were: Gen. James Wilkinson from Maryland, Benjamin Hawkins

from North Carolina, and Andrew Pickens, South Carolina.

In 1807, Benjamin Hawkins selected the site on the Ocmulgee River near Macon for Ft. Hawkins. One hundred acres were reserved for the fort. Within the stockade were fourteen acres where was built the block house, twenty feet square and thirty-four feet high. It was surrounded by watch towers, and consisted of two stories and a basement. The basement was built of stone eighteen inches thick and ten feet high. of the second story projected over the first story for three feet of all sides. There were holes in the floors so that if the Indians reached the house and attempted to scale the stone basement in order to set fire to the wooden part they could be. shot down from the projecting floors. Block houses of this type were used for soldiers quarters, and for storing provisions and factory goods to be sold to the Indians, for which peltries were received in turn. The ninety-six acres surrounding the Fort were cleared so that in case of attack the Indians could not find protection behind trees.

In 1807, Ft. Hawkins was garrisoned by the removal of the troops from Ft. Wilkinson. In March 1807, Aaron Burr while under guard crossed the river near Ft. Hawkins. Burr and his guard were drenched and chilled by freezing rains when they reached the river. He had been captured below the Tombigbee River in Alabama. The guards with their prisoners crossed all the rivers in canoes in which their camp equipage was placed. Their horses swam until they reached the Oconee River, where at Ft. Wilkinson they

crossed in the first ferry boat they had seen on the whole route. A few miles beyond the Oconee they were sheltered by the first roof, a house of entertainment, kept by Mr. Bivins. Burr and his party remained a day and night at Ft. Wilkinson before proceeding on their way to Washington.

There was no serious trouble with the Indians until the war of 1812 with England, when the Indians were induced to take part against the Americans. The British sought and obtained a powerful ally in the renowned Indian warrior Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chief. From Canada to Florida, he, with his brother, the prophet Francis, exhorted the Indian tribes to reclaim their original lands. It is not in the scope of this history to give an account of the terrible Indian wars that followed. Tecumseh was slain in the battle of the Thames fought by Gen. Harrison. His death was unknown by the southern tribes and a fearful massacre occurred at Ft. Mims, Alabama, where three hundred women and children were killed.

There is a reference to Tecumseh as a boy in a sketch by Col. Samuel Davis Irvin, uncle of Mr. S. A. Cook. He says: "My great grandfather and mother were slain by the Shawnee Indians in one of their forays into the newly settled territory of Kentucky. Their children were taken captive and carried back to Indian territory near the Great Lakes. My grandfather, Samuel Davis, then a boy of fourteen years, (who was born in Scotland) ran the gauntlet and fell in the allotment of captives to a squaw, the mother of Tecumseh. He and Tecumseh were thrown in constant companionship for three years. At the end of that time a treaty of peace was made with the Indians by which they agreed to surrender all captive whites held by them. Samuel Davis was returned to Kentucky, an older brother made his escape from the Indians a year before, but the sisters of the family were never heard from. Samuel Davis lived to a great age, a well preserved old man, giving recitals to children

and grandchildren of his life of privation and hardship among the Indians, and showing them the hole in his nose between the nostrils where hung a gold ring, the custom of that tribe. The ring had to be filed off when he was released.

To return to Ft. Wilkinson. After the removal of the garrison to Ft. Hawkins, Ft. Wilkinson was garrisoned by militia under Maj. Samuel Beckham, a revolutionary soldier, until all danger from Indian forays had ceased. The Creek Nation had yielded step by step to the encroachment of the white man, and by treaties dimly understood had been forced to surrender their hunting grounds, until within half a century there remained no Indians in this section of the state.' However, there were some descendants of the Indians left. Among them, Judge Iverson Harris, first cousin to William McIntosh, the noble half breed, who was, martyr to his loyalty at the Indian Springs Treaty. The latter's son, Chilly McIntosh, was educated in Milledgeville in the school of Dr. William Green.

The fort was abandoned, going into decay. The level site furnished dancing ground for the young people of the country for miles around. It was the rendezvous for picnickers and pleasure seekers. Before the days of automobiles, wagons taking large crowds of young men and maidens and matrons to its groves brilliant with dog-wood and fragrant with crab apple, honey suckle, and sweet shrub. The couples of young people ran down the steep hillsides to the bold spring under the beeches on which were carved the names of sweethearts, and their pulses quickened with other emotions than fear of some silent⁷ grim Indian warrior appearing suddenly from the dense woods.

Milledgeville 1815-1825

In examining old files of the Georgia Journal, there will be noticed a number of parties failing to pay for their town lots and therefore the resale of the

lots. There was a sale by the heirs of Benjamin Howard of 2021/2 acres on Black Creek with 500 bearing peach trees, adjoining the lot of Wm. Bivins near Scott's ferry.

Among the merchants we find Farish Carter, Z. Lamar and John Critcher and Co., who received an assortment of goods, viz.:

Black and blue broadcloth.
Black and blue cassimeres.
1 trunk of calicoes.
4 by 4 and six by four plain, figured, and needle worked linens.
Figured jaconet muslins.
Book muslin, Lace handkerchiefs.
4 by 4 and 6 by 4 Damask shawls.
Black and green Bombasets.
Colored shirting.
Marseilles vestings.

This assortment of goods brings before us the well dressed lady in mourning-the indispensable black bombazine, and long crepe veil-the poke bonnet altogether different from the fashions of my lady today.

"The improvement of Milledgeville in spite of every obstruction is a source of gratification to all who feel an interest in its welfare. Two years ago a third of the dwelling houses were vacant, all fit to receive families are now occupied. Among several new houses recently erected is the Penitentiary or State Prison. This stupendous building adds greatly to the appearance of the town; as also does the enclosure of the State House Square, and the avenue of trees planted in it, which in a few years will form a beautiful promenade. With its rapid increase of population Milledgeville has acquired many worthy inhabitants.

"The return of peace has given trade its usual activity. There is a flattering prospect of our mercantile capital being much increased. Being the seat of

government since 1807, and situated on a navigable river, in a prosperous neighborhood, and possessing an extensive and fertile back country, Milledgeville must eventually become a place of considerable commercial importance.

"To hasten this desirable object two things are necessary-the establishment of banks and the improvement of the navigation of the Oconee. Nine or ten years ago, the spot on which it stands was waste, wild and uncultivated, the abode of 'ruthless savages, it is now a flourishing town, contains near two thousand inhabitants, presents a pleasing scene of industry and wealth; the seat of social refinement, of personal charms and polished society. So says the Editor of Georgia Journal of 1815.

But human predictions often fail in the effort to foretell the progress of towns and cities. The rail roads, banks, schools, and churches, and Christian citizenship brought the desired prosperity and advancement.

Some of the best schools in the State were here.

The schools differed from the educational methods of today, but the scholarship was thorough, often producing intellectual giants. As an example of these schools we give advertisement of Dr. Wm. M. Green:

The Subscriber, recently Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy in the University of Georgia proposes opening an Academy on First Monday in September next in the town of Milledgeville, in which with suitable assistants he will conduct the education of youth from the first rudiments to its completion. Mrs. Green will also, on first Monday in November, open a school for the instruction of young ladies in the usual, appropriate and liberal branches of female education.

The most scrupulous attention will be exercised with respect to the manners, and also the moral and religious instruction of their pupils. The system of instruction that will be pursued in this institution con

sists of the Preparatory Department, the Classical and Scientific and that of Moral Philosophy and Belle Lettres. The first comprehends the Greek, Latin, and French Languages, an abridged course of Ancient History and Ancient Geography. Those desirous of further information .are respectfully referred to His Excellency, the Governor, and Major Howard in Milledgeville, and to Gen. Scott, Hines Holt, and Boling Hall, Esqr. in the neighborhood.

Boys of eight or ten or even younger were required to study Latin and Greek.

Milledgeville as laid off by the original plan contained twenty streets, to most of which were given the names of distinguished patriots.

The first building constructed of logs was erected on Franklin Street, on Mr. Baxter's lot. The first frame house put up by Gen. Scott in 1805, and is now (1816) Standing -a two story building on the corner of Franklin and Elbert Streets. For some time most of the buildings were put up and business done East of the State House, but traveled westward form the atmosphere of the Oconee river and Fishing Creek. In 1815, Milledgeville contained 170 occupied houses, 1,59-9 inhabitants, 14 dry goods stores, twenty groceries, wholesale and retail, and offices.

The State House stands on an eminence three quarters of a mile from the river, exhibiting a grand appearance of Gothic architecture. The Representative Hall is sixty by fifty-four feet, ornamented with full length portraits of Oglethorpe and LaFayette- the Senate Chambers with those of Washington and Jefferson.

In the Executive office is an old portrait of Oglethorpe sitting dressed in an antique costume, and examining a, map of Georgia. This building with. wing erected at north end. in 1828 cost \$15,000.00. The cost of clock in cupola was \$1,000. The other public buildings are a State Arsenal, three. stories high con

taining implements of war, the Governor's House, houses of worship-Methodist and Presbyterian- a market house containing room for meeting of police, Penitentiary, Court House, Jail, Academy, and three banks.

Milledgeville contained, a large number of houses of entertainment, the most spacious 'of which was La Fayette Hall, corner of Hancock and Jefferson Streets

(where the Catholic Church now stands). It was a substantial brick building three stories high, one hundred and ten feet front. It had a long porch without balusters, extending across the front. For a number of years it was kept by a Mrs. Haynes and was the principal house of entertainment in the city.

On the corner of Wayne and Green Streets stood the wooden building known as the Old Hotel. This building was put up about 1825 after the seat of government was removed from Louisville to Milledgeville. The first proprietor, Mr. Robert McComb, kept one of the best hotels in this section. Prominent members of the Legislature had their rooms here. In a rear room, at the southern end of the hotel, Alexander Stephens, a youthful member of the House of Representatives, lay hovering between life and death of typhoid fever. He often said that if his services had been of any value to his state and country, they were indebted to Dr. Thos. F. Green, to whose untiring attentions he felt under God he owed his recovery.

On a spot in front of the hotel, at the intersection of Wayne and Green Streets, was erected a grand stand from which Henry Clay proclaimed his magnificent speech, thrilling the hearts of the people, the majority of whom were his staunch advocates for the presidency. At the close of the speech a little girl stepped up and handed him a large red rose. Henry Clay raised her in his arms and kissed her. This incident, she now an old lady, relates with pleasure.

These houses of entertainment were open gener

ally in winter for the accommodation of the members of the Legislature. They were usually advertised in similar manner: "Tables well supplied with best the county affords. Stables well filled'with provender." Members often came in their own vehicles. Among these were the houses of David Martin, John Lucas, Myles Green, Samuel Buffington, and others. These parties always stating that they were supplied with the best of liquors-hence, no doubt, the legislative act for better regulation of taverns.

Old Stage Roads and Indian Trails

All the principal stage routes in Georgia led to Milledgeville, then the capital.

Milledgeville to Nickajack Road: Milledgeville to Eatonton to Nickajack.

Milledgeville to Augusta Road: Milledgeville to Sparta, to Warrenton, to Sweet Water, to Augusta.

Milledgeville to Tallahassee Road: Milledgeville to Hartford, (Hawkinsville), to Slade, to Gays, to Tyson, to Bainbridge, to Tallahassee, Fla.

Milledgeville to St. Mary's Road: Milledgeville to Jacksonville, Ga., to Waynesboro, to St. Mary's.

Milledgeville to Columbus Road: Milledgeville to Knoxville ,to Columbus.

Milledgeville to Rock Mountain Road: Milledgeville to Eatonton, to Madison to Covington, to Rock Mountain (Stone Mountain).

Milledgeville to Clayton Road: Milledgeville to Athens, to, Clarksville, to Jefferson, to Clayton.

Milledgeville to Pensacola Road : Milledgeville to Macon, to Fort Perry, to Fort Gaines, to Pensacola, Florida.

Milledgeville to Darien Road: Milledgeville to Sandersville, to Woods, to Mount Vernon, to Darien.

Milledgeville to Lexington Road: Milledgeville to Danielsville, to Carnesville, to Lexington, Ga.

Milledgeville to Greensboro Road: Milledgeville to Deveraux, to Greensboro.

Milledgeville to Washington, D. C. Road: Milledgeville to Eatonton, to Greensboro, to Washington, Wilkes County, to Petersburg, Elbert County, thence to Washington City. *

Stages to Washington, D. C. went three times a week.

Stages to Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, daily.

Stages to Athens, via Eatonton and Madison, three times a week.

First stage lines ran from Augusta to Savannah and from Augusta to Washington, Wilkes County.

The exclusive right of running stage carriages to and from certain points was granted by the Legislature from a given length of time to individuals giving bond.

* Copied from an old Gazette of Georgia.

SAFETY, EXPEDITION, AND COMFORT

New arrangement, Jan. 1, 1837. The Piedmont or Southwestern Mail Line to Washington City will hereafter leave Milledgeville, Georgia, every other day immediately after the arrival of the mail from Columbus and Montgomery; through to Washington City in seven days, nineteen hours, allowing sleep every night when the road will permit. Passengers by this line will reach Baltimore in seven days and twenty-two hours; Philadelphia, eight days and six hours; New York, in eight days and fourteen hours. Fare to Washington City \$45.75, only seven cents per mile.

This line, known at the North as the Southwestern Line, leaves Washington City for the South, via Fredericksburg, Va. This

is the shortest route between Milledgeville and Washington City.

PECK, WELFORD and CO., Proprietors.

Office at La Fayette Hall and one door south of

Washington Hall, Milledgeville, Ga.

(Copied from Federal Union, published at Milledgeville, March 28,. 1837).

A Scrap of Milledgeville's Ancient History

By One of the U Ancients"

(Mrs. Sarah H. Hall)

Louisville was once the capital of Georgia, but it was considered advisable to have the capital more centrally located, so on one occasion when the Legislature was in session, the subject of removal was agitated.

A bill was introduced and passed authorizing the commissioners, with a surveying party, to go through the State from north to south and from east to west and find the most central spot to establish the capital.

There were no railroads then and automobiles had not been dreamed of, so it required several weeks of travel for the members living in remote districts to reach the seat of government. It was then only right that it should be centrally located.

It is said that this exploring party reached this spot on a hot day in July almost exhausted from fatigue, heat, and thirst. Here they found bubbling under hillsides, four bold springs of clear, cold water. This decided them and it so happened that it was very near the center of the State.

These springs. can still be seen, perhaps not so boldly bubbling as then, because they were surrounded by majestic oaks, hickories, poplars, and sweetgums.

The springs are Jarrett's, on north Wayne Street;

Buffington's, east of. Georgia Military College; O'Brien's, now .belonging to Mr. Cox, the water supplies Cox swimming pool; and a spring, name unknown, under the hill, north of Mr. Hansel Hall's residence.

All of these springs in times past did full duty. Jarrett's furnished all water .needed for a hotel situated near it on the corner of Wayne and Montgomery Streets, and for a hydropathic Sanitarium just south of the spring; one of the most stupendous humbugs ever perpetrated on Milledgeville; a' cotton factory, five stories high, and all the factory families, to say nothing of the thousand of wash-women dependent upon its water supply for their living~ Buffington's spring furnished water for a large hotel situated east of G. M. College, besides the many nearby families. O'Brien's furnished hundreds of families before it began to serve as a swimming-pool. The last one is doing only what it has always done-furnishing wash-women and thirsty pedestrians as they pass by. But it was an enchanted spot in the early thirties, almost hidden in the primeval forest, found only by following the gurgling brook to its fountain-head.

I think the removal of the capital occurred in 1804 and the town that sprang into existence was named Milledgeville for John Milledge, then Governor of Georgia.

I do not know that there was a single house to be seen where the city now is and the land was all hill and dale, so much so that the stage-coach as it passed along, was sometimes completely hid from view. The spot where Kidd's drug store stands was such a deep ravine that when the coach reached there 'persons standing where the hotel Baldwin now is could not see the top of the driver's hat.

But the town must have grown rapidly; in the twenties and thirties of the last century there were eleven hotels, a theatre, and a bank that did an extensive business with all the large cities of the United

States and London. The bank building still stands and keeps its original name, and is one of the few landmarks of old Milledgeville. It is the Darien Bank on Green Street. The theatre was situated where the Baptist Parsonage stands, fronting towards the river. The hotels were the Jenkins House, on Hancock street, east of the theatre; the LaFayette Hall, where the Catholic church and Horne-Andrews warehouse are; the Washington Hall, where the Whitfield Grocery Company's store now stands; the Beecher and Brown Hotel, where Mr. Stetson Sanford's house is, and of which it is a part; the Jarrett House, on the corner of Wayne and Montgomery Streets; the Huson Hotel where the Merchants and Farmers Bank now is; the McComb Hotel on Greene and Wayne Streets; the Buffington Hotel, east of Georgia Military College;

the eleventh was either on South Wayne or South Jefferson. I am inclined to think it was, on the corner south of the CoUege gate, because I was told by an old gentleman that was the house where a banquet was given in honor of LaFayette when he was here in 1825.

There were then but two churches in Milledgeville, a Methodist, standing where the cemetery well is now, and a Baptist, where Dr. Hall's residence stands. I do not know what became of the Methodist, but the Baptist, after it had ceased to be used as a church, was a printing office. It was, with the exception of a small cottage where Mr. Otto Conn's house is, the only building on that four-acre square. After being abandoned to time and the winds of heaven, it acquired the reputation of being "haunted," and was religiously avoided by negroes and children after dark. It was blown down in the late forties.

Until the late thirties the only brick houses were the State House, the armory, the arsenal, all on the same square. The LaFayette Hotel, Darien Bank, Court House (afterwards burned) the work shops and cell house of the penitentiary.

The stores, offices for lawyers, doctors, and county officials, the saloons and shops for barbers, tailors, shoemakers, etc., were all wooden structures and most of them but one story high. These occupied the south side of Hancock street between Wayne and Wilkinson, the east and west side of Wayne, between Greene and Hancock and the north side of Greene between Wayne and Jefferson. The market house was then where the new Presbyterian church now stands, the old church being farther east.

On the same square and just opposite was a saloon with a wooden statue of an Indian in war-paint and feathers, standing at the door. That Indian both terrified and fascinated the children who had to pass that way; but it must have been considered a valuable asset by the saloon-keepers, for whatever was destroyed in our numerous disastrous fires, the Indian was always saved to re-appear at some other saloon.

The Penitentiary then occupied the whole of the twenty-acre lot since given to the Georgia Normal & Industrial College with the exception of the small part on which the Court house is located and two other small parts where there was a boy's academy and one for girls.

The work-shops and cell-house (a long stone building three stories high) were surrounded by a fifteen foot wall. On this were sentry boxes where guards were stationed day and night to keep watch and at night to call out the hours, beginning at the northeast corner "Eight o'clock and all's well!" And passing on until each guard had called it.

The calling of the hours all through the night were cheering sounds to the citizens, for it assured them that all was quiet at the penitentiary. Often they had been aroused from sleep by hearing "Fire, Fire!" and the clanging of the markethouse bell, to find the penitentiary ablaze.

There were no water works then and all fires were dependent upon a bucket brigade for extinguishment.

When the penitentiary was burning the prisoners were liable to escape and might murder, steal horses, or do other damage. During the administration of Governor George W. Crawford, some of the prisoners fixed a straw-match to start a conflagration late in the night, when the chances to escape would be many, and when horses might be easily stolen.

The building intended to catch fire was a wooden shed near the cell-house, used for furniture making. Shavings and other combustible material were- there in plenty, so it was a bright blaze when discovered.

The heat soon became intolerable to the inmates of the cells and they screamed with terror and implored to be let out, but the principal keeper, a profane man, called out, "No,. D-n you, you set it on fire and now you shall burn with it."

Of course he had no idea of allowing any such thing, but intended to scare them nearly to death and perhaps even singe them a little that they might learn a lesson for their future guidance. Their cries were so distressing and the heat so great that a delegation of citizens called on the Governor and besought him to interfere. He at once ordered out the two military companies, the Metropolitan Grays and the Baldwin Blues to stand guard while the prisoners were released.

There was a large well within the walls of the yard, but it was so near the fire it could not be utilized on that occasion. The soldiers formed two lines making a lane from the large gate to the street well. Gen.

Nelson, the principal keeper, had an office in the lower story of the cell-building where he kept a nice suit of clothing hanging convenient for getting into without having to go home" when occasion required him to be

dressed up. One of the prisoners relying upon the excitement prevailing, went into the office, dressed in the General's clothes and, taking his cane, went leisurely walking down the line of soldiers and away to freedom.. He was gone for years," had grown a heavy

suit of hair, a long beard and a mustache, and, believing he could not be recognized he came back on a visit. He was sauntering down the shoeshop where he had formerly worked, glancing casually from one convict to another, when one of them called out, "Hello, Jim."

Jim's time was doubled -and thirty-nine lashes were laid on his bare shoulders.

The Penitentiary was one of the show-places of Milledgeville and scarcely a visitor to the town ever left before going there. On one occasion, when the legislature was in session, a young man from a Georgia city was cutting quite a dash. He was a regular "ladykiller," visited the girls, took them driving, danced with them, and was rarely seen except in some society

girl's company. One afternoon he invited three of the gayest of them to go with him to visit the prison. On getting there he wanted to see the cells. The

"trusty" conducting the party, took "them through the building, and on reaching one with a hammock in it the young man jokingly remarked, "I want this cell," and turning to the turn-key, "Won't you save this for me?" It was not more than two months after this before he was convicted of forgery and sent up for five years. He was accommodated, he got the cell he had picked out.

Confined in the "Pen" were men of every calling - lawyers, doctors, peddlers, preachers, rich men, poor men, all sorts and conditions of humanity. Under good management it might have been, not only self-supporting, but a source of large revenue to the state. It was

a boon to the farmers, for here they could sell all surplus meat, corn, butter, eggs, and fruit, and here they could get at very low prices, shoes, harness, wagons, all farm implements, furniture, and besides all repairs needed. Labor being free, everything could be sold at half price. The field where the Georgia Normal & Industrial College has its garden was a tanyard, and the odor from the hides and tanbark was not the fra-

grance of roses, but there were then no near neighbors to suffer from it.

The convicts not only manufactured various articles, but under guard, they would go out in the town to do building, painting, plastering, etc.

After the railroad was built from Milledgeville to Gordon, it was thought advisable to manufacture freight cars at the penitentiary for the Central road. To get them to the road there must be a track from the Pen to the nearest point. The street between where now stands Dr. Compton's house and the Rectory was a short and direct line to the Central's tracks, so it was decided to make a cut through it, open the western wall and put in a strong double gate.

The four acre town lot on the corners of which are the Rectory, Mrs. Joseph's, Mrs. Reid's, and Mr. McCraw's homes, was then without a building and was Judge J. L. Harris's flower and small' fruit garden. The Judge's home was then the one now owned by his grandson, W. H. Hall. He gave permission to waste the dirt dug from the railroad cut on that lot, which of course made the land soft and boggy.

One. day there were fourteen convicts working on and about the new' gate when suddenly they made a dash for liberty. They started in a bunch across the field, but they mired and made little progress. The guards had begun to bang! bang! bang! with their guns and one and another fell wounded. General Nelson and several guards were in swift pursuit and as they passed Judge Harris's door one of his little daughters called out, "If you will run through our lot, you can head them." The General followed the child's suggestion and in a short time returned with a convict collared. He said to the child, "If you will come to my office tomorrow I will give you something pretty." They were then making many beautiful things in their shops, some of which were highly polished cocoanut shells, artistically carved and bound with silver, for

water dippers. The little girl went to the office and he gave her one of these dippers.

I think everyone of those runaway prisoners were caught, but that did not stop their efforts to escape. They had learned at school,

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, Try again."

North of the penitentiary on the same square as the old Baptist church, there was a small cottage occupied by the widow and son of Governor Mitchell, who owned and lived in the colonial mansion on Mt. Nebo (now caned McComb's Mount) where in 1837 he died.

In Gov. Mitchell's day his house rang with music and laughter. Two of my father's sisters were intimate friends of his daughters and often were guests at his house parties. He was elected Governor in 1809 and resigned the governorship in 1817 to accept an appointment from the President to act as agent to the Creek Indians. It was then that he went to Mt. Nebo to live and when he died his widow and son came to town to live. The widow was a picturesque figure. As a child, I remember well the Martha Washington caps she wore, and the full black silk dresses, with the white lawn kerchief crossed on the breast. She took snuff from a silver snuff-box that she carried in a deep pocket tied around her waist, and had to lift her skirt to get to it. She did not dip snuff, she only took a

pinch between finger and thumb and sniffed it up first one nostril and then the other. I would sit by and watch the proceeding with fascinated interest and wish I might try it, but dared not ask permission. She must have liked children, for well I remember she always wore a smile and would answer all my childish questions and ask others of me.

Her son, Dr. John Mitchell, was a graduate, although for some reasons, not a practitioner of medicine. He was the father of the late Mrs. Darnell, who

after many years of faithful service as matron died at the State Sanitarium.

Sketch by Mrs. N. R. Talley

Abraham Baldwin, member of Congress from Georgia, from 1785 to 1788; Representative, from 1789 to 1799; Senator, from 1799 to 1807. Died in the Senate.

Treaty of limits between the United States and the Creek Nations.

This treaty took place at Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee river on the 16th of June, 1802. Ratified, January 11, 1803.

Commissioners on the part of the United States James Wilkerson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens. This treaty is signed by forty chiefs and warriors.

State House cost \$115,000.

Baldwin County was named for the man chiefly instrumental in founding the State University, and Milledgeville named for the largest early benefactor of that institution. How suitable that with advancing years this town should have become itself a seat of learning, and famous for its schools.

Services of John Milledge: Representative in Congress from 1792 to 1802; Senator, from 1806 to 1809; Governor, 1805-Trustee of University of Georgia, 1809.

Scottsboro was originally settled by Major John Scott. He emigrated from Virginia and obtained a large grant of land in 1806, soon after the opening of this section of Georgia. He built a stout frame house, which is said to have been the first dwelling, not a log structure, erected in the interior portion of the state.

In 1807, when Aaron Burr was arrested in Mississippi and carried north for trial, he and his escort made a rapid transit across Georgia, traveling on horseback, and spent only one night on the route.

History says this night was spent "in a house south of Milledgeville," and a strong local tradition asserts that this house was that of Gen. Scott; five miles due south of Milledgeville. Some old inhabitants, and people of great credibility, among them the late Dr. Powell, superintendent of the State Sanitarium, asserted positively that they had always heard this to have been the case, and the fact of Mr. Scott's rank as a Militia General would make it most probable that his house was selected for the night's rest of such a distinguished political prisoner.

This original house is still standing, largely added to by Col. Carter in 1820, with porches and verandas of a still later date.

About the year 1813, Col. Farrish Carter bought Gen. Scott's house and plantation. In 1820 he moved there and established a permanent residence. Desiring to live in an agreeable community he presented a number of his friends with building lots, which were situated on the northwest edge of his plantation. He could do this without cutting into the body of his property.

Among these friends were the Hartidges of Savannah, Mrs. Fitzgerald, the Mens, the Cullens, Miss Maria and Miss Catherine McDonald, (sisters of Mrs. Carter), and Judge A. H. Hansell, then a struggling young lawyer just admitted to the bar.

At about the same date that Col. Carter bought the Scott plantation, Col. Seaton also acquired a large plantation and built a handsome home quite near Scottsboro.

The Hartriges and several others lived on the coast and utilized Scottsboro as a summer home, making the journey back and forth each year by coach or in the family carriage.

A more delightful and cultivated community than Scottsboro of those days can hardly be imagined. Alas, that its kind has perished from the face of the earth!

A rural community of ladies and gentlemen, of educa

tion and refinement, situated on a beautiful oak shaded plateau, swept by delightful breezes, above all pervaded by the real genius of Southern hospitality, in a day that knew no need of economy, or fear of want! It is difficult to imagine the conditions that existed then. My oid Mammy used to tell me that in Col. Carter's house there were twenty house servants, and never were those hospitable halls without a quota of quests, going, coming, coming, or remaining for an indefinite length of time.

In an oak grove just in front of Col. Carter's gate was instuated an Academy for young ladies, well known in that day and time as quite *recherche'* and exclusive. This was conducted by Dr. Brown and was aided in it's success by the well-known healthfulness of the community in which it was situated.

It may be of interest to note that many years later, about 1878, the last building remaining from Dr. Brown's Academy was used as a chapel when Rev. J. N. Stoney of St. Stephens Episcopal Church conducted for many years a flourishing Mission Church in Scottsboro for the country people living round about.

"The Gazetteer of Georgia," published in 1837, gives the following description of Scottsboro:

"Scottsboro is a village four miles south of Milledgeville, containing ten or fifteen houses, occupied as a summer residence by the inhabitants of the town and also by permanent settlers. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthful. It is at present the seat of a very respectable Female Boarding School.

"Scottsboro is a delightful summer residence. Two or three schools are now in operation at this place. It is difficult to conceive of a more quiet retreat from the bustle of the capital. The society is intelligent, refined, and hospitable."

In 1828, the State Capitol was completed at Milledgeville, at a cost of \$115,000. Jett Thomas, the architect of this building was an Englishman, and its

erenallated battlements, rising. above the feathery elms and crowning the hill-top still suggest an English castle set in an American landscape. I have always been told that this gentleman while superintending the building of the capitol resided at Scottsboro, and a small house still standing there, exhibiting a rather unusual style of architecture is said to have been built by him, and is still sometimes called "the English Cottage."

General LaFayette's Visit to Milledgeville

MRS. JEANNETE HARVEY CONE

Marquis de LaFayette, or Knight of Liberty, as he was called, at a very early age, became interested in the oppressed Americans, who were struggling for independence against such vast numbers, defying the most powerful nation on the globe.

His sympathy was put into action twice by coming to the aid of the American army, in what he, as a born lover of liberty, considered a just cause. Some historians say that to LaFayette's courage, America, in a large measure, owes her ultimate success.

His third visit to America, when he came as the "Nation's Guest" is the visit we are to consider in this paper. From the time of his arrival at New York,

(August 1824), to the time of his departure, (Sept. 1825), he was received everywhere with the warmest enthusiasm, and honored with the most distinguished attentions. He visited nearly all of the larger cities and many of the small ones. While on his tour through the Southern States, several towns in Georgia were honored by his presence. Milledgeville was one of the number. He came to that town from Augusta.

Georgia people far and near were eager to see him, and came in large companies. A military company was formed in Twiggs County styled the "LaFayette Volunteers," of which John G. Slappy was

Captain. This company, in uniform, with drum and fife and a beautifully painted white silk flag, took up the line of march for Milledgeville, where they expected to meet the distinguished guest. They had as their special charge their much venerated Revolutionary soldiers, Fathers' William Duffel, John Shine and Charles Raley. These men were carried in a conveyance provided for them, for the occasion.

When they reached a hill near Fishing Creek, within sight of Milledgeville, they heard the roar of cannon which they knew to be the announcement of General LaFayette's arrival. Wishing to get a glimpse of the Nation's guest they marched into town and halted opposite the Government House where he was being entertained.

It is said that twelve little girls, one of whom became Mr. Robert McComb's grand-mother, scattered flowers in his pathway as he entered the Government House.

"Captain Slappy went in and was introduced to the General. He was accompanied by the Revolutionary soldiers who were introduced in their turn. When LaFayette saw Father Duffel he cordially embraced him, exclaiming, I remember you! I remember you well! you were one of my body guards and helped to carry me from the field when I was wounded at Brandywine. When the touching meeting was over the company returned to the camp after first conducting the aged soldiers to the boarding-house of Solomon Betton, where they, and the officers were lodging.

"The next day the great review and reception took place. All was life and motion. Before the appointed hour some eight or ten Military Companies from Wilkinson, Hancock, Jones, and other counties, were to be seen marching to the Review-Grounds. The Marshals of the day, John S. Thomas, and R. H. L. Buckhanan, and one or two others, mounted on elegant horses, with sword and sash and rosettes gracing their persons,

were seen dashing in all directions making known the order of the day.

"The several companies took the positions assigned them under the chief command of Major-General Daniel Newnan. The line was formed two deep and extended for several hundred yards. As the cannon of the arsenal began to thunder an elegant Barouche, drawn by four fine horses, was seen advancing up the line carrying Gov. Troup with LaFayette by his side. LaFayette's appearance made a strong impression upon the assembly.

"He is described as a handsome man, of commanding figure and pleasing features. His hair a deep red, and eyes a clear hazel. His forehead, though receding, was fine. His mouth and chin, delicately formed exhibited beauty rather than strength. His manners were frank and graceful. He was formed both by nature and education to be the ornament of a count.

"The Major-General, and other officers entitled to the privilege presented swords in salutation of the Nation's Guest. It is recorded that he wore a beaming smile as he sat in the Barouche with his hat off, bowing as he passed the different companies and as the standards waved salute.

After the review, dinner was announced. On the Capitol Square, two tables, each about one hundred yards long, with cross tables of fifty feet at ends, were loaded with barbecue, roast beef, bread, and other edibles. At the upper end, in the center General LaFayette was placed with Gov. Troup on one side, and Col. Seaborn Jones, who was master of ceremonies, on the other.

Gov. Troup's staff, consisting of Col. Henry G. Lamar, Col. Sam'l A. Bailey, Col. Yelverton P. King, Col. John W. A. Sanford, and others were at the same end of the table. The band of music was placed just inside the enclosure formed by the tables. It played whenever Col. Jones waved his hand as a signal.

Among the distinguished guests were George Washington LaFayette, son of the General, and Col. Levasseur, his private secretary; also many public characters known in Georgia history.

"When the appetites had been satisfied with meats, the wine was brought in, and glasses distributed over the table. Co!. Jones said, 'Fill your glasses for a toast from Gen. LaFayette. All obeyed like good soldiers, and the Apostle of Liberty and bosom friend of Washington rose to his feet, and in broken English, which all heard with delight, gave The Georgia Volunteers 'The Worthy Sons of our Revolutionary Brethern. Cheer after cheer resounded. The music struck, 'Hail to the Chief.' The cannon augmented the loud rejoicing, and soon all was quiet again.

Prepare for a toast from Gov. Troup, was the next order. With solemn and distinct enunciation the Chief Magistrate cried, 'A Union of all Hearts to Honor the Nation's Guest, a Union of All Heads for our Country's good.' Again the air was rent with cheers. The band played a National March, and the cannon fairly jarred the square. Toast followed toast in quick succession until dinner was over.

"Before the Military Companies left the Square they formed in line, and General LaFayette, supported by the strong arm of Gov. Troup, walked down the

line and shook the hand of all officers, as well as privates.

"Preparations had been made for a grand Military Ball to be given that night in the Capitol. Many invitations had been issued. The Representative and Senate Chambers were stripped of their furniture and formed into dancing saloons. In the gallery of each hall was a full band of music. The soldiers wearing epaulettes, swords, and sashes, made a brilliant appearance. The ladies were becomingly dressed and skimmed through the dance like fairies.

"In the midst of the entertainment Captain Slappy, of the LaFayette volunteers remembered that the

Committee of arrangements had expressed a desire to have the flag of the Company to add to the splendor of the occasion. He dispatched the orderly of the ball-room to headquarters with the polite request that the first lieutenant send the flag to him.

"The message was delivered to the lieutenant, who instead of intrusting it to the orderly said that he would take it himself. Arriving at the door, he attempted to pass in when he was stopped by the doorkeeper and his ticket demanded. He had none, so the captain had to come and procure its admission by his hands. The lieutenant got in, however, by paying ten dollars, the price of a ticket.

"The flag was unique in appearance. It was pure white and of ample dimensions. On one side an eagle was painted. In its talons was an olive branch, and in its beak a scroll upon which was inscribed, The Nation's Guest, below this, 'Welcome. LaFayette.' On the reverse side was a pile of cannon balls guarded by a rattle snake in coil with uplifted head, flaming eyes, and darting tongue. The word 'Liberty' appeared in blazing characters above the snake. With such protection all knew that Liberty was safe. To make it doubly sure, the name of the company was painted below the cannon balls and serpent, LaFayette Volunteers, Twiggs county, 1825. The flag was the center of interest, admired by all.

The ball lasted into the small hours of the night and surpassed in splendor anything that had taken place in Milledgeville. The next morning, the distinguished guest with his companions bade farewell to his friends who had entertained him so royally, and moved onward to Macon, the next city to be honored by his presence. There, and everywhere he went, LaFayette received demonstrations of gratitude and admiration.

NOTE Much of this information concerning LaFayette's visit to Milledgeville was obtained from the "Life of William Crocker" by Stephen F. Miller. His account is so vivid that his exact language is given in many places.

Oconee Town

Mrs J. L. Walker

It would be futile for one to attempt the writing of a condensed story of Oconee, the once important Indian town of Baldwin County. From various sources of Indian lore, enough information is available, of the happenings there, to fill a book. Oconee Town was the nucleus about which the Seminole nation grew. This town was located on the banks of the Oconee river about four miles south of the land on which Milledgeville is built, and not far from Rock Landing, a noted Indian Council Rock. There is quite a readable and tracable history in various books about Oconee, but only a short sketch of this town will be included in this article.

There were several ways in which the name of Oconee was spelled. It was once written Ukwu'nu, or Ukwu'ni, but the similarity may be merely a coincidence Pareja called it Ocony, while Ibarra, Oconee. The French and Spanish settlers were frequent visitors to Oconee Town and each pronounced it in their own tongue, but Oconee out lived the other names and although the old town died, the beautiful Oconee river on whose banks the town was situated still bears the musical name given it by the Indians.

When the Spanish first settled in this country the church of Rome gave authority to the Brotherhood of St. Dominic to prosecute the work of Christianizing and evangelizing "the heathen people," of the Atlantic Coast, from St. Augustine northward to the Virginia line. There was a motive behind the movement, that of establishing churches in the Indian settlement, for in that way the Spanish hoped to increase their power in, the New World. They located missions in the most important Indian towns and Oconee was one of the towns in which a mission was organized. The

house of worship was built in 1680 and was called "San Francisco de Oconee."

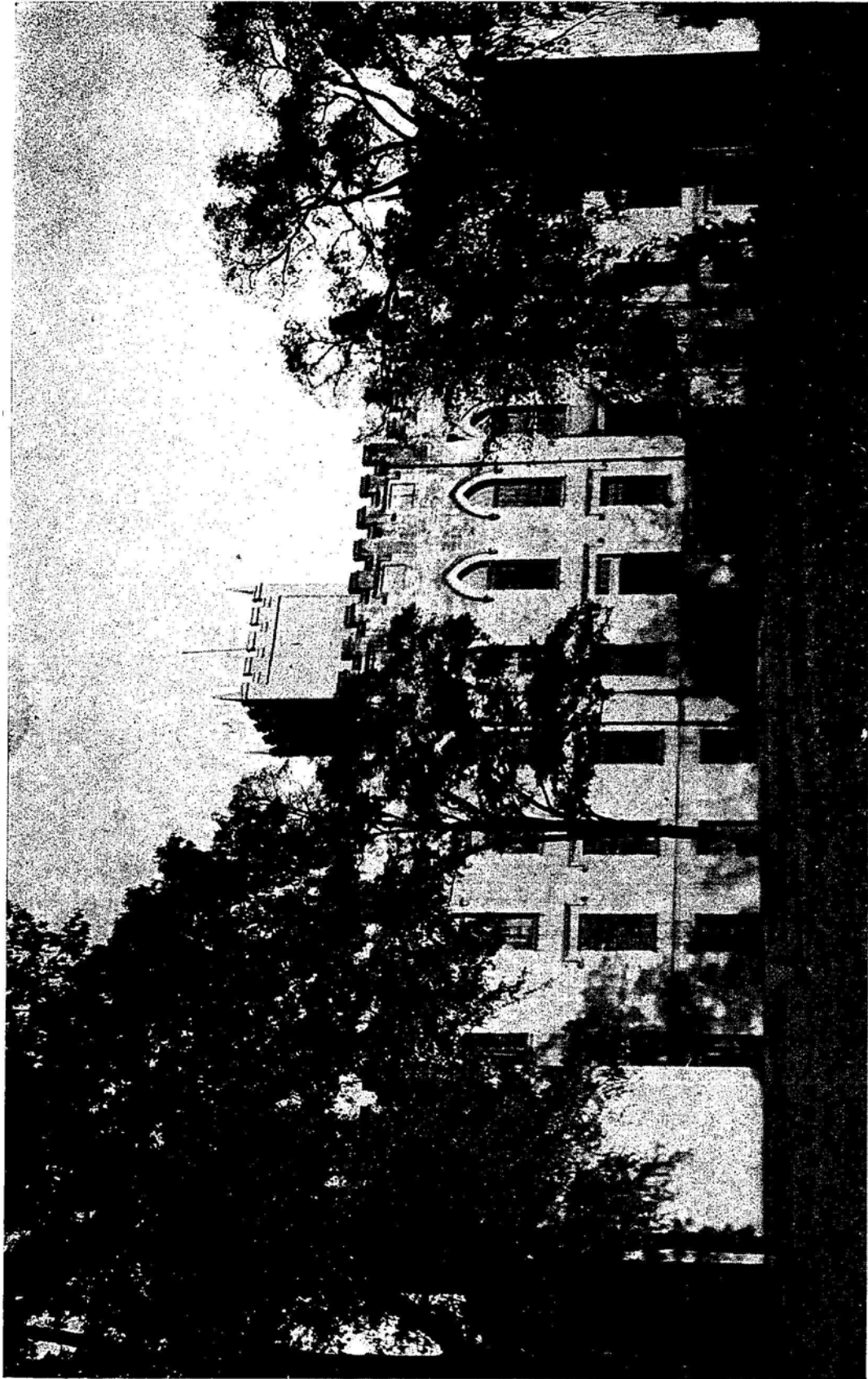
In a letter dated March 11, 1695, Governor Laureano de Torres Ayala (Spanish Governor of Florida), tells of an expedition consisting of four hundred Indians and seven Spaniards sent against Oconee in retaliation for attacks made on Spanish Indians. They only captured fifty persons, as the Indian town on the Oconee river was almost deserted.

William Bartram in his "Travels of 1792 through Georgia," described the location of his encampment fixed on the site of the old Oconee Town, "which about sixty years ago was evacuated by the Indians, who finding their situation disagreeable because of its vicinity to the white people, left it, moving upward into the nation or Upper Creeks, and there built a town; but that situation not suiting their roving dispositions, they grew sickly and tired of it 'and resolved to seek an inhabitation more agreeable to their minds." The~" moved to the extensive plains of Alachua, Florida, and built a town on the banks of a lake and named it Cuscowilla.

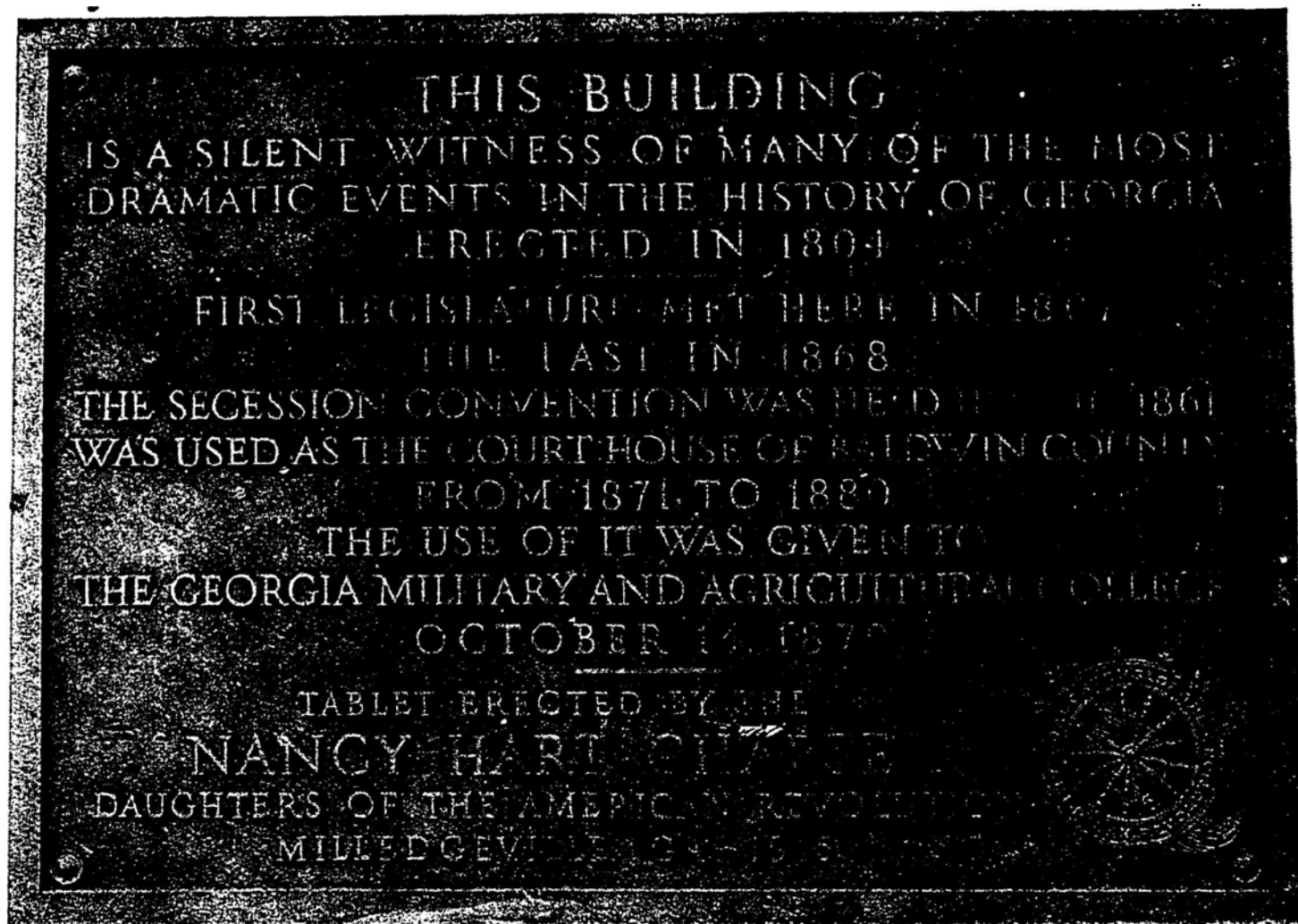
General Benjamin Hawkins in his "Sketch of 1799" describes Oconee as a deserted Indian town, whose settlers had moved six miles below Pa-la-choocle, 'on the left bank of the Chattahoche, they named their new town "Little Oconee" in honor of their home near Rock Landing.

We know that the removal of this tribe of Indians from the Oconee River took place like so many other removals in this region, just after the Yamasee out-break of 1716 and the movement into Florida about 1750. The name of the chief who presided over the tribe at Oconee Town, and who, was frequently called on to hold councils at Rock Landing was known as Oneekachumpa, but called, by the English, Long King.

The town census in 1750 gives the number of men living at Oconee as 30; census of 1760, 50 men, census



GEORGIA'S OLD CAPITOL



.TABLET ON OLD CAPITOL.

of 1761, 50 hunters. The census taken of the remaining towns of the "Creek Confederacy" during the years of the Indian occupancy were drawn from the Spanish, French and English trading lists. Taitt, Marbury and Benjamin Hawkins took the census of 1832, and at that time found no one living in the once important Indian town of Oconee.

A Glimpse of the Old Capitol of Georgia By Mrs. Loula Kendall Rogers

Notwithstanding all the rain and slush of the last month I am enjoying the scenes of the historic old town of Milledgeville, which with its lofty hills and varied landscapes presents a more striking picture than can be found anywhere else in Georgia.

The architectural splendor and, the grandeur of the old Capitol building, magnificently enthroned upon an oak-crowned eminence, and the quaint beauty of the Executive Mansion where once resided the able Governor of Georgia, surrounded by elegant colonial homes, continually breathe the story of the old Southern regime and the beautiful, placid peace of "days that are no more."

While standing within the time-honored halls of this spacious Temple of Law, Wisdom, and Justice one can almost hear the eloquent voice of some Georgia Demosthenes or the stirring declamation of Governor Jenkins down' from the hills of the past as he uttered those memorable words, "If my own heart could be revealed, the name of Georgia, would be indelibly stamped in blood."

My honored father, Dr. David Kendall, and two half brothers, represented here my native County (dear old Upson) and had numerous friends in all this section. It is not wonderful that so much interest should center around each hallowed spot, as my an

cestors are mentioned in Historical Collections of Georgia, among the earliest settlers of Baldwin county. Every old public building, and every old moss covered roof has a Revolutionary story that whispers of a time when Indians wandered over the hills and contested their right to the favorite hunting ground.

I treasure as a sacred relic of General LaFayette's visit to Georgia, the invitation to my ancestors to attend one of the balls given in his honor. On it are the names of some of the most noted citizens of that day as directors. In my cabinet of olden treasures is also some of the old family silver and china used by my grand-mother on that occasion.

I have always been a dear lover of history, and Lamartine beautifully says, "The history of a country is its life, which should never die, but be handed down

through all generations," and Father Ryan says, "A country without ruins is a country without memories, and a country without memories is a country without history." So let us as we walk along the journey of life "gather up the sunbeams" and even the shadows that have immortalized the past of our country and frame them for instructive lessons to those who come after us. Thus have the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Confederacy twined immortal wreaths over the shrine of their country, while the Spartan mothers of old keep alive the Vestal flames of valor and patriotism.

Francis Asbury, the first Bishop of America, held his last conference in Milledgeville. Dr. George Smith in his History of Methodism says: "It was a sprightly little town only ten years old. A church had been built but not finished. Than Bishop Asbury, a nobler soul never lived, and a braver, greater, truer, gentler, more unselfish spirit, and to no man does Georgia owe a greater debt than to him." The first conference Bishop Andrew attended met in Milledgeville, while he was in charge of the Warrenton circuit.

At the present time this town is noted for its beautiful churches, and its high-toned moral atmosphere. Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Kendall have charge of the magnificent Methodist church. It is built of buff brick with immense columns costing \$800 each, and is inwardly beautified by handsome colored memorial windows, and a sweet toned pipe organ.

Among the interesting societies of the place is a Bible Club organized by Mrs. T. R. Kendall. This study class is non-denominational, and is creating great enthusiasm among members of all the churches, meeting once a week with different families. Mrs. M. M. Parks invited them to have the first meeting at her home in the Mansion, where it was organized with thirty-four members.

A state-wide attraction of this famous old "city of the Hills" is the progressive educational feature which like our own Barnesville is busily engaged in preparing our boys and girls for a Christian citizenship. A more efficient manager of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College could not be found than Pres. M. M. Parks, whose very heart and soul are centered on the success and welfare of this grand institution in which every Georgian justly feels a pride. The quarterly bulletin contains the following:

"The institution never loses sight of the fact that nearly every woman is destined to become, to a greater or less extent, a homemaker, and this after all, is her most important calling. One of the prime aims of the College, has been to fit the young women of Georgia for proper home making by giving them a careful and thorough course of instruction in such branches as cooking, household economics, home sanitation, sewing, dress making, etc., so that this college has been firmly installed in the confidence and affection of the people of Georgia."

A visit through the different halls on the campus which covers twenty-three acres is a rare privilege, and each department gives full evidence of the teach

er's ability to instill noble and correct ideals in education.

The old Capitol building is used for the Georgia Military College. Recently the Daughters of the American Revolution presented this college with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. This was accepted by a gallant speech from President Horton, after which a letter was read to the cadets describing the visit of General LaFayette in 1825. Another member of the Chapter then read reminiscences concerning the old capitol of Georgia which once resounded with the voices of Governor Chas. J. McDonald, Herschel V. Johnson, Milton Smith, and others before being removed to Atlanta.

One of the first things I enjoyed after reaching this place was the celebration of Gen. Lee's birthday at the Opera house under the auspices of the U. D. C. There was a splendid Flag drill by the College girls, which in its varied evolutions created great applause. A few days after this Mrs. Joseph E. Pottle, President U. D. C. gave an elegant entertainment at her lovely home, which was draped with the order's colors, interspread with the loveliest flowers of the season.

Among the pleasant memories which will ever be associated with the charming people of this section was a delightful day spent with Mrs. S. A. Cook, daughter of Dr. Green, who was a beloved physician for years at the State Sanitarium. This beautiful home was once that of a Wesleyan schoolmate of other days. At another time there was an elegant dinner given us at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Allen, who occupy the old colonial residence of the late Dr. Talmadge, President of the Oglethorpe University, the site of which is nearby. They are accomplishing much good in administering to the suffering and afflicted, having a limited number of patients under their care. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of Mr. Sam Whitaker, who was so well known in the palmy days of Milledgeville.

The old brick dormitory was in sight, and I saw the room where Sidney Lanier, our brilliant Georgia poet studied in his boyhood. In that same hall my brother, Dr. David Kendall, was a student, who after his education as a physician in Philadelphia became Surgeon of the 29th Georgia Cavalry and died from overwork in 1865. The assistant Surgeon was ill, and often he sat up with the wounded night after night until his own strength failed. Samuel Spencer, afterward the great railroad magnate, sat at the same desk with him in Thalian Hall. What thrilling memories are associated with some of these historic places! The hospitable inmates of a former schoolmate's home, with frolicsome girls and Oglethorpe students have all passed away, but memory calls them back, and the sunshine of their joyful presence will linger never to depart.

While riding out in that direction, we passed the former home of U. S. Treasurer, McAdoo, a colonial home, set back from the street.

On the Sabbath it is an inspiring sight to see several hundred girls in uniform and scholarly caps march into the church with dignified deportment, where they occupy the whole of one side, and sing an anthem prepared for the occasion.

The cadets enter the opposite side and the communion service of these people is very impressive and touching. There are so many interesting features associated with both of these educational institutions that I cannot do them justice in so short a space, but feel that Georgia should rejoice in all of their efforts, and press forward until she is ahead of every state in all that goes to complete a perfect man and woman physically, intellectually, socially, and spiritually.

Methodist Parsonage.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Historic Site in Milledgeville

(Back of Ennis' Market)

When Sherman's army marched into Milledgeville,
(Friday afternoon, November 20, 1864) the members of the
General Assembly fled in order to avoid arrest and
imprisonment.

Governor Jenkins hastened to New York, taking with
him the State's money and the executive seal. But the
Secretary of State, Nathan C. Barnett, carried the Great Seal
of the State and the unfinished acts of the Legislature to his
wife, who concealing them until late at night, buried the seal
under the house with the help of her husband and younger
son. Fearing that the house would be burned, they dug a deep
hole in the angle of a brick pillar and buried the Great Seal
there in the dead of night. There it remained until
Mr. Barnett came again into the Secretaryship.

During its concealment, the Carpet-bag element sought
to re-organize Georgia. "Some pretence of legal form was
needed to give authority to fraudulent transactions." So effort
after effort was made to unearth the Seal. Failing in this, the
Carpet-baggers resorted to another seal. No expense was
spared in making this, and the contrivance when finished,
seemed perfect. But there was one trivial mistake, so small
that at first it was not noticed; but time exposed the mistake of
the artist. In the false Seal, the soldier held his sword in his
left hand, while in the original Seal, he held it in his right
hand. History often lags
in awarding its rebukes and rewards, but in time justice comes.

As to the unfinished Acts of the Legislature, Mrs.
Barnett concealed them underneath her pig pen, and when
Sherman's army withdrew and burned the river bridge behind
them, then she removed them to a place of safety for Col
Barnett.

The Legislature was called to meet in Macon, and when investigation was made, it was found that not one scrap of paper pertaining to the adjourned session of 1864 had been destroyed.

The Baldwin Blues

(Copied from clipping of Union Recorder, dated March 23, 1897.)

What a glorious record that old Company had! It was always the crack company in the state.

It was organized in 1848 by as handsome and soldierly a set of young men as ever marched to the music of fife and drum. Capt. William Steele, the then clerk of the Superior Court and afterwards private secretary of Gov. Hershel V. Johnson, was its first Captain. Charlie Ogden was first, and for a long time, its orderly sergeant. Even as I write, I have before me a very interesting photograph of four of its leading spirits taken in full dress uniform on the day of its first parade. What a handsome uniform, and what handsome men they were! Here they are:

William A. Harris, who had just returned from the Mexican War, was then its first Lieutenant.

What a fine looking man was Edward J. White, its 2nd Lieutenant.

Then here is Geo. Doles, who was always the leading spirit, its 3rd Lieutenant.

Then in the background is Corporal Howard Tinsley. Corporal Tinsley is the only one of the four, who survives, but he does not look quite so young now as he does in the picture before me. The other three are quietly sleeping, with most of their comrades, under the daisies in the old grave yard.

In those days we could not forget the fourth day of July or Washington's birthday, or the day of the battle of New Orleans. The Baldwin Blues would not let us. They were soldiers and patriots, and, whether

rain or shine, would turn out and parade in honor of the day. One of the most pleasing and thrilling recollections of my childhood, was when I was awakened in the early morning, by the shrill piercing tones of the fife and the sudden roll of the drums. What a scrambling out of bed, and raising of windows, even by young and old, white and-black. And there would be "Old Hammerheels" or Bill Marlow blowing the fife with might and main, and York Park and Willis Norman on the kettle drums, and "Old Stirling" on the bass drum, all beating for dear life as if existence and everything was at stake. We would know then that the Blues would parade and that there was a glorious day ahead.

If it was Washington's Birthday or the Fourth of July, the citizens, ladies and gentlemen, little and big, young and old, would all assemble in the Representative Chamber at the old State House, the Baldwin Blues always having the post of honor. And after listening to Washington's Farewell Address or the Declaration of Independence, as the day might be, read either by Judge Iverson Harris, or Gen. Sanford, or Dr. Thos. F. Green, or Col. Kenan, or Col. Rockwell, then some of the younger men would deliver an oration, and amid the booming of cannon the ceremonies would end. But that was not all. There would generally be a big barbecue, and after the barbecue the toasts.

I can not now remember them, but there was patriotism in those days, and true friendship, and no .
glutinous greed for gain and placing the almighty dollar supreme and above every other consideration. The
day would end by a parade of the Blues through the principal streets of the city.

After the resignation of Capt. Steele, Capt. W. S. Rockwell was for a long time the Captain of the Blues. But the soul of the company, the leading spirit was Geo. Doles. It was he who drilled them in such per

fect proficiency. He was every inch the soldier, full of company pride and was authority on military subjects throughout the state.

In 1857, I believe it was, when the citizens of Milledgeville, being very proud of their military company, subscribed a very large sum and invited the military of the state to come and be their guests. They came about ,500 strong and were with us a whole week. They encamped on the hill near the Central depot, and it has been called Encampment Hill ever since. Our city was filled not only with soldiers but beautiful women and distinguished men from all parts of the state. It was the gladdest and most gala week that Milledgeville ever had. Many celebrated companies were present. The Savannah Blues, the oldest company in the state; Frank Bartow commanded the Oglethorpe Light Infantry; Paul J. Semmes commanded the Columbus Guards; Peyton. Colquitt commanded the City Light Guards, of Columbus; Robert Smith, the Macon Volunteers, and Tom Hardeman, The Floyd Rifles. What an array of history names! Soldiers everyone! And how gloriously did they illustrate their old mother state on many a bloody field. There were other famous companies present, but in points of drill, equipments and soldierly bearing, by common consent, the palm was given to the Baldwin :Blues, and due credit to Lt. Geo. Doles, as the drill master.

The genial and jovial Capt. Rockwell was at that time the captain of the Blues, but being a very large, fat man. and not able to march, he was made an aide to General Sanford and Gen. Jessup, the militia generals in command. But when he came to riding there was the same difficulty as in marching, for he wanted

a gentle horse that he could easily manage. The trouble was finally settled by Dr. Paine offering Capt. Rockwell as his Rosinante for the occasion his famous riding horse, "Turk." "Turk" was a splendid riding

animal and was about as well known to everyone in the town as was my celebrated horse, "Whisker," who for a while had the reputation of running away and breaking Rough William's arm-but that is another story. Turk though very aged and gentle was yet a very spirited horse and had never\, in his long life been hitched to a buggy. Capt Rockwell, for convenience kept Turk at the livery stable. One morning he sent his servant to the stable for his steed, but Turk was no where to be found. Where was he? Had he gotten loose and gone back to Dr. Paine's? A servant returned with the report that he was not there. I can recall the consternation that was in the minds of our citizens at the loss of Turk. Where could he be? Was he stolen? It was near the hour for review-the Generals were mounted and their aides, all but Capt. Rockwell. What could he do? There was not another horse in the whole town that he could ride. Just at this critical juncture here came Dr. R. G. Harper driving down the street like mad with old Turk hitched to his buggy-Turk who had never before felt the weight of harness on his back. It seems that Dr. Harper, late the night before, had called for his team and the hostler by mistake had hitched up Turk for one of

the Doctor's horses.- Well, the lost was found, and great was the rejoicing. Capt. Rockwell was mounted once again, and soon at his post with the Generals.

The encampment of 1857 was a great thing for Milledgeville as well as the State. It was doubtless the largest body of soldiers that had been assembled upon her soil since the Indian war. It gave a fresh impetus to military affairs throughout the state. Companies sprung into existence everywhere and it was not long before every town had its military organization. In the meantime Capt. Rockwell had resigned and Geo. Doles had been selected as captain of the Blues.

On Tuesday during the week of the great encampment a most impressive scene occurred. The remains of a former honored' citizen, Mr. B. T. Bethune, were

brought here for interment, and having been a great friend of the Blues, presenting it with its first standard of colors, and also having been one of its Lieutenants, the company turned out and buried him with military honors.

1861

What an eventful year was that, and who that lived then can ever forget that vivid wonderful time. The younger portion of our population, those who have been born since, cannot realize or even dream what our people had to endure. Yet they bore it cheerfully, grandly with a spirit of self-sacrifice that showed of what mettle they were made.

The gallant Blues through their noble young Captain had already tendered their services to the state. At length came marching orders, and on the 26th day of April, 1861, they took up their line of march to the depot, to take the train for Virginia. The Governor's Horse Guards, under Capt. Dubignon, and the Baldwin Blues Junior, commanded by Capt. Charlie Conn, were their escort. Their departure for the seat of war is thus described by the Southern Federal Union of 30th April, 1861:

"The most touching and impressive scene of our whole life was enacted at the depot in this city on Friday morning last. Over a thousand people were assembled to bid adieu to friends and kindred and pay the respect of the citizen to the high patriotism and valour of the soldier. At 8 :30 A. M., the train arrived from Eatonton, bearing the Brown Rifles, Capt R. B. Nisbet. Their arrival was welcomed with the firing of cannon and the hearty huzzas of the immense throng. The Blues then marched up accompanied by their escorts and followed by hundreds of friends and relatives. Lieutenant Caraker bore a beautiful wreath of flowers in front. At the depot they formed into line to receive the last good bye-and then such tears were shed. Old men and young men, women and

children poured forth the deep and earnest tear as if their heads were a fountain of water. Rev. Mr. Flynn made a short address and offered a most feeling prayer in behalf of the soldier boys about to leave their home, kindred and friends. At length the last kind word was spoken-the last 'God Bless you my boy.' from mother and father died upon the balmy air; the word of command was given by Capt. Doles to march and the gallant Blues were lost to our sight. The busy note of preparation was ended...:-the shrill whistle of the engine was heard, and as the cannon boomed forth the signal for departure, the precious freighted train moved slowly away. The very air was rent with shoutings of the immense crowd and with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and the booming of cannon, the scene closed."

Mr. Joseph Staley furnishes the following roll which comprises the names of those who went with the Company on that memorable day, and those who joined it at Camp Jackson, near Norfolk, Va. Besides these, during the four years, there were over a hundred recruits, but unfortunately there is no record of them now extant.

Captain-Geo. Doles; promoted to Cot of the 4th Ga., May 8th, 1861.

1st Lieut.-J. M. Caraker, promoted to Captain, May 8th, 1861.

2nd Lieut.-Sam McComb, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, May 8th, 1861.

1st Sergeant-Joseph Staley.

2nd Sergeant-C. Kramer.

3rd Sergeant-J. B. Fair.

4th Sergeant-B. R. Herty.

5th Sergeant-F. Shoenbein.

Corporals-E. P. Lane, R. V. Jones, A. J. Cone, Jas. Nelson, R. E. Gardner.

Privates: Butler, W. R. Butler, J. F. Boutwell, Jas. Beasley, F. A. Bagley, C. Bradbery, W. J.

Brand, T. M. Byington, C. Butts, J. W. Babb, J. Babb, J. W. Butts, H. M. E. Campbell, R. M. Cash, J. M. Cushing, W. B. Callaway, E. Callaway, R. C. Cooper, M. A. Collins, J. R. Compton, J. C. Dickson, Jas. A. DeLauney, E. W. Daniels, W. L. Edwards, A. M. Ellington, J. F. Elder, J. G. Fowler, John Freeney, E. Forsyth, H. E. Griffin, J. A. Gurlinger, P. Gibson, A. J. Gillespie, T. E. Green, J. Green, T. F., Jr. Gecks, H. T. Hall, R. B. Haug, Fred Hanft, Fred Holcombe, E. D. Hall, J. Hall, D. M. Hawkins, E. A. Hawkins, W. G. Hawk, T. H. Haygood, Y. J. M. Huff, R. Jenkins, T. Johnson, J. L. Kirkpatrick, J. D. Kirkpatrick, S. W. Lawler, P. H. Lane, W. H. Lipsey, W. Mahler, H. Mathies, R. Mappin, W. T. Maye, T. G. McMillan, A. Mullar, D. E. McComb, Fred Mimms, J. P. Moseley, W. Mitchell, H. R. Moran, Jesse Orme, H. S. Palmer, B. F. Reanney, J. S. Roberts, S. Roberts B. F. Roberts, W. Respass, L. M. Robinson, W. H. Russell, F. M.; Russel, W. Sheppard, J. Sheppard, J. B. Sanford, J. W. A. Sanford, T. G. Stephens, J. R. Smith, Joe Snead, J. W. W. Speights, W. M. Smith, E. P. Smith, J. R. Tinsley, W. D. Torrence, W. H. Tuttle, G. Vaughn, W. Vinson, H. C. Williamson, W. T. Williams, W. A. Williams, J. H. Walker, S. Worsham, J. Walls, W. West, E. R. Williams, Jr. Williams, E. J. Wiggins, J. J. Whitaker, W. G.

Capt. J. M. Caraker, being wounded and disabled at the bloody battle of Sharpesburg, Wallace Butts, one of the "bravest of the brave," was elected as Captain. He continued such until April, 1864, when he was desperately wounded, in Earley's raid, in sight of Washington City, at the battle of Blair's Farm, losing a leg and falling into the hands of the enemy. Bernard R. Herty was then in command of the Company until the surrender at Appomattox.

Upon the evacuation of Norfolk the Blues, now "Co. H." of the 4th Ga. Regiment, with all the troops

around that city, were ordered to Richmond, and became a part of the grand army of North Virginia, under Robert E. Lee. It was as glorious an army as the world ever saw. The Blues were in all the great battles commencing around Richmond and shared in all the glories of its campaign in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. On the banks of the Rappahannock, the Rapidan, in the Wilderness, in the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg; upon a hundred battle fields, they illustrated the valor of their native State. Many died upon the field of battle. The gallant Doles, who had become Brigadier General, was killed at Cold Harbor, but his remains were brought back, and are now resting quietly in our cemetery here. Many died from disease in hospital and in prison, and we know not where they may be buried, but their memory is a priceless heritage to our people-worth "more than gold-yea than much fine gold."

1897

But a few are left to us. Sergeant Staley, call the roll!

E. T. Alling, J. M. Caraker, G. W. Caraker, J. Ezzell, J. B. Fair, E. P. Lane, Jas. Boutwell, J. F. Butler, Case Butts, J. C. Compton, Miles Fowler, A. J. Gibson, R. B. Hall, Fred Haug, W. G. Hawkins, A. P. Harper, T. Jenkins, J. L. Johnson, Mark H. McComb, Warren Moseley, H. S. Orme, Henry Roberts, W. Roberts, Nic Roberts, Joe Smith, W. M. Speights, J. R. Smith, Howard Tinsley, H. C. Vinson, W. A. Williams, J. Worsham.

These too will soon pass away. Ye men of Milledgeville salute them everyone. They are worthy of it.

T. F. NEWELL.

Old Baldwin

NELLE W AMACK HINES

Hills 0' red and skies 0' blue,
 0' blue, Old Baldwin;
Daughters, sons, whose hearts are true,
 That proudly thrill at thought 0' you,
0' you, Old Baldwin.

Memory of your past e'er calls,
 E'er calls, Old Baldwin;
Georgia's great have graced your halls,
 The fairest dwelt within your walls;
Your walls, Old Baldwin.

Many years have blessed your head,
 Your head, Old Baldwin;
Halls of lore your daughters fed,
 And honored sons are among your dead,
Your dead, Old Baldwin.

Hills 0' red and skies 0' blue,
 0' blue, Old Baldwin;
God's rich favor now I sue,
 His ageless blessing rest on you,
On you, Old Baldwin.

Politics

We have had very little to say about the politics of Georgia, though Milledgeville was the seat and center of Georgia politics.

The excitement connected with the Yazoo sale extended over the State. The incident of the papers connected with the fraudulent transaction being burned by Gov. Jackson by the rays of the sun through a sun glass, took place at Louisville.

The personal enmities growing out of that sale continued for years. James Jackson had resigned his seat in Washington to return to Georgia to fight the iniquitous transaction.

The Alliance between Jackson and Crawford constituted a power able to win in any contest. After the death of Jackson, Troupe came into prominence. He was one of the Commissioners who had laid out Milledgeville. He was a relative of Gen. McIntosh and had been born among the Indians.

William H. Crawford had been to the United States senate, and Geo. M. Troup to the lower House of Congress. John Clark, the son of Elijah Clark, of Revolutionary fame, was the antagonist of Crawford in political contests.

In all of these contests Jackson and Crawford were opposed to Troup. These were stirring times of great excitement in the old Capitol.

During the period from 1810 to 1816 the whole country was disturbed by rumors of war with England and France.

The War of 1812 with England so engrossed the

minds of the people that political disputes and personal animosities were lost sight of and for the time forgotten.

The United States declared war against England June 1812.

Gov. Brydie Mitchell sent a message to Legislature to prepare for - the defense of Georgia's long stretch of coast.

Jan'y 26th 1815 news was received of Gen. Jackson's brilliant victory over the English.

In February news reached Georgia that a treaty of peace had been declared at Ghent, Christmas eve. This put an end to the war.

Benjamin Hawkins died in- 1816. He had won the confidence of the Indians and had great influence over them.

Gov. Mitchell was appointed by Pres. Monroe to succeed Hawkins as Indian Agent. William Rabun, Pres. of senate, succeeded him as Governor:

After peace was restored attention began to be directed to internal affairs. The hardest fought battles were between the Clark and Troup adherents.

Women, though at that time having no vote, were powerful factors in these contests, influencing popular opinion generally for Troup. "Troup and the Treaty," was heard on all sides.

In 1825 during Gov. Troup's administration, Gen. LaFayette made his visit to Milledgeville.

A beautiful spirit of Patriotism was manifested in doing him &-reat honor, all parties agreeing.

Returning to the matter of States Rights, a close construction of the Constitution was held by all Conservative Georgians though limiting the power of the Central government.

Nullification was the radical doctrine of State Sovereignty. Declaring that the State could nullify any unconstitutional act of Congress and prohibit its execution in the State.

In 1831 *in* the Gubernatorial contest the State's Rights candidates were George R. Gilmer and Thomas Haynes.

Then came announcement of Wilson Lumpkin the Conservative Whig Candidate. Finally Haynes withdrew and the contest was between Gilmer and Wilson Lumpkin. Meetings were held in every County to consider the problems before the Country.

At a 4th of July dinner held in Milledgeville by Gilmer supporters, Troup and Gilmer and Andrew Jackson were toasted and Clay and the tariff condemned.

The friends of Lumpkin sought to damage Gilmer's popularity by a reference to his opposition to the distribution of the lands in the gold mining districts among the citizens of the State by the land-lottery.

The outcome of the contest was the election of Lumpkin, but at the same time the State Rights Party secured the greater number of seats in the Legislature. The strongest statesmen of the nation were at that time in the Whig Ranks. Webster, Clay, Calhoun and in Georgia, Toombs, Stephens, Berrien and Jenkins, were the equal. Or superior of any other in the new generation of Political leaders in the State.

Troup was the honored advocate of the States Rights Party, Wilson Lumpkin of the Union voters, urging the candidacy of Martin Van Buren against Harrison. But McDonald of the Democrats. defeated Dawson of the Whigs in the Gubernatorial' election. Geo. Crawford, a Whig, was elected over Mark Cooper.

Again the tariff brought on discussion. Our Southern leaders being for protection but finding themselves involved with Anti-slavery leaders at the North were forced to be conciliatory, the question of slavery coming to the front with the difficulties of Mutual Adjustment.

Ex-Gov. Lumpkin in 1847 advocated the organization of the South to resist the aggression of the North. He expressed great love for the Union, but preferred its dissolution to oppression and destruction. Mass meetings of the citizens were held, discussing the advisability of Secession.

Speeches were made in favor of it by Rhett of South Carolina, McDonald of Georgia and Yancy of Alabama.

In September Toombs, Stephens and Cobb stumped the State, and as a result, at the Convention in Milledgeville in November, Union men were in the majority.

In May 1846 the War Department called on Georgia for a regiment of infantry to serve in Mexico Henry R. Jackson of Savannah was put in command.

Other companies were formed throughout the State and many brave recruits were enlisted, others went alone to join the U. S. Army.

The Mexican War was brought to an end by a succession of brilliant victories by U. S. Generals.

Gen. Scott captured the City of Mexico Sept., 1847.

Gen. Taylor defeated Santa Anna gaining possession of all the Northern Provinces of Mexico.

A treaty of Peace was concluded Feb. 2nd, 1848.

The writer then a small girl of three and a half years distinctly remembers the victorious return of the soldiers from the Mexican War as they marched triumphantly down Jefferson Street with flags flying and drums beating, Marching to the State House where speeches were made and greetings extended.

As a result of a political animosity between General Clark and Judge Tait, we quote the following:

In the summer of 1807, when Judge Tait was driving along Jefferson Street, in Milledgeville, General Clark came up graciously cantering on a beautiful sorrel. The General always rode a fine horse with

best accoutrements. His was a splendid figure and men said he was a born soldier. Riding up to Tait, he thus accosted him. "This is the first time I have seen you sir, since your hasty departure from Louisville." "Yes," replied Tait, "I have not seen you since." "Judge Tait, you have under cloak of judicial authority, sought to destroy my reputation, and for your nefarious attempt, I shall give you the lash." Saying this, before any reply could be made, General Clark came down 'with his riding whip inflicting blows on the shoulders - of this distinguished jurist. Tait's horse took fright, but Clark kept along side of him until his wrath was appeased by the scourges of his heavy cowhide on the person of his adversary.-Giant Days or the Life and Times of William H. Crawford, by J. E. D. Shipp.

Peter Early sentenced General Clark to pay a fine of \$2000.00 which fine Governor Jared Irvin remitted.

PART II INSTITUTIONS

Schools

As expressed by. Oliver Cromwell, "History is God manifested in the affairs of men." We enter upon this part of our work with profound reverence and with. a sense of incompetency to unroll the scroll of the past and bring to light the persons and events of those remarkable times-to read the manifestation of Diety.

In part first, a compendium of the laws enacted by the Georgia Legislature relating to Baldwin County, furnishes the background. We get the names of the men of affairs at that early date. These laws indicate and reflect the spirit of the times and the imperishable work inaugurated.

From the time of its organization Baldwin County, was blessed with the best of schools, several of them of state-wide patronage. An Act chartering an Academy in Milledgeville was passed in 1807. This school was located on the south west corner of Penitentiary Square. There were also private schools, one taught by Dr. William Montgomery Green, who had resigned from a Professorship at the State University and had. moved to Milledgeville. Among his pupils was Chilly McIntosh, the Indian Chief, and kinsman of Judge Iverson L. Harris.

Dr. Cotting, later State Geologist, and his wife had a fine school. The old Cotting house, one of the ancient landmarks still stands. At Scottsboro, five miles from. l\Milledgeville, there was a girls school taught by Dr. Brown, a famous educator. Many of our most brilliant women received their education in that beautiful village sequestered among the oaks.

Midway, so named because of its location midway between Scottsboro and Milledgeville was the seat of old Oglethorpe University. From its classic walls went out many of our distinguished men. Drs. John and Joseph Le Conte, Eugenius. Nesbit, Sidney Lanier, and many others. Of this. University, there will be a separate sketch.

Under its shadow was the Boys Preparatory . Academy, taught by Dr. Beeman, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Davidson, and others. About a mile distant stood the old Female Seminary. Here taught Mrs. Egerton, second wife of Mr. Richard Orme, the father of Mrs. C. P. Crawford and grand-father of Rev. Orme Flynn, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, Dr. Charles Mallard, of Liberty County, Dr. Scudder, and many others.

This was a large school. The families in the neighborhood all took boarders. The Omnibus with its Proverbial "always room for one more" came out from town daily.

Here I append the report of a graduate from this school. "The folder and red wafer" mark our advance, but the curriculum shows the girls of those days not lacking in the higher culture of mathematics, Literature, and Languages.

Midway Female Seminary

(Near Milledgeville)

TRUSTEES

Col. J. S. Thomas
A. M. Nisbet, Esq.

Col. D. C. Campbell
D. Tucker, Esq.

Harper Tucker, Esq.

This Institution of learning has been in successful operation for more than ten years. The school year is divided into two terms of five months each. The first term commences on the first Monday in January; the second term on the second Monday in June.

TUITION, in the Primary Department, \$15, per term in the higher branches of English and Latin and

Greek, \$20. Each pupil will be charged fifty cents per term for fuel. Extra charges are only on the following: Music, \$25 per term; French, \$10; Needle work and other Ornamental Branches, \$10. .

BOARD, including washing, lights and fuel can be obtained in respectable families at from \$8 to \$12 per month.

The village of Midway is favorably situated. Experience has proved it to be healthful. It offers many social and religious advantages. A stage-coach passes through it every morning and evening. Occupying a central position between the Georgia and Central Rail Roads, it is easy of access from all parts of the State.

In giving instruction in the Seminary the Principal will be aided by experienced and competent Female Assistants.

MIDWAY FEMALE SEMINARY

May 20th, 1848.

Sir:

As a means of informing parents and guardians of the progress of their daughters and wards in this Institution, and as an incentive to the pupils of his school, the undersigned will have recourse to the issuing of circulars. .

Below you have a statement of the grade of Scholarship and Deportment of Miss ADDIE GREEN from March 1st to May 20th.

JNO. B. MALLARD, Principal.

No.1 denotes the highest grade, No.5 the lowest, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are intermediate.

STUDIES

Geometry, (1) dis.	Latin, (1)
Algebra,	Greek, French,
Arithmethic,	Grammar,
Astronomy, (1)	Geography,
Nat. Philosophy,	Composition (1)
Chemistry,	Writing, (1%)
Botany,	Reading, (1)
Logic,	Spelling, (1) Music,
Mental Philosophy,	Physiology, (1)
Moral Philosophy,	Synonyms, (1)
Evidences of Christianity, (1)	
History, (1) dis.	

ATTENDANCE

No. required --'----- --- 55
 No. given, Early 26----- 42
 Late 16 ----

RECITATIONS

No. required-----275
 No. given -----210

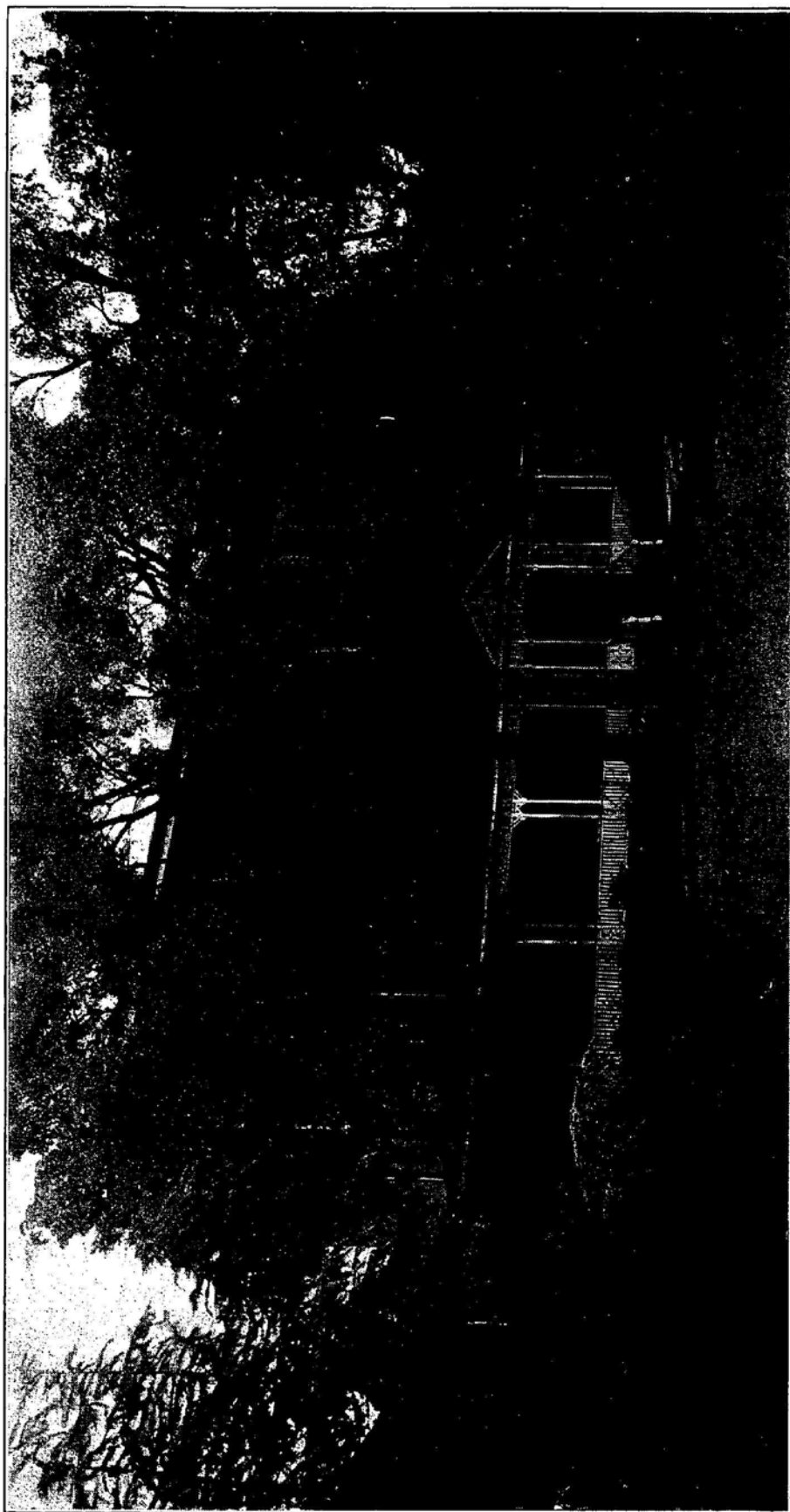
Deportment, (1)

Oglethorpe University

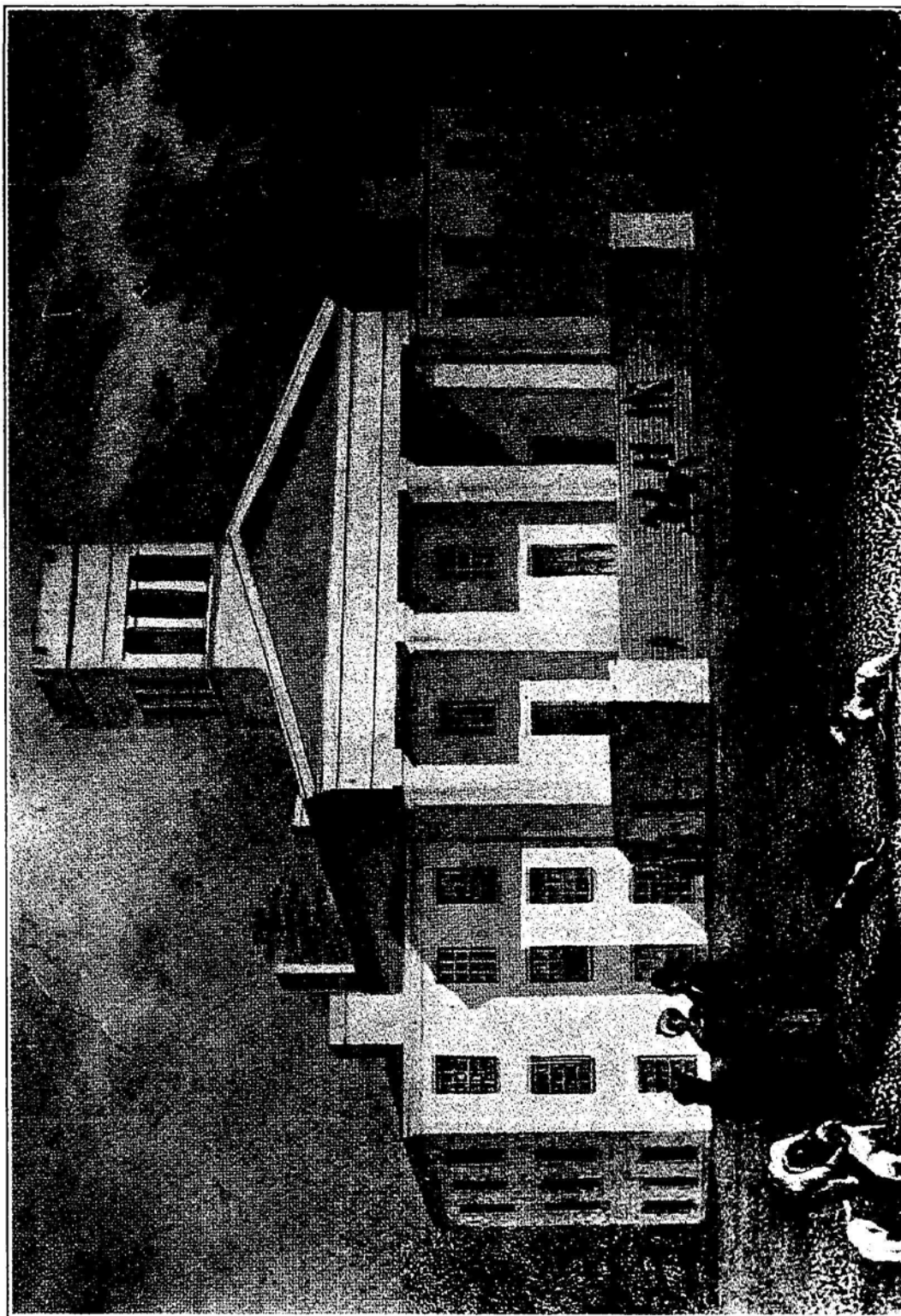
An act to incorporate Oglethorpe University, approved Dec. 21, 1835.

The Trustees appointed were: Thos. Goulding, S. S. Davies, S. K. Talmadge, J. C. Patterson, H. S. Pratt, Robert Quarterman, Charles Howard, C. C. James, Joseph H. Lumpkin, Washington Poe, Eugenius Nesbit, William W. Holt, B. E. Howard, Richard K. Hines, Samuel Rockwell, John A. Cuthbert, Tomlinson Fort, J. Billups, Charles C. Mills, Charles P. Gordon, John H. Howard, Thomas R. King, Adam L. Alexander.

Authorized to use a common seal and to make bylaws and regulations for the government of sale university, and for Manual Labor Institute attached thereto. All by:-laws and appointments to be subject to approval of Hopewell Presbytery.



THALIAN HALL—OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY



OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY. Corner Stone Laid 1837.

Midway was the seat of old Oglethorpe University, chartered in the year 1835. From its classic walls went forth many of our distinguished men. The brothers, Drs. John and Joseph Le Conte, Sidney Lanier, Eugellius Nesbit, and many others. Under its shadow was the Boys Preparatory School taught by Dr. Beeman and others. Oglethorpe was organized as a Manual Training School, bought by the Presbyterian Church, represented by the Synods of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The handsome main building was two stories high besides basement, fifty-two feet front by eighty-nine feet deep, including a colonade fourteen feet deep. The magnificent columns and high granite steps extending almost the entire front of the building, made it an imposing edifice. On each side of the extensive campus was a long row of one story dormitories for the accommodation of the students. Later a three story brick building was erected by the Thalian Society. Nearby was a beautiful residence, the home of the President, Dr. Samuel K. Talmadge.

The college opened for students in 1838. It had passed through a stormy period of financial distress. It was at this particular juncture, in November, 1839 that the Board recommended the Presbytery of Hopewell to transfer the management of the same to the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia which the Presbytery was glad to do. Messrs. R. J. Nichols and Miller Grieve and other friends came to the rescue of the University and advanced large sums of money. Dr. Beeman had resigned from the presidency and the Institution was without a president for one year.

The Board offered the privilege to the Churches and Christian people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida to endow Professorships. At a meeting of the Synod at Charleston, Rev. S. K. Talmadge was elected President. The Board met and gave a mortgage to Nichols and Grieve. For the next four years, 1843 to 1847. the affairs of the College moved

on without much trouble. In 1844, Rev. Thos. S. Witherspoon was elected to and accepted the Alabama Professorship. In 1844, Prof. Witherspoon died and the vacancy was filled by Rev. R. C. Smith. Rev. J. M. Baker was elected Professor of ancient Languages. In 1845, Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs was elected Professor of Astronomy, and in 1846, Rev. C. W. Lane was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The indebtedness of the institution had been slowly but surely increasing-besides the claims of Messrs. Nichols and Grieve there was the debt of Joseph Lane, contractor, the Central Bank, the Penitentiary, and others, besides the salaries of Professors-an indebtedness of \$70,000 dollars. The Board saw their only hope was a compromise

Finally such a compromise was made on a basis of twenty-five per cent. In round numbers an indebtedness of \$70,000 was compromised for \$17,000. While projecting this compromise, the Board invited the Synod of Alabama to unite with them in the management of the University, thus it continued under the joint control of the three Synods until the close of the war.

In addition to the compromise measure, there was another plan adopted known as the scholarship plan which was simply this: Everyone upon payment of one hundred dollars would be entitled to educate all of his sons free. Upon the payment of five hundred dollars one was entitled to educate free any person he might designate. This payment was made by many generous Presbyterians, among them Col. David C. Houston of Alabama, who educated two of his own sons and three other young men, taking five scholarships. Things now began to brighten. The Milledgeville and Gordon railroad was in process of construction and would pass in front of the buildings and through the grounds. The Thalian and Phi Delta Societies had obtained permission to erect separate and

independent halls on the scholarship plan, they assuming the labor of raising the money.

Prof. R. C. Smith had been added to the faculty and Dr. Joseph Le-Conte was made Professor of Chemistry, Geology, and Natural History. During this year several changes were made in the faculty: The retirement of Prof. J. W. Baker, the resignation of Prof. Le Conte in 1852, the election of Prof. James Woodrow, and the election of Prof. N. A. Pratt.

The exercises of the College were carried on until 1862, when the young men were called away by the conscription act. From that time until the close of the war the College was only nominally kept open, being placed under the care of Professors Lane and Smith, the President, Dr. Talmadge, being in declining health. This completes the history of Oglethorpe University as related to Midway. Of the High School

of Oglethorpe, Prof. Hunter was in charge.

Of the three hundred graduates from 1839 to 1862, 107 were directly connected with Midway or Milledgeville either by residence or marriage.

Those ten years of the University life were very delightful ones for the community. For the weekly prayer-meetings the young ladies never failed to have escorts; nor to the May-parties, nor to the Commencement occasions.

The Commencement exercises brought crowds from Macon, Eatonton, and other towns and cities.

Though its many reverses, and laboring under a cloud of indebtedness, from the year 1835 until its dismemberment, there stands out the noble work of this institution. As the Rev. James Stacy says in his history of the Presbyterian Church in Georgia, "Oglethorpe was indeed a failure from a business or worldly standpoint, but from a spiritual and heavenly one, a grand success." Out of the three hundred and seventeen graduates we count seventy-two ministers. Upon the roll also stands a number of college Professors, a host of teachers, physicians, attorneys, and me~

of distinction. To her belongs Georgia's beloved poet, Hon. Sidney C. Lanier, who went out of her halls in 1860. When Oglethorpe University was moved to Atlanta, the material of the Main Building was sold to the State to be used in the construction of the State Sanitarium. The steps of the T. O. Powell Building being the same as those of this famous old institution of learning.

SIDNEY LANIER

Sidney Lanier, Georgia's distinguished poet, was a graduate of Oglethorpe University. At fourteen he entered the Sophomore class and graduated in 1860, after four years of college life, sharing first honors with Robert G. Bayne.

He was born in Macon, Georgia, February 3, 1842. His father, a quiet gentleman of great culture, a lawyer by profession, was Robert Simpson Lanier; his mother, Mary Jane Anderson, a Virginian of Scotch descent, a gentle, dignified woman, caring little for social life and thoroughly interested in the religious training of her children.

While yet a boy, he played the flute, violin, guitar, banjo, organ, and piano, though the flute and violin were his favorite instruments. Kate Fort Coddington of Macon beautifully expresses it in her poem "Macon and Lanier:"

His childhood lies encircled by the hills
This pavement tombs the proof marks of his feet; Each
roadway echoes from his wanderings; Ocmulgee croons
to rhythm of his beat.
Here sprang the silver shining of his dreams; Here weary
thoughts came homing to their nest. Here bathed his
spirit by the hush of dawn,
And with the sun stood lord upon the west.
City that bore him,
Cradle that rocked' him,

Claim him and wreath him the chaplet that's due. For
the sword of his soul
Is the flame of thy glory
Then pierce with a stone
The earth where he grew.

Copy of Letter to Mr. Thomas H. Whitaker

Arlington, Va.
20th April, 1867

Mr. Thomas H. Whitaker,

My Dear Sir:

I beg leave to present the Berrien Society of Oglethorpe University, Georgia, my sincere thanks for having elected me an honorary member of their Association. I trust that their praiseworthy efforts for the advancement of their moral and mental culture will be attended with eminent success.

I am Sir with much respect,

Your Obt. Servt.,

R. E. LEE

Banks

The State Bank was established in 1815 at Savannah. Legislative act authorized the establishment of a branch at Milledgeville. .

The increasing business demanding enlarged banking facilities, an act was passed in 1818 establishing the Bank of Darien with branch at Milledgeville. The substantial brick building .of the old Darien Bank still stands a memorial of the past. For long years a tenement house, it was recently bought by an enterprising lady and converted into an elegant apartment house with a Tea-room adjoining.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Milledgeville with banking and insurance privileges was passed Dec. 22nd, 1835. The incorporators were:

Seaton Grantland, Farish Carter, William Sanford, Green Jordan, Thomas Moughon, Charles Malone, Nichols and Demming, Richard K. Hines, Thomas Ragland, William Jarrett, Tomlinson Fort, Owen H. Kenan, Joseph Cooper, Michael J. Kenan, Nathan McGhee, Thomas B. Stubbs,' Miller Grieves, Warren Jor

dan, John W. Jordan, Charles C. Mills, A. Jarrett, Lorenzo D. Buckner, Charles W. Howard, F. V. DeLauney.

Capital stock, \$500,000 divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each and apportioned among the stockholders.

These twenty-five men of the county were without exception men of distinction, lawyers, Congressmen, editors, doctors, merchants, and men of large estates and prominent in county and State affairs.

State Sanitarium

December 26, 1837, an Act to authorize the erection in this state of a lunatic asylum. The Governor to appoint two fit and , proper persons, who shall construct and superintend the erection in some central locality. The law made it obligatory to erect said building as soon as possible.

In 1838, an important act authorizing the arrest and confinement of lunatic or insane persons in the common jails of the county, or their being placed in custody, and out under control of suitable individuals.

Dec. 1, 1841, an act to organize the 'Lunatic Asylum of the ,State of Georgia and provide .for government of the same, and to make appropriations for completing and furnishing. Appropriated \$10,000, located at Midway, Baldwin County. This act was not approved until 1850.

The government was invested in a Board of three trustees, to be appointed bi-annually, and commissioned by the governor. The Board of Trustees to have authority to appoint all officers, and to prescribe rules and regulations.

The officers-Superintendent, Assistant Physician, Treasurer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Matron, and assistant.

Appropriation in 1837-\$20;000; in 1839, \$5,000; 1841, \$10,000; 1845, \$10.000; 1849, \$997.36; for old debts, \$700. Lightning-rod and force pump; 1850, \$10,500.

DR. THOMAS FITZGERALD GREEN

Near Milledgeville, at old Midway, is situated "Georgia's greatest charity" and noblest institution

the Sanitarium for the Insane. -The one man above all others responsible for its founding and establishment and, for its triumph and success in its work of relief and comfort to the State's most unfortunate is the subject of this sketch. In the early forties, when the State was far less humane than now, when science was less advanced, and when the vision of possible cure and relief was not so wide nor clear, Doctors Green and Fort, and Hon. Iverson Harris and Augustus Kenan, moved with great hearted tenderness and scientific acumen as to possibilities of cure and relief for the unfortunate insane languishing in Georgia's jails or poorly cared for in homes, conceived the establishment of an Insane Asylum. They agitated its erection until they obtained, from a reluctant legislature, its establishment, and made a start towards the erection of what is now one of the greatest Institutions of its kind in the country.

Dr. Green giving up a lucrative practice, accepted the superintendency after a year or two of its existence and upon its slender and weak foundation, struggling in its early years for very life because of lack of public knowledge and narrowness of public benevolence, builded by his supreme devotion, his constant labors, his scientific skill, and his Christian and human character, an institution that was at the time of his death, the noblest and almost the largest of its kind in America. Noble and skilled Superintendents have followed him-Powell, ones, Swint, and each has added to its glory, but each builded on the foundation he laid, the plans he conceived, the vision he saw.

Thomas Fitzgerald Green was born in Beaufort, S. C., on Dec. 25, 1804. His father, William Montgomery Green, was a warm hearted, highly educated having graduated from Trinity College, Duplin-enthusiastic young Irish patriot, who having taken an active and prominent, part in the ill fated Irish rebellion of 1798 was forced to flee the country. He landed in South Carolina a few weeks before the birth of

his son, whom, as a token of devotion to the country he loved and its cause, tho fallen, he named Thomas Fitzgerald, for his close friends, the Irish patriots Thomas Emmett and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. His mother was a woman of noble birth Fitzgerald. She died in Savannah when Thomas was only three years old.

William Green had no fortune save his talents and scholarly attainments, no friends save those he won by his character and virtues. He taught school for a while in Beaufort then moved to Savannah where he conducted with much success a High School, until he was elected to a professorship in the University of Georgia. Here he lived for a number of years, later moving to Milledgeville and then to Macon where he died.

Thomas Fitzgerald having inherited an unusually bright mind and being carefully educated under the supervision of his scholarly father became a man of rare culture, extended reading and scholarly' attainments. As a conversationalist, he was said to have no superior in his day. In 1833, he graduated in the Medical College at Charleston, S. C., and began the practice of his profession at his home in Milledgeville.

With a winning personality, a benevolent nature, and splendid education that especially fitted him for the calling, he soon became a leading physician in his city.

Dec. 4th, 1828, Thomas Fitzgerald was married to Miss Adeline Crowder, who was a woman of rare charms and grace, who like himself came from a family of patriots. Her maternal grandfather was Col. John Hawkins who distinguished himself as a soldier and patriot in the American Revolution. His domestic life was especially happy. Here his unselfish love, tenderness, and cheerfulness were displayed. As husband, father, grandfather, and master he was beloved by wife, children, slaves and servants.

Nine children were born to them, six of whom lived to be grown and married. Addie, who married

Augustas Hall.; Mary who married Adlai Houston of Alabama Mattie, married Dr. Charles H. Bass.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who married Ella B. Lipscomb, daughter of Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, Chancellor of the State University; Anna who married Samuel A. Cook; and Fannie married Dr. James P. Phillips. His beloved wife died in May, 1860, and in Jan. 1862, he married her sister, Miss Martha Crowder, who survived him five years. .

Early in life, Dr. Green joined the Methodist Church. He was a Christian, consecrated but not conspicuous. He was loyal, and to him duty to God and his fellow man was supreme. Broad of vision, he was liberal and tolerant towards all. His benevolence and tenderness had the touch of the gentle Nazarene. Unselfish in a supreme degree, his life was given to service. His heart was full of love and tenderness, his hands of help and healing. He was active as a Mason. in his early life, and devoted to it all his life. He completed both the York and Scottish rites, being a Knight Templar and 32 degree Mason. When a young man he served the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia, as Grand Secretary.

As a young man he was active in civic and military affairs and was an active member of the social and civic clubs. He was Major in the State Militia. Of commanding appearance and splendid carriage and bearing he was a handsome as well as efficient officer. While in this position he was on the committee to receive General LaFayette on the occasion of his second visit to America. He was active in politics, not as a seeker for office, though at one time he was by Presidential. appointment, Postmaster of Milledgeville. He was a Whig; and on the special committee to receive and entertain Henry Clay upon the occasion of his memorable visit to Milledgeville.

In 1846 persuaded by friends and moved by the spirit .of philanthropy and benevolence and his love for the institution that he was so prominent in establishing,

He gave up a lucrative practice and became Resident Physician and Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane, continuing as such for thirty-three years and until his death. No braver battle was ever fought for humanity or nobler service rendered the children of men than his for thirty-three years. In its early days it was a campaign waged against a misinformed and ,unaroused and unsympathetic people upon the battle field of opposition from ungenerous and of

ten narrow legislatures. With meager help, because of lack of funds he labored both as a physician and an executive and builded until he saw it grow from a weak and opposed place to the recognized and important institution it had become at the time of his death.

In a report to the Legislature, speaking of conditions he found upon assuming charge, which shows the difficulties with which he had to contend, he says: "I found one building for the patients 129- feet by 39, four stories high including basement, with no lightning rods, covered with shingles, and heated with hot air furnaces located in the center of the building with a single register communicating with each story from the hot air chamber which was perpendicular. The large pipe was often red hot to the height of twenty feet before any adequate warmth could be secured in the halls, rendering the air unfit for respiration, and incurring great hazard of the destruction of the building by fire. There was, too, no means whatever by which water could be brought into any portion of the building except by drawing it with an ordinary bucket from a large well in the yard and carrying it in tubs and buckets as it might be wanted. (A terrible state of things, truly, in case of fire.) There were no bathing facilities or water closets in the building. There was only one male employed besides myself-the steward, and one white female-the matron. There were in all, sixty-seven patients and their only attendants a negro woman in each of the female wards and a negro man in each male ward. Their support was

upon the miserable footing afforded by an allowance of fifty dollars each. Think of it did braver pioneer ever enter the forest of a denser unknown country to make the path clear for civilization than he who entered the undeveloped fields of altruistic effort to blazen the way to the present era of the uplift of manhood and of brotherly love?

Speaking further he says: "Such was the condition of the Institution when I took charge of it. And there was manifestly at that time no idea in the minds of the Legislature of the establishment of any other than a species of prison poor-house, where the insane, idiotic and epileptic of the poor families in the State could be confined.

"I at once set about uprooting these preconceived notions, and made every effort on my part to awaken a more lively interest in the subject and to impress upon the minds of the people and their representatives more liberal and enlightened views, and to bring them to regard it not as a place of custody but rather a place of cure. And to that end I have never ceased to labor."

Referring to being advised to abandon his efforts unless the State would provide for the development of the Institution properly, he says: "But having consecrated myself to this work and feeling an earnest and abiding interest in the subject, I determined to devote my life to efforts to render myself useful to those whom I regard the most helpless class of my fellow beings, and regardless of labor, trials, disappointments, annoyance, or hazards, to continue to struggle in their behalf so long as I was mentally and physically capable of doing so." And this he did as the record of his life, the memory of his service, and his still living influence testify.

A comparison of his reports to the Board of Trustees will not only be of interest but will show the growth of the Institution and the triumph of his labors. From his report for years 1848-1849, one of his earliest, we find the total

number of inmates during the year to have been 127, there remained at the end of the year 1848, 90. Twenty had died, three escaped, and 14 been discharged. For year 1849 the total was 130; at the close of the year, 101; 16 had died and 13 had been cured and discharged. The discharged during these years bears testimony to his skill and efficiency, the per cent being remarkably large in such malady under best conditions, and wonderful with the conditions under which he labored. At this time it must be remembered he had no assistant physicians and labored alone. The total appropriation from all sources for maintenance, repairs, and buildings was \$13,651.67 and at the close of the year he reports all debts paid and a balance of \$954.38 in hands of the Treasurer. This reveals his ability as an executive as the other does his skill as an alienist and physician.

From his report of the year 1875-1876, three years before his death, and after thirty years of service we find the number of inmates during the year 696, at its close 604. The appropriations and revenue for maintenance, etc., was now \$90,530.98.

From a reading of his yearly reports one is impressed with his ability and advancement in the treatment of mental diseases, his grasp upon conditions and needs, and his vision of what should and must be done in the future in the upbuilding of this great Institution. Many of his suggestions and ideas went by unheeded and not adopted at the time, but as the years passed we find one after another have been put into effect, and the great Institution has grown upon the ideas he advanced and the reforms he suggested. He was a pioneer and advanced thinker in the realm of the science and profession he lived and worked in; a far seeing prophet in the arena of social conditions.

Dr. T. O. Powell, who was many years his assistant, and was his eminent successor as Superintendent says in a sketch written by him for *Memoirs of Georgia*: "Dr. Green in person was short, stout, of broad grand,

humane countenance, in his youth, and in his old age, handsome. He was full of life, cheerful, merry, courteous, considerate. He was a sincere Christian: in his home a model; one of the most benevolent and unselfish of men. He was devoted to the Institution, he literary lived for .the Asylum. . He thought of it, talked of it. His success in the management of it was marvelous, and the blessed result» of his work can not be told in time. He was a delightful companion, a true and sympathetic friend, a man whom all loved, and one worthy of all the honor heaped upon him.

The moral granduer of his character was best illus trated by the interest he manifested .in the unfortunate." This is a beautiful tribute by one who knew him well, worked with him daily for years.

Dr. Green often expressed the desire that he might live to an old age, but not" beyond the days of usefulness or to become a burden. To die at work had been his prayer since early manhood. God heard and answered. An so having lived for the Institution, he died for it. In his seventy-sixth year, in full vigor, mentally and physically, in the beauty of old age with a heart of youth, while going through one of the wards-as was his daily custom-he paused to write a prescription fOF one of his beloved inmates, he fell stricken with apoplexy and lived but a few days, dying' on February 13, 1879, and went to live forever with the Great Physician from whom he had learned to loose the chains of the demoniac and ease the pain of the sufferer.

Upon the walls of the main Building of the Sanitarium is a marble tablet to his memory with the following inscription: "In memory of Thomas Fitzgerald Green, Born Dec. 25, 1804, died Feb 13, 1879. Thirty three years of his life devoted with a supreme affection, unwearied zeal, and arduous labors, as resident physician and superintendent of this institution, Georgia's greatest charity,

bears witness to his Christian character as. a physician and philanthropist. Science mourns his loss, humanity reveres his name, religion embalms his memory. Erected by order of the Board of Trustees, 1879."

Copy of Letter to Mrs. Cook.

Monday, October 20, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Cook:

I am glad to hear from you in reference to your splendid father to whom the South owes so much as a pioneer philanthropist and as the one who first attacked that most difficult problem in medicine-that of the alienist. I wish it might- have been my pleasure to have met him and to have drawn inspiration through personal relationships. I am glad to know that in addition to his scientific talents and broad humanitarianism, he was definite in his Christian faith and that the life and service begun here on earth found its larger sphere in the life beyond. His life and work are also well-known to our own Dr. Henry M. Hurd, former Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Faithfully yours,

HOWARD A. KELLY

1406 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, M. D.

Dr. Thonlas F. Green, Superintendent and Resident Physician of State Lunatic Asylum, near Milledgeville, Ga.

Oct. 27, 1847.

Report

To Dr. Benj. A. White, R. A. Ramsey, and B. F. Stubbs, Esqrs., Trustees, Gentlemen:
therewith submit in tabular form a report of the

number, condition, etc., of the inmates of this institution for the two last years, commencing on the 27 of October, 1845 and ending on the 25 of the present month. I would respectfully offer some brief general remarks on the subject of insanity and the provision necessary for the insane, and needs of the institution.

(These remarks are omitted).

The number of inmates of all classes for the first year, 95 for second year, 108.

As to the financial affairs of the Institution, it appears there was received by Dr.. Cooper and Trustees, \$1,106.00, and at the close of 1845 an indebtedness of \$1,713.94 existed. The amount received on the year commencing October 25, closing October 25 1846: From the State Treasury, \$5,650.00. From other' sources: \$2,281.39. Ten years later, 1855, Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, Trustees, Dr. Franklin Fort, Dr. E. L. Steroheaker, and B. P. Stubbs, Esqrs., received the following amount:

From Treasury for support ---From	\$10,000.00
Treasury for salaries ---	7,645.00
Balance in hand of Treasurer_-	1,663.00
Received from pay patients ----	5,655.07
Received from Com. on improvements -----	3,857.00
	\$29,367.00

Remaining in hands of B. P. Stubbs, Treas. \$1,016.29, every dollar of indebtedness being paid. Number of inmates during the year, 218.

The question presented to the Legislature of 1853 was, should the State allow her Institution to continue to occupy the position of pauper-prison house, or should they place the Institution on a basis to do credit to the heads and hearts of her people. To their credit, they adopted the better alternative and their successors have carried the noble work to completion.

Dr. Green always gratefully acknowledged obligation to the ministers connected with Oglethorpe University, also those in charge of the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches in performing regular services at the chapel. Commending all to the ever watchful care of a kind and merciful providence. Also to Miss D. L. Dix, who visited the cities of Augusta Savannah, Macon, and Columbus and secured donations of books, pictures, and musical instruments.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH
E. BROWN

Milledgeville, Ga.
Oct. 2, 1859..

Sir,

We herewith submit the report of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, to which we have nothing to add, but to congratulate you, Sir, and the people of Georgia, that we are blessed with such an Institution and such a Superintendent. The Institution challenges the minutest inspection of all interested in it (and they are the friends of our race) and the wonderful economy with which it is conducted is as much a matter of astonishment to us as of congratulation to its well wishers. Dr. Green and his associates are entitled to all praise for their most successful fidelity and we should thus publicly express our deliberate opinions that not another man in the wide limits of our state could have accomplished what Dr. Green has accomplished for this, the noblest of Georgia's philanthropic advancements.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

D. C. CAMPBELL,
MILLER GRIEVE,
SAMUEL G. WHITE.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

Office of Superintendent and Resident Physician

Oct. 8, 1873.

To The President and Members of the
Board of Trustees.

Gentlemen:

The requirements of your resolutions passed at the last meeting have been fully complied with.

Notices have been put up giving public information of the fact that all future visiting to the Asylum on the Sabbath, except on the part of persons desiring to attend the Chapel "service, was strictly prohibited.

Such requisitions as have been found necessary upon the special appropriation of the last General Assembly for improvements and repairs have been made, viz.: A draft for two thousand dollars to put the treasurer and steward in funds to meet the current expenditures incurred in connection with the manufacture of brick; and a further draft for one thousand, seven hundred dollars to fulfill a requirement of the President of the Board for the amount necessary to pay for washing machinery, etc.

Notice was given to the Governor of Florida of the acceptance by the Board of the proposition to pay punctually in December of each year, the claims of the Institution, for board, etc., of their patients. A few days, however, before receiving my letter, the Comptroller forwarded me a check for eight hundred and seventy-seven" dollars and seventy-five cents, being amount due for the first six months of this year, which was turned over to Mr. Brown Treasurer and Steward, who realized the money on it promptly.

THEOPHILUS ORGAIN POWELL

Theophilus Orgain Powell was born March 21st., 1887, in Brunswick county, Virginia. He was the son

of Col. Marcus D. Powell and Elizabeth Orgain Powell. His father was a planter of independent means but not wealthy and gave his children liberal educational advantages. Nathaniel Powell, a provincial governor of Virginia, was one of his earliest ancestors.

When a boy, his father moved to Sparta, Georgia, where Dr. Powell received his education at the famous school conducted by Richard Malcolm Johnson. He then taught school, and with the means raised in this way, acquired his Medical education. He graduated at the Georgia Medical College, in Augusta, in 1859.

January 12th., 1860, he married Miss Frances Augusta Birdsong. To them were born two children: Julia and Harriet Summers.

Dr. Powell enlisted in the Confederate Army and served in the battles around Richmond until August, 1862, when he accepted an appointment as Assistant physician at the Georgia State Sanitarium. In 1879, upon the death of Dr. T. F. Green, Dr. Powell was elected unanimously by the Board of Trustees as Superintendent of this Institution, and served as such until his death.

He was a steward of the Methodist Church, a trustee of Masonic Hall, a Mason, Knight Templar, and a Shriner. He held membership in the Georgia Medical Association~ and was also a member of the American Medico-psychological Association. He published a paper on the Phsychiatry of the Southern States, which is considered very valuable to his profession.

He died August 18, 1907. Rev. G. G. Smith of Macon, Ga., has written a very interesting biography of Dr. Powell.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF DR. T. O. POWELL

By DR. J. T. SEARCY.

Dr. T. O. Powell died at Tate Springs, Ga. on the 18th day of last August. He was President of this Association during its session in Baltimore, in 1897.

Dr. Powell was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1837, and was in his seventieth year at the time of his death. His father moved to Georgia when he was a child. He received his academic and his professional education in that State-his medical diploma from the College in Augusta, in 1859. The civil war beginning soon after, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and was elected Assistant Surgeon in the 49th Ga. Regiment. He accepted the appointment of Assistant Physician in the State Institution for the Insane at Milledgeville in 1862. He held that position for seventeen years under the superintendency of Dr. Green, who died in 1879. Dr. Powell was promptly elected his successor. For twenty-eight years he remained Superintendent, until his death. For forty five years he was a medical officer in the same State institution. I do not know an instance like it, notable for continuous length of service. It speaks well for Georgia, where, for that length of time, politics were not allowed to interfere with the official management of its insane. Dr. Powell saw his Hospital grow from a few patients to one of the largest in this country, numbering nearly three thousand at the time of his death. He left it in most excellent shape.

Dr. Powell and Miss Frances Birdsong, of Hancock County, Ga., were married in 1860~ Of their two daughters, Mrs. Conn and Mrs. West, the latter is still living and resides with her mother at their home in Milledgeville. Mrs. Powell generally accompanied her husband to the Sessions of the Association, and was always an interesting and attractive presence-an excellent type of a devoted wife, a true lady. Their constant attendance will be greatly missed.

Dr. Powell was a member of the Georgia Medical Association of which he was president in 1887; he was also a member of the American Medical Association. He was an officer in the Methodist Church; a Sir Knight Templar, and a Mason.

His presidential address at Baltimore, in 1897, was an exceptionally valuable paper, filled principally with the history of State care of the insane in the Southern States. It showed great research and great personal acquaintance with the early history of the various institutions. No man could have been found better equipped for writing such a history. This paper will remain valuable through all time as a reference sheet in the history of Psychiatry in the country.

The obsequies attending the funeral of Dr. Powell were held from the Georgia Sanitarium the day after his death. His body was buried in the cemetery at Milledgeville. State Officials, members of his profession, representatives from his church, and the various organizations to which he belonged, all delivered eulogies to his memory. They were all filled with the highest encomiums of regard and appreciation of his noble, gentlemanly, Christian characteristics.

To quote from the remarks of Judge Lawson: "We venture to say that he carried with him into the invisible world the unstinted love of the people among whom he lived and who had known him so long. They "loved him for the modesty of his demeanor, the purity of his character, the loftiness of his purpose, the nobility of his nature, the sincerity of his friendship, his myraids of acts of kindness and generosity among men, for his social graces and domestic virtues, and for his fidelity to the great charity which his State had committed to his hands."

As a great admirer of Dr. Powell and a close personal friend for a long number of years, I feel unequal to the task of doing justice to his memory. There is a great vacancy at this meeting without him. That two such men as Powell and Murphy should have dropped out of our ranks, and from the list of my immediate friends, in one year leaves a void that is palpable at every turn.

LODRICK MATHEWS JONES

Lodrick Mathews Jones, son of. Thomas H. and Martha Tharp Jones, was born in Twiggs County, Georgia, April 28, 1850. He grew to manhood on his father's plantation, was educated in the country schools and later attended Mercer University. After leaving the University, he taught in the public schools of Twiggs county, and at the same time studied medicine under Dr. William O'Daniel, in preparation for his chosen work.

He graduated from the Atlanta Medical College in 1878, and from then until 1883 engaged in a general medical practice in Wilkinson County. In 1883 he was assistant physician at the Georgia State Sanitarium, in which capacity he served until 1907, when he was made Superintendent of the Sanitarium. He served this institution faithfully and efficiently until his death on December 7, 1922.

DR. ROGER C. SWINT

Dr. Roger C. Swint was born in Washington County, Dec. 26, 1875. He is a son of Moses T. Swint and Elmira Cook Swint. The former a native Georgian and Confederate veteran; the latter a daughter of Alabama.

Dr. Swint received his literary education at a county school in Washington County, the Linton High School in Hancock County, the Hephzibah High School in Richmond County, and Mercer University.

He studied medicine one year under the preceptorship of Dr. William Rawlings, of Sandersville and. entered the medical department of the University of Georgia where he graduated with second honor in the class of 1898. Dr. Swint came as interne to the Georgia State Sanitarium in 1901. Served as assistant physician for fourteen and one-half years. Was clinical director. for five years, and was elected superin

ten dent Jan., 1923, to succeed the lamented Dr. L. M. Jones.

Dr. Swint married Miss Mary Glenn Stone, the daughter of Dr. R. G. Stone of Linton, Georgia, in 1902.

DR. CHARLES HENRY BASS

"Dr. Charles Henry Bass was born in Hancock County February 3, 1830. His parents lived in Thomaston. His father, Dr. Larkin Bass practiced medicine. When Charles was four years old his father died, soon

- after his mother, Mrs. Mary Rabun Bass, a daughter of Governor William Rabun moved back to Sparta where Charles grew up. He graduated at the Augusta Medical College, and commenced the practice of medicine at Marietta, Ga. In the spring of '1856, he was elected assistant physician of the State Sanitarium, office left vacant by the death of Dr. Holmes.

"At the beginning of the War between the States, Dr. Bass joined an Artillery Co., Dr. Beck in command. He was elected surgeon of the company. As artillery was not needed for some time the company disbanded. Before it was disbanded, Dr. Bass was taken with severe hemorrhages of the lungs and was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1862 he moved to Cobb County, -where- he and a friend had a large tan-yard. He said if he could not fight for the Confederacy, he could have leather made and sold for reasonable prices. His hemorrhages returning, he came back to Midway. He was re-elected as one of the Assistant Physicians, which place he held until his death in 1872."

The fore-going short sketch was written by his widow nearing her eighty-eighth birthday. She said nothing of her husband's character or gifts.

He was one of whom it might be said that fear was unknown to him. As a little boy when his sister had forgotten her books he would go at night alone through a long stretch of dark woods to bring them to her. In

dealing with the patients under his care at the Sanitarium the same fearlessness was displayed. On one occasion, a lunatic, a large, powerful man, a Lieutenant in the old United States Navy, had secured a long knife and when Dr. Bass came into the hall threw him to the floor and sprang upon him. As he raised his arm to strike, Dr. Bass with all his strength threw the lieutenant backward and with the agility of a cat sprang to the door and closed it after him.

Dr. Bass was slight in body, very handsome in face, with large gray eyes, and black, soft hair. He was gentle as a woman, with sympathetic understanding of all with whom he came in contact; a fine writer on both literary and scientific subjects. His most conspicuous characteristics were displayed in family relationships; as son, husband, brother, and father. Of him beyond most others are applicable the words of Bayard Taylor: "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

J. W. WILCOX

In 1871 the Trustees of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum advertised for an expert to put up a system of gas, to replace lamps and candles.

After consultation with Dr. C. H. Hall and other clear headed men, Mr. Wilcox applied for the position and was employed. In 1866 he had built gas works for Athens, Ga. After the work was completed, the Trustees, in April, elected Mr. Wilcox, Engineer. Finding the former one quite infirm and intending to resign, he accepted with two conditions: If he proved his ability, the Engineer was to be put on list of officers subject only to the orders of Dr. Green, Supt. His family moved to Midway in June. Next came the plans for a water works system to replace wells which were becoming a menace to health as the Institution was growing rapidly. Mrs. Green, Matron, and wife of Supt., had urged the use of a spring about three miles

away; pipes were laid, a pump house built and all soon approved by the Legislature.

During the fourteen years of, office the heating plant was erected, also the steam laundry (the loss of outside labor was found enormous). The first was, burned by an incendiary, and a second was built, in which was a drying room invented by Mr. Wilcox and copied by Alabama and South Carolina Asylums.

The front yards were laid out, and fountain constructed of scrap material, the means being small. A bakery was established, the back yard graded and two small fountains erected, with many other improvements.

Mr. Wilcox said he wished every place he had charge of, to be beautiful, and his engine room was a wonder to all. All the officers with their families were his friends and regretted his leaving.

In 1883, Mr. Wilcox decided he had done his work as constructing Engineer, and did not just want to run the Institution, he accepted a position in Macon as Supt. of Gas and Water works. The Trustees offered him every inducement in salary and power to remain finding he had decided to leave they asked him to choose his successor: Thinking a Georgian should be chosen, he tried several, but none proved right. He then invited the present incumbent to come from Charleston, S. C., to spend a week in his home. He came, studied the situation and returned home.

On the ninth of June, Mr. De Saussure's name was given. The Trustees accepted it and Mr. Wilcox phoned a telegram to the Milledgeville office. Mr. De Saussure came on the 18th of June and the keys were handed to the new engineer and Mr. Wilcox left for Macon the next morning.

Mr. De Saussure was made consulting Engineer for one year by the Trustees but on June the first an effort was made to shorten the term to six months. An act of ingratitude, but the State finally paid him full salary.

During General Gordon's reign as Governor, at the request of Bishop Beckwith, Captain Wilcox was made trustee and held the office under other governors for ten years; finally resigning because his business as Macon Engineer had become such as to prevent meeting with the Trustees, and he did not think his absence right or just to the State.

Now he sleeps in the cemetery of Milledgeville and each year the children of our old and valued friends place flowers on Memorial day where he is wrapped in the starry flag of his heart, waiting for the last call which will be "Well done good and faithful Servant. "

T. H. DeSASSURE

Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineer of
Sanitarium.

Georgia State

On January 19, 1884, T. H. DeSaussure came to Milledgeville, Ga. from Charleston, South Carolina, to succeed Mr. J. W. Wilcox, as Engineer of the Sanitarium. He has already served in that capacity for forty years.

When he came, there were 1146 patients, now, in 1924, there are about 4200. During the forty years he has supervised the building of the water-works, Twin Buildings, Green Building, addition to negro building, and the Nurses Home.

He was born March 2nd, 1851. He was married December 5, 1878, to Miss Mellicent Colcock Hutson of Aiken, South Carolina-(deceased), and had six children: Thomas, Hutson, Lila, (deceased), Mellicent, (Mrs. W. B. Furman), Ruth (Mrs. R. K. Furman) , and Mary, (Mrs. G. E. McWorther). Six grandchildren: Thomas, William, Caroline, and Mellicent Furman, children of Mrs. W. B. Furman; George Ellsworth, and Mellicent McWorther, children of Mrs. G. E. McWhorter.

CHURCHES

CAMP CREEK CHURCH-PRIMITIVE BAPTIST

This indenture made this twenty-second day of April in the year of our Lord 1819 between Joseph Collins of Baldwin County of the one part and the Baptist Church of Christ at Camp Creek of the county aforesaid' of the other part, whereforth that the said Joseph Collins for and in consideration of the sum of ten dollars to him paid by the aforesaid church, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed with the aforesaid church a certain lot of land containing two acres, being in the last corner of lot number one hundred and five, in the first district of Baldwin County, to have and to hold the said .lot, two acres of land together with all the rights, encumbrances, appurtenances thereof, being, belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the aforesaid Baptist Church of Christ forever in fee simple, and the said Joseph Collins do hereby warrant and forever defend the same against himself, his heirs and assigns. In witness whereof the said Joseph Collins hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the date above written.

(Seal) JOSEPH COLLINS.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Witness :
John Sharp,
Z. Chambless.

Acknowledged before me the 27th of April, 1819.
WILLIAM GREGGS, J. P.

1817

GEORGIA, BALDWIN COUNTY,

We, the members comprising the Camp Creek Church of Christ of the Baptist denomination, having voluntarily and freely given ourselves to the Lord and to one another, to live together in a house for God and to watch over one another in love believing it to be right and acceptable with Him.

Articles of Faith

1. We believe in. one only true and living God. Three persons in the Godhead-Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

5. Believe in eternal and particular election. 7. We believe that God's elect shall be called, converted and sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

8. We believe that the Saints shall persevere in grace and shall never fall finally away.

9. We believe that baptism and the Lord's supper are ordinances of the Lord Jesus Christ and that true believers are the only subjects of these ordinances, and that the true mode of baptism is immersion.

There were twelve articles of faith. Foot washing as an ordinance was adopted later by some associations. These articles were unanimously adopted by forty charter members. The records of their church are religiously kept to the present day.

A List of Members of Camp Creek Church

Male	Female
Henry Hand Robert	Elizabeth Ivey
Ivey John Sharp	Susannah Sharp
Benjamin Cooper	Nancy Cooper
George Lewis	Gatey Lewis
Furna Ivey	Mary Davis
John Rutherford	Eleanor Joiner
	Lucretia Clark

Absalom Black	Rachel Cullers
Moses West	Nancy Worsham
Joseph West	Sally West Charlotte
William White	Griff Nancy West
Esley Sharp	Frances West
Marmaduke Everedge James	Wib: lifred West
Fuller	Capansa Black Mary
James I vey	Steward Elizabeth
Irwin Miller	Ivey Milly Miller
Eli Lester	Nancy Carter Martha
Cullen Connerly	Cooper Caroline
J ames Woodall	Sharp Temperance
Asa Cook	West Nancy Moore
William Gouldin	Mary Stephens
Jessie West	
Elder William M. Cooper	

One of Their Oldest Hymn.

(Common Meter)

"Did Christ the great example lead
 For all his humble train,
 In washing the disciples' feet
 And wiping them again.

And did my Lord and Master say,
 'If I have washed your feet,
 Ye ought to watch and pray
 And wash each other's feet.'

O blessed Jesus, at Thy board
 I have Thy children met,
 The bread I've broke, the wine I've poured,
 We've washed each other's feet..

For this let men reproach, defame,
 And call me what they will. I still would
 follow Christ, the Lamb,
 And be His servant still."

MT. OLIVE CHURCH

Nestled among the towering oaks and pines in the Eastern part of Baldwin county can be found the ruins of Mount Olive Church, the oldest, or one of the oldest, in the county.

This was a Primitive Baptist church and is known to have existed over one hundred years ago. Some of the early members were the families of Morans, Pullrys, Ennises, Allens, Leonards, Kings,

Oxfords, Whitakers, and Willises.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION

The history of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia is almost coeval with the history of the state itself. Daniel Marshall, one of the founders of the Baptist denomination in Georgia, was born at Windsor, Conn. From the Digest of Marbury and Crawford, we get the act incorporating the Anabaptist Church on the Kiokee, in the county of Richmond. The Speaker of the House was Seaborn Jones; President of the Senate, Nathan Branan; Edward Telfair, Governor, December, 1789. The Incorporators-Abram Marshall, William Willingham, Edmund Cartledge, John Landers, Joseph Ray, Lewis Gardiner.

Its meeting-house was built where now stands the town of Appling, Columbia County. When Marshall moved into the State, he was the only ordained minister within its bounds. There were only a few Baptists in the State, and no organized church. He lived to preside at the Georgia Association, 1804, when there were half a dozen churches in the state and a number of Baptist preachers.

After Mr. Marshall's death, Kiokee Church, which was founded in 1772 was moved four miles north of Applington, and a new brick house of worship erected.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MILLEDGEVILLE THE

By Rev. Walter M. Lee, A. M., Th. D. Pastor First Baptist Church,
Cochran, Georgia.

The exact date of the constitution of the First Baptist church of Milledgeville is not known to the writer. The church records were perhaps burned in the fire, which consumed the church edifice in 1885. This building, which was located at the north gate of the Capitol Square, was erected about 1835. There was probably a church organization, however, before that date, as the Georgia Baptist Convention met in Milledgeville in 1829.

It is perhaps true that there was an organization of some kind as early as the second decade of the 19th century.

We may surely say, however, that the Milledgeville church came into being amid time of doctrinal discussion and inter-church and inter-association rivalry and animosity. The antipathy against ministerial education, Sunday Schools, temperance, and missions, had reached its height in Georgia, about this time. The Milledgeville church cast its lot with those churches which espoused the cause of missions, education, and progress, and united with the Central Association in the fall of 1834.

A spirit of revival and prayer was manifested in the newly formed association. Dr. J. H. Campbell, the Baptist Historian, states: "For several months the preachers had no rest from their labors. Day and night they were among the people, at the meeting houses, from neighborhood to neighborhood, and frequently from house to house, warning every man and beseeching every man with tears. The Milledgeville church was received at this meeting (1834): delegation, Judge John G. Polhill, G. Leeves, and Baldwin.

Judge John G. Polhill was for several years at the head of the Ocmulgee Circuit. He was the son of

Thomas Polhill, a Baptist minister, and a grand-son of a minister in Mr. Whitfield's connection. John G. Polhill had a brother, Joseph, who was also a Baptist minister, and who labored chiefly in Richmond and Burke counties.

The minutes of the Central Association in 1834 state that: "Most of our churches are experiencing the reviving influences of the Spirit." Thus, we see that the early years of the Milledgeville church were characterized by mission controversy, revival fervor, and evangelistic power.

Rev. J. H. Campbell, then a young man recently under the instruction of the scholarly Adiel Sherwood at Eatonton, no doubt frequently preached in the Milledgeville church, and was, perhaps, for a short while its pastor or its supply pastor. He was for eight years the clerk of the Central Association, and for four years its moderator. In 1835, he and Jesse Travis spent a portion of the year in missionary service. If the writer mistakes not, Rev. A. J. Beck stated in his historical review of the church, published in the Milledgeville papers about 1880, that the Rev. J. H. Campbell had served the church as pastor.

The Georgia Baptist Convention met with the Milledgeville church in 1829. Among the number present on that occasion (about 25 in all) was J. H. Campbell, D. D., Rev. Jesse Mercer, the moderator, Thomas Stocks, a liberal Baptist layman, Thomas Cooper, (father of :Mark Cooper) then a deacon in the Eatonton church, Billington Sanders, Adiel Sherwood, clerk of the body, and Rev. H. O. Wyer, pastor of the Savannah Church. It was at this session that the first steps were taken by Georgia Baptists to foster the cause of ministerial education. Rev. W. O. Wyer bore a communication from the executors of the will of Josiah Penfield, informing the body that he had bequeathed a sum of \$2,500 for a permanent fund in the interest

of ministerial education, on condition that a like sum be raised by the convention and its friends. The condition was complied with on the spot, and thus the foundation for Mercer University was laid.

We thus see that the church in its early stages of growth came in contact with spiritual and intellectual forces and movements, which had an influence in shaping its future growth along liberal and progressive lines. In addition to the facts above enumerated, we should notice that Milledgeville was then the Capital of the State, and members of the Baptist church enjoyed exceptional advantages, social and political, as well as religious and educational.

Rev. Adiel Sherwood, who was at various times pastor of the churches at Penfield, Macon, Greensboro, Griffin, Monticello, and Greenville did much of the early work in the organization and founding of the Milledgeville church. He presented the resolution which led to the formation of the Baptist General Association, later called the Georgia Baptist Convention. He was prominently associated with all interests of Georgia Baptists, and was a pioneer in educational endeavor among Georgia Baptists.

Rev. C. D. Mallery was pastor at Milledgeville from 1834 to 1836. The first church building was erected during his pastorate, perhaps in 1835. This is inferred from a statement that the building that was burned in 1885 was fifty years old. Rev. C. D. Mallery resigned to accept the position as financial agent for Mercer University, in which position he served from 1837 to 1839. He later served as missionary in Central Association, in which capacity he no doubt preached to the Milledgeville saints.

It has been stated that Rev. J. H. Campbell was once pastor of the church at Milledgeville. This cannot be established by the present writer, but it is likely that he did assist Rev. Adiel Sherwood during the first years of the history of the church and it is also

inferred that he assisted Rev. C. D. Mallery in one or more meetings during the early thirties.

Among the early converts who came to a saving knowledge of the Savior in the church at Milledgeville was Rev. John S. Polhill, son of Rev. Joseph Polhill, who under the influence of a revival of religion in the Milledgeville church, in 1834, experienced the joy of forgiveness. He later preached in Sumter, Dooly, and Macon counties, and finally located at Milner, Ga. He was a physician in early life, but became deeply impressed with a duty to preach the gospel. He later regretted that he refused to yield to the pleadings of the Spirit who feel it their duty to preach take warning.

One of the prominent members of the Milledgeville church in its early days was James Boykin, a deacon, and "an uncle of the celebrated Baptist minister, Samuel Boykin, prominent in the development of the Sunday School literature of the South.

In 1838, Rev. S. G. Hilyer, a graduate of the University of Georgia, and a teacher and a preacher of note, became pastor at Milledgeville, in which connection he continued until 1844. He was later a professor of rhetoric and theology at Mercer and pastor at Rome, Ga. He was a minister of earnest piety and zeal, and was eminently endowed with the evangelistic gift.

It was during the pastorate of the Rev. S. G. Hilyer that John Joyner Brantley, while visiting relatives near Scottsboro in the summer of 1839, professed conversion during a revival in the Milledgeville church, and was baptized by his own father, the celebrated Dr. William T. Brantley, in the Oconee river, and united with the Milledgeville church. He was licensed to preach by the First Baptist church of Charleston, S. C., and later was elected to the chair of Belles Lettres in Mercer University. He was the master of

several languages and a scholar of note. The Brantley family is celebrated in Baptist annals.

Rev. John Francis Dagg, son of the noted Rev. J. L. Dagg, was a graduate of the University of Alabama, where he studied under the senior Basil Manley. After taking theology at Mercer University in 1847, he very soon afterward accepted the Milledgeville pastorate. He served the church well until January, 1850, at which time he resigned to become editor of the Christian Index, which position he filled for six years. He was later pastor of the Second Church of Atlanta, president of Bethel College, the pastor of the Cuthbert church, president of the College at Hopkinsville, Ky., and professor of mathematics in Albemarle Female Institute, Charlottesville, Va. As a minister of the gospel he was modest, balanced, sensible, and pure.

In the year 1850, Rev. William Clay Wilkes, a prominent, self-made Georgia educator, a graduate of Mercer, and principal of the Eatonton Academy, was called to ordination by the Milledgeville church, and entered upon the performance of his duties as pastor, having also been called to Harmony and Island Creek churches. His tenure of office was exceedingly short, however, as he resigned to accept the presidency of Monroe Female College at Forsyth. He was at times pastor at Forsyth, Barnesville, Marshalville, Gainesville, Thomaston and other churches in Georgia.

Among the pastors of the Milledgeville church was an Englishman, Rev. S. G. Daniel, who was born in England in 1819, and came to America in 1836. He was the father of W. B. Daniel, for many years the efficient clerk of the Rehoboth Association. The following facts concerning his life are taken from the author's History of the Rehoboth Association. They were taken by dictation from the lips of Dr. W. P. Daniel, son of the former Milledgeville pastor. "Rev. S. G. Daniel was born in England "and came to America

in 1836. Rev. S. B. Daniel was pastor in Milledgeville 1850-55; in Savannah, 1856-59 and in Albany, 1860-66. He later entered the furniture business in Macon with M. P. Callaway and J. W. Fears. He is buried in Milledgeville beside his mother."

Among those who attended worship in the Milledgeville church just prior and during the civil War was a young man by the name of James P. Harrison, who served his apprenticeship with the old Southern Recorder, under R. M. Orme and son, and later was connected with the work of the Federal Union, where he was engaged in the newspaper and public printing department. He later became prominent in Atlanta printing circles. He was converted in 1875 and joined the Second Baptist Church in Atlanta. He was a good business man, a consistent Christian and a useful citizen.

Rev. Napoleon Alexander Baily, a graduate of Union University, of Tennessee, formerly pastor of Monticello, Fla., and president of the Female College at Perry, Ga., became pastor at Milledgeville about the year 1865. He served for a period of years after which he was called to the church at Albany, Ga. He later became pastor in California. Faithful and zealous, sincere, candid, and firm, he built up the church in doctrine and Christian liberality. Four years in succession he filled creditably the position of assistant Secretary of the Georgia Baptist Convention.

Rev. Edward Butler, a student under B. M. Sanders, a volunteer in the Indian War of 1836, a former member of the Georgia Legislature, and for six years president of the Georgia Baptist Convention, was pastor at Milledgeville from 1868 to 1877. He was for many years president of the Board of Trustees of Mercer University. He was a man of ability and eloquence, a most agreeable companion, and a most fearless advocate of the truth. He was esteemed as one of the leaders of the denomination.

Rev. A. J. Beck, born in Hancock county, August 5, 1850, was for a period of seven years pastor at Milledgeville. Having graduated at Mercer with the highest honors of his class, he for a time served as president of the Houston Female College at Perry, Ga. Later he was pastor of the Marietta church until a failure in health came upon him. After spending two years in secular pursuits, he served, the Central Church, Atlanta, as pastor in connection with clerical work at the Christian Index office. In 1878, he entered upon a useful pastorate at Milledgeville. While pastor he collected some useful data for a history of the church. He was a grandson of Rev. J. B. Battle, and a son-in-law of Rev. E. W. Warren.

On Saturday at noon, December 26, 1885, when Rev. A. J. Beck was pastor, the Milledgeville house of worship, which had stood for fifty years, was accidentally burned; but before night the Deacons had secured \$2,000 with which to rebuild it. As a graceful act of Christian courtesy, the Methodists of the city kindly tendered the use of their building for prayer meeting and Sunday School purposes, and gave alternate Sundays for the purpose of Baptist preaching services. The church later held their services in the Armory of the Baldwin Blues. The pastorium of the church was completed in February, 1886, and at the same time a plan was on foot to build a house of worship on Wayne Street, north of Masonic Hall.

During the eighties of the last century the ladies

of the church gave suppers as a means of raising funds for church purposes. The suppers frequently netted around a hundred dollars each Sunday. Dec. 12, 1886, Rev. A. J. Beck tendered his resignation of the pastorate with a view to going to Florida, to reside at St. Andrew's Bay. The Union Recorder stated that he was one of the best citizens- of Milledgeville, and would be an acquisition to any community. The new house of worship, which was approaching completion

in 1887, was to cost above \$12,000, and was the handsomest in the city at that time.

Sunday, April 3rd, 1887, the church called Rev.

J. D. Chapman, a graduate of Mercer, and at that time a student in the Seminary at Louisville, arrived earlier than he was expected and preached for a time in the . Court House and Presbyterian church, awaiting the completion of the Baptist house of worship. Sunday night, November 4, 1887, Cadet" Carl Minor preached one of his first sermons at the Court House. Dr. Minor has since held prominent pastorates in Georgia.

Soon after the completion of the church the congregation of the city met in a missionary service in the edifice, Rev. D. McQueen, Rev. J. D. Chapman and Rev. J. R. King participating in the service.

In January 1890, the old indebtedness amounting to \$1,500 was raised in full by pastor Chapman and his Deacons, and the church planned thence forward to do more for missions than it had formerly done.

Sunday, April 26th, 1891, four Deacons were added to the list of five already serving the church."

The newly ordained deacons were Prof. O. M. Cone, Dr. L. M. Jones, A. J. Carr, and Prof. A. J. Cumming. Prof. Cone was professor of mathematics, in the G.

M. A. College. Dr. Jones, who began the practice of medicine in Twiggs county, was later chosen physician at the Asylum, where he has given satisfaction to the people of the state. A. J. Carr was reared in Milledgeville, and held the respect of all as a man of probity and honor. One and fifty members were added to the church during the four years of Bro. Chapman's pastorate, ending in the summer of 1891. The total membership was about 300 in 1891. The Milledgeville church contributed many able and efficient members to the Macon and Atlanta churches. In 1892 the church united with the" Washington Association.

Bro. Chapman assisted in meetings at Tennille and South Macon and other points while pastor at Milledgeville. His eloquence, earnestness and pathos, his beautiful portrayals of God's mercy and compassion fitted him for evangelistic labors. Sadness came to his home in Milledgeville in the death of a lovely child. His pastorate lasted seven years, to 1894.

Rev. John A. Wray, the next pastor of the church was uniquely gifted as an evangelist, and as such he was characterized by one who knew him well as earnest, sound, practical, and prudent.

For many years Milledgeville was cursed with the presence of a number of bar-rooms, which enjoyed a flourishing trade. The spiritual life of the church and city were hampered and impeded by their presence. The city has grown greatly in wealth since the abolition of the drink traffic. Public morals are better, civic pride is greater, and general conditions are much improved by the removal of the bar-rooms.

Bro. Wray was very popular in Milledgeville. During his vacation in 1898, when the pulpit was supplied by Brethern Chapman and Minor, the ladies, of the church entered the pastorium during his absence, painted and papered it, and put up fruit and preserves and left it sweet and garnished. Bro. Wray wrote "What would we do without our noble women?" The contributions of the Sunday School went for missions during his pastorate.

Bro. Wray preached to full houses, and additions were received quite frequently. The church was apparently in a continuous state of revival. Rev. W. L. Walker, of Quitman, aided him in a meeting in Milledgeville, in October, 1901.

The pastorate of Lamar Sims was very popular with the entire city. It was fruitful of growth both organically and numerically. Mission contributions grew in volume, and the spirituality of the body increased. He made himself much beloved by the students in the city.

Rev. Lamar Sims was aided in a meeting in the spring of 1904 by former pastor, Rev. J. D. Chapman, then pastor of the great church at Anderson, S. C. Bro. Sims delivered a series of lectures on Education before the young ladies of Bessie Tift College, which were highly spoken of by the denominational press.

In January 1911, Rev. J. F. Singleton came from a pastorate in Newnan, Ga., to the pastorate of the Milledgeville church. His administration was characterized by growth in missionary and benevolent gifts as well as by an increase in membership and general efficiency. The Sunday School prospered and the W. M. S. enjoyed excellent growth.

Rev. Harold Major was his successor Bro. Major was held in high esteem by his brethren throughout the state and served the church well as pastor.

The First Baptist church of Milledgeville is now approximately a hundred years old. While as before intimated, there may have been an organization of some type among the Baptists of Milledgeville prior to 1829, this writer has been so far unable to discover a trace of it. We may safely state that the Milledgeville church has held a position of prominence for at least ninety years.

The present pastorate of Rev. J. C. Wilkinson marks the highest stage of numerical strength, organic efficiency, and benevolent activity in the history of this celebrated body. Extensive additions to the seating capacity of the church have recently been made at a cost of about \$15,000. A modern graded Sunday School is now properly housed and equipped for its best work. The chaste eloquence of the literary style of the present pastor, his general magnetism and his doctrinal soundness draw immense congregations. About five hundred students attend church regularly during the school term. The future of this great church is as bright as the promises of God.

SHORT SKETCHES OF PROMINENT BAPTIST
PREACHERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

Jesse Brown Battle

Jesse Brown Battle was born in Hancock county; Georgia, Sept. 3rd, 1788. His father was William Lamar Battle, a good soldier in the war of the Independence. His mother's maiden name was. Sarah Whitehead. His paternal grand-mother was Sarah Warren of the family of Gen. Warren of Revolutionary fame. Jesse Battle was one of those men who al': most seem to have been born to piety and good works. He professed faith in the Savior when only sixteen years of age, and was baptised by Rev. Jesse Mercer into the Powelton Church, of which he. was pastor in 1804. From that period until the day of his death~ he was one "whose doctrine and whose life, coincident, gave lucid proof that he was honest in the sacred cause. "

He was married to Miss Martha Rabun, oldest daughter of Gov. Rabun, Feb 23, 1815.

He was for many years Moderator of the Washington Association, and presided always with intelligence and dignity. The influence which he exerted in that body, for missions and every benevolent enterprise, will long be felt and gratefully remembered.

He died at a very advanced age, at the house of his son, John R. Battle, a planter in Sumter county, Ga. His fellow laborers were Rev. R. Gunn, Wm. Stokes, Benjamin. Roberts, and Asa Duggan. With these well beloved brethern he toiled arduously, with eminent success. How pleasant the thought that hi\$. mantle has fallen on his grandson, Rev. Andrew J. Beck, of the Baptist church. at Milleageville, Georgia

Governor William Rabun

It is to be regretted that we have such meager data from which to construct a sketch of this excellent and distinguished man. We are confined almost entirely to a notice of his life in "Sherwood's Gazetteer of Georgia," and to the sermon commemorative of his death, delivered by Rev. Jesse Mercer, in response to a request of the Georgia Legislature. His father moved to Georgia while he was a young man; but his birth place was Halifax county, North Carolina, where he was born April, 1781.' He was an able representative from Hancock a number of years, and long President of the 'Senate. He was governor exofficio for an unexpired term, and was elected governor from 1817 to 1819. Mr. Rabun was eminently a pious man. He united with the Powelton church in 1817 or. 1818. His house was the house of prayer.

He was especially distinguished for his benevolence, using his influence and his means to advance the various worthy objects connected with his church, his denomination, and the community at large. Though elevated to the highest office in the gift of his state, he was not made giddy, proud, and imperious.

He married the sister of Reuben Battle, of Powelton, the father-in-law of the Rev. C. M. Irvin, of the Christian Index staff, of Hon. Eugenius Nesbit, the eminent jurist, and of the late Rev. W. I. Harley.

He had seven children, six daughters, all women of the noblest type. Mrs. Jesse B. Battle was remarkable for her piety, and many noble traits, and reared a large and interesting family, who have filled their places in life well. Rev. A. J. Beck is her grandson. Mrs. Wm. Shivers, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Cato, and Mrs. Wooten were the daughters. He left one son, the late Gen. J. Wm. Rabun, a commission merchant of Savannah, who was a most efficient and useful member of the Baptist church there.

Gov. Rabun was a man of wonderful physique, tall and large with no surplus flesh. His features were massive, brown hair, blue eyes, with a countenance full of kindness. In short he was one of nature's noblemen.

He died, while governor, at his plantation, October, 1819. (A more detailed account of Rabun family may be found in Family Sketches).

Andrew J. Beck

Andrew J. Beck was born in Hancock county, Georgia, August 6, 1850, and was educated at Mercer University. A few years after his graduation, he was made President of the Houston Female College at Perry, Georgia. Though distinguished as a teacher, he decided to give himself entirely to the ministry, and relinquishing his presidency became pastor of the Baptist church at Marietta, Georgia. To the Church he endeared himself by his faithful and successful labors. He was at one time employed in the clerical department of the Christian Index. In 1878, he entered upon a useful pastorate over the Baptist Church at Milledgeville.

He has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Octavia Warren, daughter of Dr. E. W. Warren.

His second wife, Miss Edith M. Alling, to whom he was married August 5th, 1879.

Samuel Boykin

Samuel Boykin was descended from Edward Boykin, who immigrated from Caernarvon-shire, Wales, and settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Edward Boykin had a son, William Boykin, who died in 1731, leaving a son, William, who moved to South Carolina in 1755 or 1756, and settled in Kershaw county six miles south of Camden. The third son of the last mentioned, Francis Boykin, was a Lieutenant of cavalry in the army at the outbreak of the Revolutionary

War. He moved to Baldwin county in 1800, and died in 1821. He married Catherine Whitaker and his remains now rest on the plantation of S. E. Whitaker, ten miles from Milledgeville. He left two sons and a daughter. Dr. Samuel Boykin was his eldest son, and James Boykin, a deacon of the Milledgeville church, his youngest. His daughter, Eliza, married the father of Prof. Williams Rutherford of Athens, Georgia.

Dr. S. Boykin, the father of Samuel, graduated at the University of Georgia, 1807, and then attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia. He was an active, popular, and successful practitioner in Milledgeville, and in a few years accumulated quite a large property. Samuel was born in Milledgeville, Nov. 24, 1829. He attended school in Columbus, and also at Westchester, Penn., and at Bridgeport, Conn. He was converted in 1847, at a meeting conducted by Rev. Elbert Williams, the pastor at Columbus, and John E. Dawson, but formed no ecclesiastical relations until two years later while a student at Athens, where he joined the church, and was baptised by Rev. S. Landrum, the pastor. He graduated at the State University in 1851, after which he traveled in Europe for six months. He married on May 10, 1863, Miss Laura Nisbet of Macon, Georgia. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the State University in 1854, and in 1860, he was elected editor of the Christian Index, then owned by the Georgia Baptist Convention and published at Macon. He was for many years editor of the Sunday School paper "Kind Words." He is also the author of Memoirs of Hon. Howell Cobb, a work of great value, alike creditable to the head and the heart of the author, and worthy of the high character of the subject.

He was a man of decided convictions; of firm pur. pose and resolute in action, while at the same time he

had that true simplicity of character which worldly associations never impair.

John Irvm Whitaker

John Irvin Whitaker, a grandson of Governor Jared Irvin, was born in Washington county, near Sandersville, Georgia, February 22nd, 1813. His Parents were Simon and Elizabeth Whitaker. He never had the advantages of a collegiate course, but in early life was sent first to a well constructed school in Milledgeville, Georgia, and afterwards to the institution at Scottsboro, and from studious habits, and a regular course of reading, stored his mind with practical knowledge of matters pertaining to both religion and politics.

He united with the Antioch church in Fayette county, and was baptised into its fellowship by Rev. Robert M. Stell, Nov. 1839. Very soon he was elected Clerk of the church, and filled that position up to his death. He usually represented his church in the Flint River Association, and was several times elected moderator of that body, and delegate to the Georgia Baptist Convention.

He was married, March, 1840, to Miss Lavicey Gay, daughter of Thomas B. Gay, of Fayette County, Georgia. Of this marriage there were five children, one son and four daughters. He was a man of large heart and was always ready to give of his means to sustain his country, and to advance the cause of Christ at home and among the nations.

He died September the 10th, 1872, at his residence in Fayette county, illustrating in his death, as he had illustrated in his life, the power and glory of the religion of Jesus.

THE SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church was built in 1874 and dedicated by Bishop Gross, at that time Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Savannah.

Mrs. Hugh D. Treanor, a devoted member of the congregation, was largely instrumental in the building of the church and gave most generously of her time and means toward its erection.

The Rev. Michael Reilly was the first to celebrate Mass in the new church which was then only one of a number of mission churches in the Diocese, and as such was served for a number of years by the Jesuit Fathers . from Saint Stanislaus Novitiate at Macon, Georgia,

In 1906, Milledgeville was made a mission parish and made the permanent residence for the priest attending the Middle Georgia Missions and is served by a secular clergyman of the Savannah Diocese.

.EPISCOPAL DENOMINATION

The Right Reverend Stephen Elliott for more than twenty five years Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, was born in the town of Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 31st of August, 1806. He was the oldest son of Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina. He was known as a scholar and writer. His mother was Esther Habersham" of Georgia. He claimed that he belonged to both states.

It was years after the Revolution before the Episcopacy was strong enough to form a separate diocese; but finally, in 1841, Dr. Stephen Elliott of South Carolina was consecrated it~ Spiritual head. Bishop Elliott was one of the choice spirits of all time. He came of a family illustrious for its scientific attainments and was himself a man of broad scholarship, of ripe culture, and of spiritual vision.

The parish of St. Stephens, Milledgeville, was organized in April, 1844, through the efforts of the much esteemed Bishop Elliott. The church numbered only six communicants on the day of its organization, two of whom, J. M. Cotting (the State Geologist), and C. J. Paine, were chosen wardens. The first rector

assumed his duties immediately before the consecration of the church edifice, December 10, 1843.

The following are the several clergymen who have been connected with the Parish since its organization: Rev. Rufus White, 1843; Mr. Mower ministered for a short while during Mr. White's absence in 1845; Mr. Richard Johnson, Steward of Montpelier Institute, took charge of the church for a few months prior to the call of Rev. William Johnson in 1846; Rev. George McCauly, 1851; Rev. Marion McAllister and Dr. Carmichael, 1857; Rev. J. M. Curtis, 1859; Rev. Messrs. Pinkerton and Charles Thomas served as missionaries from 1861 to 1863; Rev. Messrs. Telfair and Hodgson, gave their services from the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1865; Benjamin Johnson, 1867 John Tuken for about five months in 1870; Rev. H. E. Lucas, 1872; Rev. J. M. Stoney took charge. September 1, 1873.

The Right Reverend John Watrus Beckwith, D. D., was born February 9, 1831. He was consecrated Second Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia April 2, 1868. He died November 23, 1890.

Bishop Cleland Kinloch Nelson, head of the Atlanta Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died suddenly of apoplexy at ten thirty o'clock Tuesday night, 1917, at his home, 731 Piedmont avenue..

He had been ill for several days with a severe cold, but his condition was not considered serious, and his death came as a shock to his friends and to the entire city. .

Bishop Nelson, a distinguished figure in church and all affairs for the uplift of the community, was one of the best known prelates in the country, and in his own city one of the most universally admired. and loved of men. His services to his church and to his city and to humanity cannot be over estimated. .

He was born near Cobham, Virginia, May 23, 1852, being in his sixty-fifth year at the time of his

death. His father was Keating L. S. Nelson and his mother, Julia Rogers Nelson.

Bishop Nelson received his education in the preparatory schools of Virginia and at St. Johns College at Annapolis, Md. Graduating with an A. B. degree from St. John's College in 1872 the degree of Doctor of Divinity, was later, in 1891, conferred upon him by this institution, and in 1892 by the University of the South at Suwanee, Tennessee.

Following his graduation from St. John's College, he attended lectures at the Berkeley Divinity 'School at Middletown, Conn., and in 1875 was ordained as a minister of the Episcopal church. His first charge was the Church of St. John the Baptist at Germantown, Pa., where he was rector from 1876 to 1882. From there he went to South Bethlehem, Pa., where he was rector of the Church of the Nativity for ten years, until 1892, when he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, succeeding the late Bishop Beckwith. When the state was divided in December,

1907, Bishop Nelson became Bishop of the northern, or Atlanta diocese. He was also president of the Synod of the province of Sewanee, organized November 18, 1914, and comprising the Episcopal dioceses in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

His very presence ever had been an asset to the Spiritual life of Atlanta, while he never failed to respond to movements which wrought for the welfare of her citizens.

Bethel Methodist Church

Among the landmarks of Baldwin County is Bethel Church, a small, unpretentious, wooden building situated in a little grove of oak trees, about ten miles north of Milledgeville. Though seemingly insignificant, this old Methodist Church has been one of the strongest forces for good in Baldwin County, and

in times past it was the center of one of the most intelligent, progressive country communities to be found anywhere. Its Sunday School picnics and all day quarterly meetings were famous and were attended by crowds from far and near.

The old church building was erected at Bethel about 1813. Later there was a grant of land deeded by Samuel H. Hughes to the trustees of Bethel Church for the sole use of the church, also the right of way to the spring at the foot of the hill back of the church. This was a permanent gift. The present building was completed July 185'3, and dedicated the following November.

This church was first served by ministers from the Milledgeville Methodist Church and from the Putnam Circuit. Not until 1867, when the Baldwin Circuit was organized did Bethel have a regular pastor. Rev. J. V. M. Morris, that dear old saint in Methodism, now ninety-five years of age, was the first pastor, 1868-69. He served the four churches of the circuit Bethel, Pleasant Grove, Montpelier, Hopewell.

The following names suggest some of the outstanding families who have maintained the church from its beginning to the present day: Barksdale, Booker, Elam, Green, Harper, Humphries, Hughes, Myrick, Minor, Jones, Snead, Stiles.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

In studying the history of our local church, it is well to go back to the separation of the M. E. Church, South from the M. E. Church before the General Conference of Baltimore, 1844. In 1843, thirty ministers, North, withdrew carrying with them a membership of six thousand. The terms of membership not only forbade holding, buying, or selling slaves, but even the claiming that it was right to do so. The growth of this body was slow and later was reunited to the mother church. In 1844 the Baltimore Conference

had suspended Rev. F. A. Harding from the ministry for not freeing slaves belonging to his wife. The General Conference confirmed the action of the Baltimore Conference in the face of the Maryland law.

James Osgood Andrew had become connected with slavery. In 1845 a convention was held at Louisville. Bishops Soule, Andrew, and Morris were present. The Church South was formed and its first General Conference was called for May, 1846, at Petersburg, Va. Bishops Soule and Andrew were asked to become bishops of the new church. The latter offered his services at once, the former the following year. At the first General Conference, William Capers and Robert Paine were made bishops and all arrangements needful for the working of the church completed. The church had a rich endowment of the true spirit of Methodism.

It is outside of the treatment of local church history to relate the difficulties under which the Southern Church labored. In 1845, when Bishop Morris was ordered to organize a conference in Missouri, he declined to do it, saying, it was not according to agreement and plan of separation.

For many years the Georgia Conference was one body, but growing unwieldly, was divided into North and South Georgia Conferences. We append a list of bishops of the Southern Church from its foundation to present date, 1924. Lack of space forbids even a short biography of each one though a study of their lives might be of great profit. We give sketches of those in any special way connected with the church at Milledgeville.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH (From 1824 to. 1924.)

Joshua Soule, James O. Andrew, William Capers, Robert Paine, Henry Bascom, John Early, Herbert H. Kavanaugh, Geo. F. Pierce, David Doggett,.

William M. Wightman, Enoch M. Marvin, Holland N. McTyiere, John C. Keener, Alpheus Wilson, James E. Evans, Lewis J. Davies, C. B. Galloway, John C. Granberry, Linns Parker, Robert Hargrove, William. Wallace Duncan, Eugene B. Hendrix, Joseph S. Key, Atticus G. Haygood, Warren Candler, Henry C. Morrison, E. Embry Hoss, James Atkins, Collins Denny, John C. Kilgo, William B. Murrah, Walter B. Lambuth, Richard G. Walter House, Edwin D. Mouzon, James H. McCoy, John M. Moore, William F. McMurrey, Urban W. Darlington, Horace M. Du Bose, William N. Ainsworth, James Cannon, Jr., William B. Beauchamp, James E. Dickey, Sam R. Hay, Hoyt M. Dobbs, Hiram A. Boaz.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

The first Methodist Church in Milledgeville was situated on the site of the new part of the cemetery. When Methodism began her work in Georgia, there were not five hundred church people in the State. The people, many of them, were rude and uncultivated. Judge Longstreet in his "Georgia Scenes," Gov. Gilmer in his "Georgians," and Judge Garnett Andrews did not present exaggerated pictures of those times. It was Bishop Asbury who said, "When Methodism began her work in Georgia, there were not five hundred Christian people in Georgia."

Bishop Asbury in 1803 wrote: "The great hindrances to the work of God in Georgia were Sabbath markets, rum, races and revellings. In those days Elisha Perryman, an old Baptist, said: "Almost everybody was in the habit of drinking, young and old, rich and poor, saint and sinner. All would drink and man would get drunk."

Stith Mead was placed in charge of the Georgia district, sending Samuel Cowles to the important Oconee district, a part of which was Baldwin. Samuel Cowles, our first presiding elder, was a Virginian. He

did much work for our church in Georgia. We quote from Smith's history. "He had been a Dragoon with Washington's Light Horse. In the battle of Cowpens he swept down with upraised sabre upon a British trooper whom he disarmed, and was about to cut him down. The trooper gave the Masonic signal of distress, and Cowles spared his life. Years after Cowles met his old foe in Thomas Darley, a brother in arms in South Carolina Conference.

Sam C. Cowles was converted by the influence of a book left at his mother's, by Asbury.

Later, Milledgeville was made a station and as said before, the church was built on the site of the present new part of the cemetery. Next year, 1804, Conference met in Milledgeville, though the church was unfinished and stumps still in the streets. On the Sparta Circuit with Thomas Sanford was Wm. J. Parks, son of Henry Parks, one of the first converts to Methodism in Georgia. In 1822, Elijah Sinclair, grandfather to our Mrs. Wm. J. Scott, one of our oldest citizens, was on this circuit.

In 1824, William Capers was sent to Milledgeville. It was a time of great excitement when George M. Troup and John Clark were opposing each other in the gubernatorial race. Jesse Mercer, Daniel Duffee, Samuel Hodges were Troup men, and avowed participants in the combat. Dr. Capers was from South Carolina and the friend of both men.

Allen Turner was presiding Elder of the Oconee District, and his District extended into Florida. During that year there was an addition of two thousand within the bounds of the Georgia work.

Miles Green settled in Baldwin County in 1802, and came into the Conference. He was a most excellent man and was the means of keeping Caleb W. Key in the Indian Mission, when he was young and discouraged and was about to leave it.

William J. Sasnett, grand-son of Philip Turner, came into the work. William Arnold was in charge

of the Milledgeville District, and Samuel K. Hodges, in charge of the station. Conference again met in Milledgeville in 1826, Bishop Soule presiding.

Rev. J. W. Knowles married Miss Mary Frances Barnett, daughter of J. C. Barnett. Col. Barnett then had a large boarding-house on the west side of Hancock street, about the middle of the square. It was later kept by Mr. Candler, uncle of Bishop Candler.

At the next meeting of the Conference, Augustus B. Longstreet was admitted into traveling connection. His first appointment was Augusta. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Crowder. He was called to the presidency of Emory College. He spent much time in Milledgeville with his wife's cousin, Mrs. T. F. Green, she acting as his amanuensis. He had two daughters, one married Chief Justice Lamar, the other, Dr. Henry Branham. Milledgeville was now in the Augusta District and had as its Presiding, Elder, Rev. Samuel C. Anthony.

George Smith in his history of Methodism says that Rev. Caleb W. Key was at one time so discouraged by the large circuits that he was about to retire from the work. He spent the night with Myles Green, who had prayer with him, then said, "Go to your work young man." He went, and with his colleague held meeting at Hillsboro. Six or seven joined the church, among them R. A. T. Ridley, afterwards a distinguished physician of La Grange, Georgia.

Our Pastors at Milledgeville from 1805 to 1898

Samuel Cowles, P. E., 1805-6 Jeremiah Lumsden, 1805-6 Eph Tucker, Jr., preacher, (no church) 1805 Josiah Randall, 1807-8; Moses Mather and Robert Porter, 1807 Jos. Tarpley and A. Judge, 1808 Lovick Pierce, P. E., 1809 Jas. Jennings and Thos. Mason, 1809 Lane Mills, (church built) 1810; A. M. McEwan, 1810 Jos. Tarpley, P. E., 1810-14; B. Daloney, 1811 A. Pickens, 1811 Lane M. Meek, (S. School begun) 1812 Lovick Pierce, (Con. held here) 1813 Thos.

Mason, 1814; Lewis Myers P. E., 1814-18; Christopher I. Parsons, 1815; John Wright, 1816; Nicolas Talley, 1817; Joseph Tarpley, P. E. 1818; John B. Glenn, Sr., preacher, 1818; Samuel Johnson, Jr., preacher, 1818; Jas. Bellah, 1819; Jas. Dunwoody, 1819; Jas. Bellah, 1820; Robert Flournoy, 1820; Isaac Smith, 1821; Allen Turner, Bond English, on circuit, 1821; S. K. Hodges, P. E., 1822-26; Jep. Sinclair, John Bigby, on circuit, 1822; Wm. Capers, 1823-24; Bond English, 1825; S. K. Hodges, P. E., 1826; R. Flournoy, 1826; Wm. Arnold, P. E., 1827-30; S. K. Hodges, 1827; S. K. Hodges, Charles and Hardy, 1828; Geo. Hill (died here). (New church built,) 1829; Lovick Pierce and W. P. Arnold, 1830; John Howard, P. E., (1st. Session Ga. Conf.) 1831-32; Elijah Sinclair, 1831; Jesse Boring, Myles Green, (Twenty-three members) 1832; Cassell Harrison, (139) 1833; Jos. Travis, (131) 1834; R. A. Steele, (117) 1835; Calvin Danforth, (Supply) (89 mem.) 1836; Cobb Key, (113 mem.) 1837; Robert S. Wilson, (123 mem.) 1838; Walter R. Branham, (Great revival) (172-151) 1839; Alfred T. Mann, (135) 1842; Isaac Boring, J. R. Danforth, (152) 1843; Edwin H. Myers, (137) 1844; Joshua Knowles, (124) 1845; Frederick D: Lowery, (129) 1846; Richard Lane, (117) 1846; Jackson P. Turner, (146) 1847; Wiley G. Parks, 1849; Robert W. Bingham, 1850; J. Bradford Smith, 1851; J. W. Hinton, 1852; Charles R. Jewett, 1852-53; Charles P. Cooper and C. W. Key (six months) 1854; Thomas H. Steward, 1855-6; Dr. Lovick Pierce, 1857; M. P. Norris, 1857 ; Walter Knox, 1858 ; WID. J. Scott, 1859; H. J. Adams, 1860-61; Chas. A. Fullwood, 1862-63; Geo.. W. Yarbrough, 1864-5; Wesley P. Pledge, 1866; W. C. Malloy, 1867; W. P. Almond (died), 1868; W. T. Caldwell, 1868; Peter A. Heard, 1869; A. J. Jarrell, (Mem. 164, 239, 244, 246) 1870-1-2-3; W. W. Wadsworth, (Mem. 312) 1874; H. J. Adams, (Mem. 300) 1875; H. H. Parks, (Mem. 330) 1876; Geo. G. Smith, (Mem. 312) 1877-8; H. H. Parks, 1879-80; G. H. Patillo, 1881-2; R. W. Bigham, 1883-4-5; J. D.

Hammond, 1886; J. R. King, 1886-7-8-9; J.M. White, 1890-1; R. J. Bigham, 1892; J. M. White, 1893-4; J. S. Bryan, 1895-6; J. S. Bryan, and W. R. Branham, Jr. 1896; J. S. Bryan and W. R. Branham, Jr., 1897-8.

Bishop James Osgood Andrew

In the days of Charles the First and his persecuting archbishops, colonists came over from England and settled in Massachusetts, established the town of Dorchester; from there the church sent out colonists to South Carolina. Two of these colonists, James and Benjamin Andrew, obtaining a large tract of land from the Colonial Governor of Georgia, moved to a place called Midway. The pastor of the church there was a Mr. Osgood. One of these brothers, the father of John Andrew, was a very pious man; had regular family worship and once a week read a sermon to his family.

When John was quite a small boy, the father died and he was educated by Mr. Osgood. He became an itinerant Methodist minister. At thirty-two he married Polly Cosby. The rule in early Methodism was for location to follow marriage, so John Andrew located though he did not cease preaching.

Wilkes County was one of the best of the early settled counties, and in it James Osgood Andrew was born, May 3rd, 1794. Polly Cosby was a lady born and bred and the best Puritan blood flowed in the veins of John Andrew, so James was brought up as high toned a gentleman as Georgia had in it.

In 1812, James Andrew entered conference and was sent to Salt Keltner Creek; in 1815, to Charleston. And in May he married Miss A. A. McFarlane, an unparallel thing for a young minister to do.

Alexander, her father, had been a sea captain; her mother, of German origin, a woman of good sense, industry and piety.

There were six children. The four daughters married Methodist preachers and also a grand-daughter, who was the wife of Dr. Rush, a Methodist preacher.

In 1842, his wife died. It is impossible to pay tribute to this wonderful woman. Later, Bishop Andrew married Mrs. Lenora Greenwood of Greensborough, Ga. She was by no means wealthy, but possessed a few family slaves. After the marriage he deeded to the wife all the rights in her property, but that did not shield him from the storm that was to break upon his head. This sketch is given because of the fact that he was the occasion, though not the cause of the separation of the Methodist Church South from the M. E. Church, and of the fact that he was an ancestor of our former Regent, Mrs. H. D. Allen.

Bishop George F. Pierce

George Foster Pierce, firstborn child of Rev. Lovick and Ann Foster Pierce, was born in Greene County, Georgia, February 3, 1811. On the morning of September 3, 1884, at "Sunshine," his home in Hancock County, Georgia, he fell on sleep in perfect peace, and in the full assurance of faith in the Lord, Jesus Christ. To borrow a phrase of his good father, he "came of good human stock." He was brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. While a student of Franklin College, during a revival of religion, he was deeply convicted and soundly converted.

He graduated with distinction from that institution in 1829. Soon after graduation, he began the study of law. In the course of a year, under the call of God, he gave himself unreservedly to the Methodist itinerancy. January, 1831, the Georgia Conference was organized, and at that conference he was "admitted. on trial."

For nearly fifty-four years he did the work of a Methodist pastor, in the fields appointed to him by the Church, with every power of body, mind, and soul. The appointments he filled are recorded in the annals of his church. As circuit preacher, as station preacher, as presiding elder, as college agent, as college president, and from May, 1854, until his death,

as one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he made "full proof of his ministry." As a member of the General Conference from 1840 to 1854, and as a member of the convention that organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1845, he was faithful and capable beyond most men. As the first president of Wesleyan Female College, and as president of Emory College from 1848 to 1854, he gave an impulse to the work of Christian education in the South that will long survive him.

Bishop Pierce was great in many parts that fell to him in the distribution of labors and honors, but he was by pre-eminence, a preacher. The verdict of his contemporaries name him as the foremost man in sacred eloquence in his church. His was the tongue of fire, and to him was given the unction of the Holy Ghost.

Our great brother and leader never spared himself, nor did the church that he honored and loved, spare him. Good people often chided him for overworking himself. It is but just to him to give his own estimate of the matter. Two days before he died, a friend said in his hearing: "He has worn himself out." He answered, "I have not overdone it, I have only gone on in the regular drift of duty. I have not made occasions; some of them I have resisted. I went as far as I could and stopped."

Men who knew him but slightly admired him; those who knew him well trusted him absolutely, and those who knew him intimately loved him as a brother. Comparing him among Methodists, Fletcher was not more consecrated, Asbury was not more laborious, Wesley was not more loved.

To the hour of his death, he retained his consciousness. He died as he lived, a Christian. On Monday before his departure, he gave what he evidently meant to be his dying testimony. Beckoning to a friend to approach his bed, he said, as if giving his last message to us all "If I could talk, I think we

would have a glorious love feast here; but I am too far spent. You must take it for granted. It is all right. I know that my Heavenly Father is not angry with me about anything at all. He knows that it has been my highest pleasure to serve Him and that it would be still. My heart is full, and all is serene and bright."

Rev. William Asbury Parks

In the Methodist Church of Milledgeville is a beautiful memorial window in honor of Rev. William A. Parks, who was for fifty-four years a minister, and who was greatly beloved in Milledgeville and throughout the entire State of Georgia, where he had labored for over half a century.

For several years previous to his death in 1910, he made annual visits to Milledgeville. He preached frequently in the Methodist Church and in the Churches in Baldwin County. He made extensive acquaintances in the city and county and was held in the greatest respect and reverence.

Rev. William Asbury Parks was born September 23, 1834, and died June 24, 1910. He was the son of J. W. Parks, and the great-grandson of Henry Parks, of Revolutionary fame. He was the great-nephew of Rev. William J. Parks, who from 1822 to 1873 was a noted member of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Early in life he united with the Methodist Church, and for fifty-four years' was a minister in the Methodist Conference. As a young minister, he emigrated to Texas, where he filled several important charges. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, he was appointed as Chaplain in Waul's Texas Legion and served throughout the entire war.

His greatest work was done as a preacher of the Gospel. For fifty-four years, he was a messenger of the Cross. He preached in every section in Georgia, and in many parts of the South, serving in circuits,

in sections, and in districts. Some of his most important work was done as' Presiding Elder in the Gainesville and Dalton' Districts. In 1907, he served as Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia.

Tribute of Rev. George G. Smith

Rev. George G. Smith, Historian of Georgia Methodism, wrote as follows in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate in September, 1910: "I see by' the papers that my friend, Billy Parks, has gone home. He was my friend for fifty years.. When I entered the Conference in 1857, he was a year before me. His

children grew up and were given the best that the State afforded. They were a fine lot and richly repaid all that parental love could give them. I have known few men that were worthier than Billy Parks. He had a great help-meet in his noble wife, and his children were both an honor and a comfort.

As far as I know, he had no enemies. He was an optimist of the best type. This rolling chair. tribute is not a biographical sketch, but is simply the tribute of a loving heart.

Tribute of Rev. L. P. Winter

Rev. Lovick P. Winter read a biographical sketch at the 1910 session of the North Georgia Conference containing the following words:

He preached as often as he had strength and opportunity, and in the last three years he did most of the useful and enduring work of his life in starting the movement in our Conference to secure homes for the worn-out preachers of the Conference. To this cause he gave his last days with an untiring zeal and never ceasing energy.

In November, 1865, Brother Parks was married to Miss Ann D. Moore of Carroll County, Georgia. This most estimable Christian lady, though reared in another communion, entered at once and most heart

ily upon the life of an itinerant preacher's wife and all ,throughout the years of their married life, she has shared his experiences with an un murmuring faithfulness and fortitude, helping as only a good wife can help. Sister Parks survives her husband, in beautiful, peaceful old age, loved by all who know her. Professor Marvin M. Parks, President of the Georgia State College for Women, at Milledgeville, Mrs. Luke G. Johnson, Mrs. T. C. Betterton, and Miss Mary Parks survive their father."

In the words of Rev. Lovick P. Winter, the session of the North Georgia Conference in 1910 was for the "first time in three quarters of a century without the name of Parks on the roster of the North Georgia Conference. There are historic names in Georgia Methodism. For a 100 years and more the name of Parks has had an honored place on the roll of Georgia Methodist preachers, and the name is a household word throughout the State. For several generations the Pierces, the Quillians, the Greenes, and the Cooks, and others have furnished sons who, as preachers in itinerant work in the State" have given state-wide honor to these families. Such succession is far better than Apostolic succession, and affords enduring evidence of the worth of a Christian heritage and training.

"His preaching was notably effective. With a voice that was excellent in its carrying powers, with clearcut thoughts and with words that were simple and active; with convictions that were never lukewarm; with a purpose in preaching the Gospel that was always definite, and distinct in his sermons, and always endowed' with unction, his preaching won many to Christ" and left, life-long impressions on those who heard him.

"The passing years weakened his body and left frost upon his head, but his heart was young, fresh,

and sanguine to the last. He was a man, a brother, a Christian, a preacher of the Gospel, true to his fellowmen, true to his loved ones, true to his Church, and true to his Lord. Brother Parks was a man of active hopeful, ardent spirit. Always cheerful, always earnest, always intent upon whatever undertaking he had, and he was never without an undertaking of some sort or other throughout his whole life. He was. one of the most useful and helpful of men. His last days were days of peace, assurance, and comfort from the Holy Spirit. The light went out slowly and there were no clouds at the sunset, except the clouds that tell by their glowing tints of. a brighter tomorrow."

Rev. George Wesley Yarbrough

Rev. George Wesley Yarbrough, A. M., D. D., who died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Oct. 17th., 1922, was a remarkable man, measured by any standard. His rare, native gifts, strengthened by serious study, wide reading and profound meditation, made him a charming writer and a profound preacher.

He was the eldest child of Rev. John Wesley Yarbrough and Mrs. Amanda Lane Yarbrough, and was born in Jefferson County, Florida, March 10, 1838, when the Indians were still in the land.

When he was ten years of age, in the summer of 1848, he was 'received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by Rev. James H. Hinton', D. D., at Mt. Gilead Camp Ground, located in what was then De Kalb county, now Fulton. He thus began to live the life of a Christian before most of the counties in Georgia, as they now exist, were organized.

..Professing a call to preach, he was, licensed to exhort first, as the custom then was, his exhorter's license being signed by Eustace W. Speer, D. D., and dated March 30, 1857, when he was a student in Emory College, in the senior class. He graduated the following July.

On September 19, 1857, he was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of the Oxford and Covington Station, and at the following session of "the old Georgia Conference," held at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. he was admitted on trial into the traveling connection, December 15, 1857.

From his admittance on trial in 1857 until his superannuation in November 1908, he served in every class of appointments known to the Methodist itineracy-missions, circuits, and stations--in unbroken activity. In 1862, he was Chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, attached at first to French's Brigade (afterwards Pettigrew's) of Smith's Division in the army of Northern Virginia. Life in the army impaired his health, and in 1863, he was missionary to the colored Methodist charge in Athens, Ga. His health having been restored, he returned at the end of the year to army life, serving in 1864 as Chaplain to Wofford's Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia.

He was ordained a deacon at Rome, Georgia,. by Bishop Kavanaugh, December 18, 1859, and was elected to the order of Elder by the Georgia Conference in 1861, when he was in Virginia. On September 1, 1863, he was married by Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, to Miss Mary Boyce Morris, of Cobb county. In perfect love they walked and worked together through many happy and useful years, serving in every part of the state of Georgia.

Few men, if any, in his day rendered more varied and extensive service in the ministry. from the Savannah river on the East to the Chattahoochee on the West, from Isle of Hope in the South, to Dalton in the North; from the mountains of Rabun, to Tybee by the sea, he traveled for fifty years, serving nine years on circuits, two in the Confederate army, one as a missionary to the negroes, twenty-four on stations, and fifteen on Districts, always studying to show himself "approved unto God, a workman needing not to be

ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." To the exposition of the Holy Scriptures he brought deep spiritual insight, as well as the power of a strong and well furnished mind. His sermons, therefore, were always instructive and edifying, and his preaching frequently rose to uncommon heights of pulpit eloquence. He excelled also as a writer in the religious periodicals of his own and other churches. It is to be regretted that he wrote no more, publishing but one book, "Boyhood and other Days in Georgia." But great as was the preacher and gifted as was the writer, the man was best of all. He was himself nobler than anything he did. His whole life was dominated by the controlling purpose to fulfill the will of God. To this end he drew all his care and studies.

He was on the list of Superannuates for fourteen years but he continued to preach as opportunity offered, and he brought much fruit in his old age. He labored to the last, preaching three times on Sunday, Oct. 15, before Tuesday, Oct. 17, when he passed into the skies while trying to get back to his loved room in "John's" parsonage home at Dalton.

After having served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep on the way, and the weary pilgrim's journey ended in peace. How noble the life he lived! How beautiful its close! And the tired body was laid to rest by the side of his loved wife in the cemetery at Marietta, on the morning of October 19,

1922. In that chamber with its window opening towards the sunrise, his mortal body slumbers for a season, but not forever. Tomorrow he will wake and sing as he was wont:

"I come-thy servant, Lord replies come to
meet thee in the skies
And claim my heavenly rest."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church in Milledgeville, Ga., was organized June 11th., 1826, by Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. Messrs. Gilversleeve, Foote and Stiles being present. Six members entered into the organization, to whom Rev. Joseph C. Stiles occasionally preached, under whose ministration the Church had been formed.

The record in the old book of the town council reads: August 1st., 1826; at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Commissioners Hall in the town of Milledgeville. Present: William Y. Hansell, Intendant; Charles J. Paine, Commissioner; Samuel Boykin, Commissioner; Thomas W. Baxter, Commissioner and R. B. Washington, Secty., appeared the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, viz.; Orrin Shaw, Joseph Washburn and Hugh Craft, having applied to the Corporation in conformity to the law, for its assent to designate a Lot of Ground on the State House Square, the following order was passed: Be it therefore resolved that Thomas W. Baxter, be and is hereby appointed to see the same carried into effect.

In the Acts of Georgia, 1823, page 40, Parsonage lots. 1828, page 51, Presbyterian Church, incorporated, 1849-50, page 76, revival of Charter, Presbyterian Church.

Pastors Installed and years of Service

Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, June 11, 1826-27; Rev. James C. Patterson, 1827-28; Rev. Lawson C. Clinton, 1829-30; Rev. Willet Preston, 1830-32; Rev. Benjamin Burroughs, 1832-34; Rev. C. W. Howard, 1834-36; Rev. John W. Baker, 1836-54; Rev. William Flinn, 1854-69; Rev. Charles W. Lane, 1869-72; Rev. George T. Geotchius, 1872-79; Rev. Donald McQueen, 1879-92; Rev. Denton W. Brannen, 1892-1920; Rev. Thomas Gordon Watts, 1921-.

THE LITTLE CHURCH UNDER THE PINES

In 1858, when the main building of the State Lunatic Asylum, as it was then called, was completed there appeared no particular use for the little chapel that stood in the grove in front of the Institution; so it was put up at public sale and bought by Dr. Thomas F. Green. He then presented it to the citizens of Midway for a house of worship.

The president of Oglethorpe University, Dr. Samuel K. Talmadge, and the professors, Mr. Robert C. Smith, Professor Chas. Lane, and the pastors of the different churches in Milledgeville had services for the inmates of the Asylum. At that time there was no church within several miles of the Institution, and as some return for these kindly offices, given without remuneration, Dr. Green desired to present the little church to the citizens, and to remove it on the land of Oglethorpe University, whose trustees, therefore deeded the land to the citizens of Midway.

When the Methodist and Baptist Churches were built in the vicinity, and supplied with pastors, there were no regular services held in the chapel. The flourishing Sunday School was removed to the other churches. For twenty-five years there had been no other Sabbath School. Mr. John Orme had made a faithful superintendent. He was succeeded by Mr. Elbert Ramsey, who was superintendent for a number of years.

He had a very large and active Sabbath School until he was stricken with paralysis, dying a few days later. He was mourned by the entire community, but especially by the School with which he had labored. The doors were now closed except for an occasional night service.

The house was badly in need of repairs but friends rallied, and soon the little church under the pines presented a pleasing picture. The Christian Church having no edifice appealed to the trustees for the use

of the Chapel. This solved the problem for all concerned. At present on Sabbath mornings the doors are open and classes gather as of yore, under the superintendency of Mrs. O. M. Ennis and her assistant. Miss Floride Allen.

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PART III.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

Several years ago when asked to write the history of Milledgeville and Baldwin County, it seemed an impossible task, for task is must prove, though a pleasant one. The World War came on and the work was postponed, though not abandoned. The writing of a book being a new undertaking, advice was sought first of a gifted niece. Upon telling her the idea was to write it chronologically, she replied, "By no means, Aunt Anna, that would be dry, write it logically." Still unsatisfied, the request was put to a distinguished author who had himself written many books. He replied, "By all means write it reminiscently. A person who has lived for over three score and ten years in the same town, and whose ancestors were among the early settlers should have a vast fund of information and anecdotes." So the author decided to adopt all three plans, the chronological drifting into the logical and finally into the reminiscent.

In the writer's large family was an older brother, the only son, and a very beautiful younger sister, the pet of the household, who claimed everybody's attention. The little girl between the two, (the writer) left much to herself, became a lover of nature and books, especially poetry. The father at night often read aloud to his family, not thinking that the little girl on her low stool was an attentive listener to extracts from Milton's "Paradise Lost," Young's "Night's Thoughts" and Pollock's "Course of Time."

In the day, wandering through garden and woods; when older, along the village street to the school

house a mile distant, the scenes were

"Upon memory distinctly defined,
With the imperishable colors of mind."

However, childish impressions would give the reader very little idea of the village as it really existed hence we make no effort to reproduce them but briefly tell of the homes and families composing the historic village of Midway.

Dr. Green, my father, having been elected Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum (now State Sanitarium) had recently moved from Milledgeville and occupied a large two story building near the Asylum surrounded by a wonderful garden. The walks were bordered by large bushes of cape jessamine and English privet." On the lawn were tall althea, crepe myrtle, white syringa, purple lilac, lagerstroemia and large live oaks. But the back yard with its large grass plot, its fig bushes and the immense oaks shading the large kitchen, served for our play ground. Across from the yard were the servant's houses, and the path through the field led to the vine covered cabin of "Uncle' Ned and Aunt Aggie," who had come from "ole Virginny." But we would have to be such a word painter as N. P. Willis to picture the home of my childhood.

A new road had been cut from Dr. Green's to the main Milledgeville and Macon road. This road brought into close association the families of Dr. Green and Mr. Sherrod Thomas, who was our nearest neighbor. He lived in a lovely house with ivy covered porch. There were acres in the front lawn. Here he dwelt with his sons and daughters: Miss Mary, than whom, a lovelier character never lived; Miss Bessie, who married Mr. Wright, of Thomasville, Ga.; Mr. John Thomas, who was a graduate of Yale and married Miss Drayton, daughter of General Drayton, of South Carolina; Gen. Bryan Thomas, who married Miss Withers, daughter of Gen. Withers of Alabama;

Henry, son of second wife, who was sister of the first wife, married Miss Campbell of Dooley County, whose daughter, Eliza, married Dr. Brannen for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Milledgeville.

Mr. Thomas's mother lived to be more than "a hundred years old and often in the evening when we were returning from school we met her driving home the cows leaning on her stick and a negro boy following her.. She would go into the long room where the old, gray haired negro woman sat spinning and say, "Bettie, my girl, how many hanks today?"

The delight of our childhood was to" visit Miss Mary, who spent hours in her wonderful garden of roses, sharing generously her many flowers and plants. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. On one Sunday when a little factory girl came down the aisle and approached the pew of a lady of wealth, of whom many stood in awe, and who at once shut her pew door, Miss Mary reached out and drew" the child into her own. Yet on another occasion she and a young girl went to a large party at this lady's home where champagne and other wines" flowed freely. On reaching home the remark was made, "Wasn't it wrong to give wine to those young boys and girls?" Miss Mary gently replied, "We were her guests."

Across the street was the Ramsey home. Mr. Ramsey, a good Scotch PresbYterian, taught the academy for boys preparing for Oglethorpe University. His sons, graduates of Oglethorpe, became doctors and preachers. Mr. Elbert Ramsey married Miss Screven, daughter of a Baptist minister of LaGrange. They lived in Midway until his death. He was superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years, judge of the county court, and a practical and successful farmer.

Passing large groves and woodlands we reach Talmadge Avenue. There, to our right, stands the two-storied house where dwelt the Hon. Alfred Nesbit, his wife, two sons, Joe and Eddie, and three daugh

ters; Bessie, who married Dr. Joseph LeConte, Emmie, who married Mr. Polhill, and Sallie, who married Mr. Moffatt. Emmie and Sallie had a beautiful double wedding which was the sensation of the village. My sister, Mrs. Bass, was one of the bridesmaids.

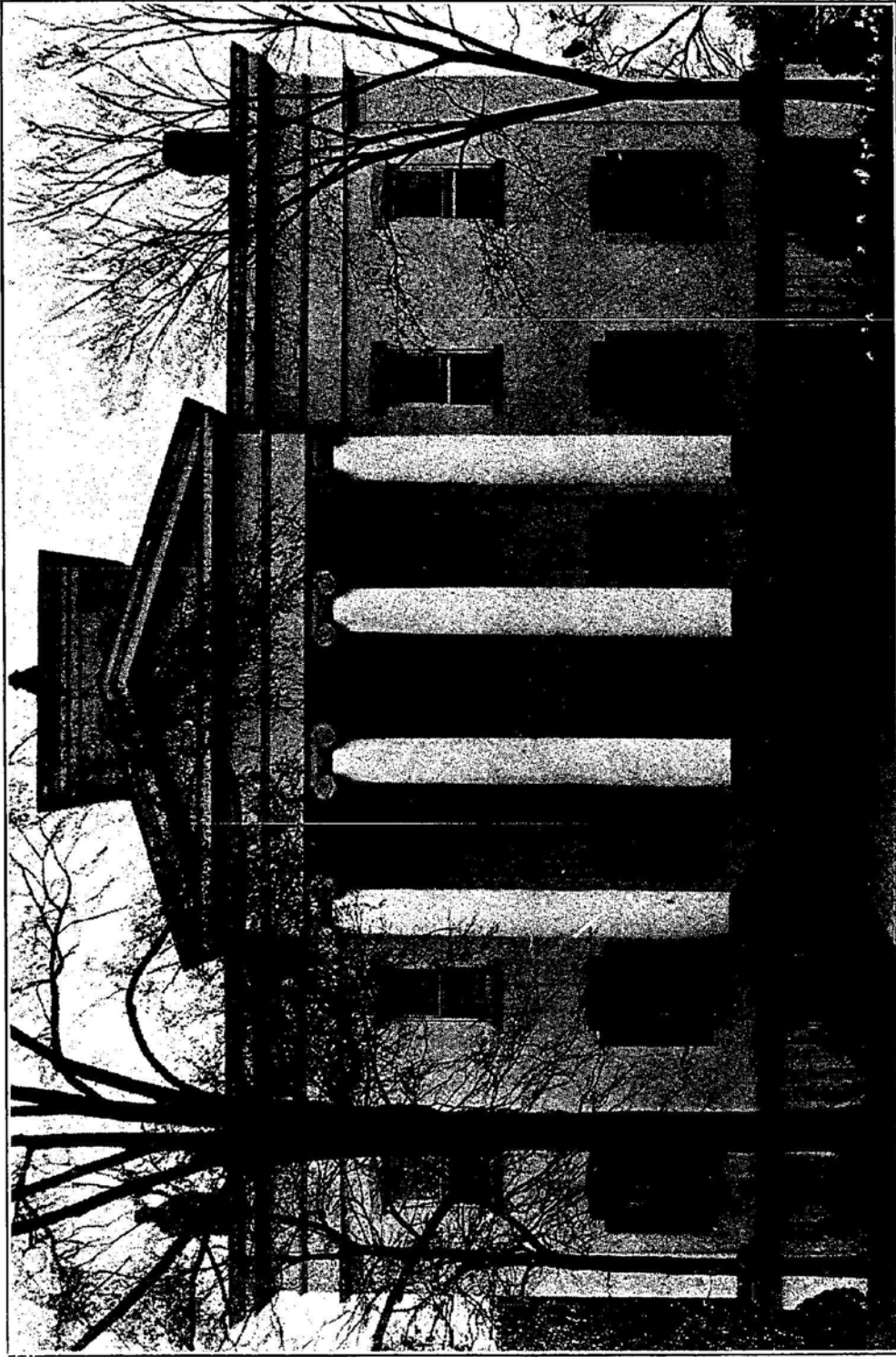
Leaving the Nesbit home, stroll with us down Talmadge avenue, named for the president of Oglethorpe University. To our left was the Male Academy where Mr. Ramsey taught. A little distance back from the village street was the home of the Lane family, of whom a sketch is to be given.

Next we reach the home of Mr. Thomas Hall and wife, who was Miss Hansell, with their four sons and two daughters: James Augustine, who married Miss Adie Eliza Green; William Hansell, who married Miss Sarah Harris; Charles, who married Miss Aurie Kenan; Thomas Hartley, who married Miss Martha Kenan; Anne, who married Mr. Merrill of Thomasville, and Julia, who married Prof. Smith.

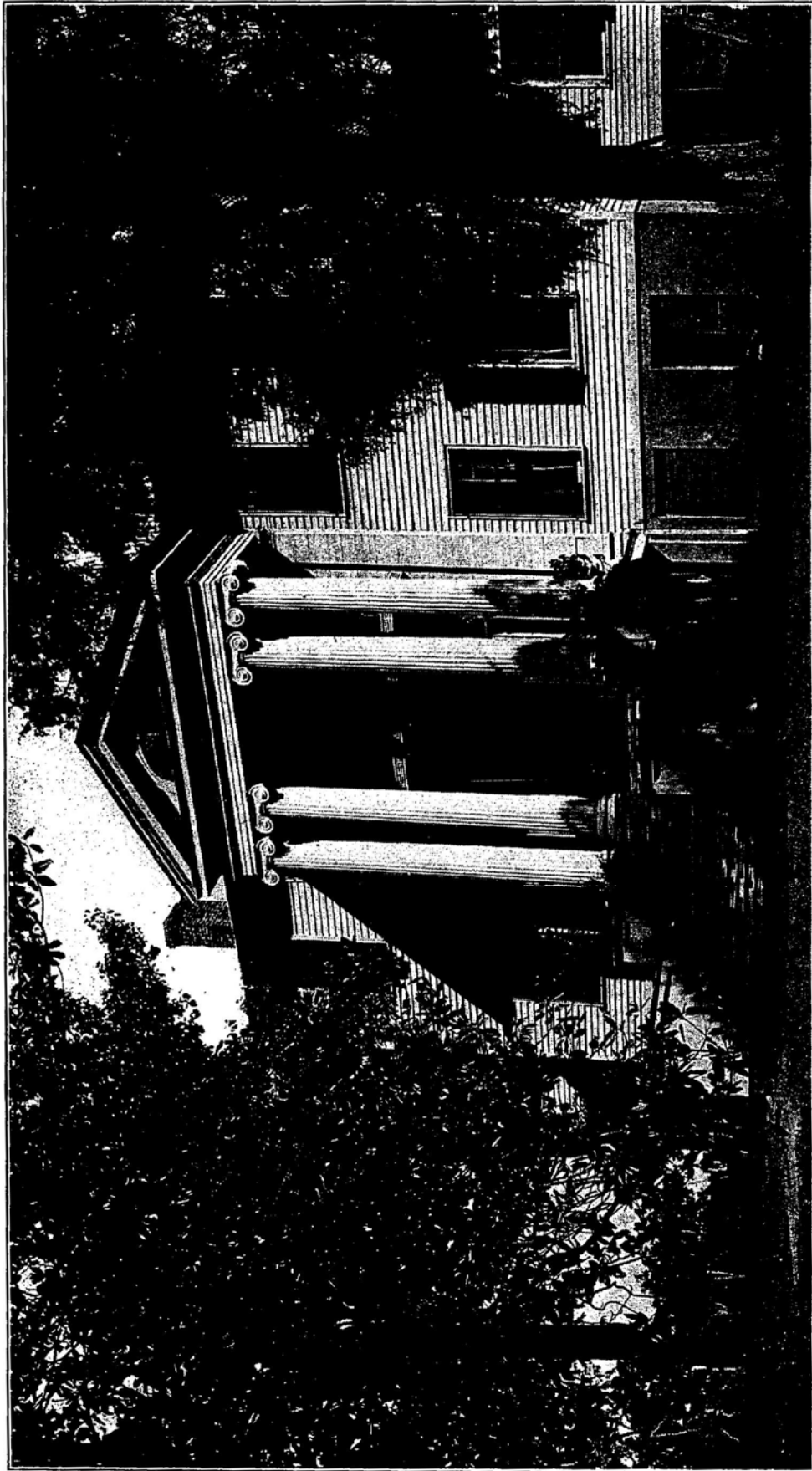
The next large white house was the home of Col. David C. Campbell and wife with their three sons and three daughters. Bulow married Miss Jennie Orme; Charles married Miss Ellen DeBruhl Keen; Meminger was killed in battle in Virginia; Anne, who married Mr. Peterson Thweat; Harriet, who married Dr. Jarrett; Carrie, who married Mr. Allen.

Farther up the street is the large colonial home of Mr. Harper Tucker, who bought it from Dr. Thomas Ford. (The family sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker is given elsewhere.) Some distance beyond, set back in a large grove was the home of Mr. Daniel Tucker. A mile distant, on a high hill called Beckham's Mount, lived Major Beckham and family. There he lies buried under a tomb placed by the State in recognition of his services in the Revolution.

At the end of Talmadge Avenue stood the magnificent building of Oglethorpe University with the large, beautiful residence of the president on the right. After Dr. Talmadge's death here lived alone his



THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.



JOHNSON.

widow; in the yard her faithful negro servants, "Uncle Robert" Bailey and his wife, "Aunt Sallie." To the left and back of the college was the home of Mr. Robert Bigham; lower down the street the home of Prof. William Baker, with a large, interesting family. His daughter, Felix, married Dr. James Woodrow, uncle of President Woodrow Wilson. Returning down the avenue, to our left we find the cottage where Dr. Thomas Lamar brought his bride, Miss Rebecca Nichols from her home in Scottsboro. Here was born Mary, their oldest child, who married Mr. James McCaw, of Mobile, Ala. Next we reach the home of Judge Moses Fort, who married Miss Eudisia Moore, of whom a sketch is given. The last home on the street is that of Governor Herschel V. Johnson, his wife and her son, Willie Walker, and their children: four boys and three girls. Tallulah married Mr. Pearce Horne, brother of Mrs. Lucius Lamar; Emmett, Winder, Herschel, Tom, Gertrude and Annie.

Turning the corner, we are at the Female Academy opposite the house where Dr. Thornwell Jacobs lived. To the left of the academy was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baradel Stubbs with their family of seven daughters and three sons. Now we are at the top of the long red hill leading to Milledgeville. Here we find the beautiful home to which Dr. Lamar brought his bride. Across the road, Mr. Tucker has built a large brick house.

The first era of the history of Midway has drawn to a close. We have located the houses and leave to the imagination of the reader to people them with living forms. The Halls, Nesbits, Campbells, and Judge Johnson have moved to Milledgeville and other towns.

Mr. Sam Whitaker has moved to the old home of the Halls, Mr. James Whittaker to Judge Fort's, the Myricks to Gov. Hershel Johnson's, the Murphs to the Nisbet's, and Mrs. Nichols to Dr. Jacob's. The school is large and flourishing under Mr. Scudder.

The third era brings us to the present time. All is changed. Not one of those families is in the old homes. These homes stand silent witnesses of the wonderful history of the village of Midway. It is by no means a deserted village, but smaller homes have sprung up and toilers give interest and thrift. Old Oglethorpe has been moved to Atlanta. Only one of the original buildings remains, being now used as a part of Dr. Allen's Invalid Home. There are few more imposing institutions in the South. Sketches of both Dr. Allen and wife have their separate places in the History. They speak for themselves.

In giving this sketch the typist cries, "More incidents, give incidents and anecdote." To be of value they must be authentic and how can we mar the story by unseemly or unkind revival of much that should be buried and forgotten? Life has its sunshine and clouds, but clouds with silver lining and many-hued rainbow, the bow of promise.

Suffice it to say there lived people since distinguished in Georgia history.

UNCLE JERRY

Why Jerry what means all this sadness and fear?
Here's your bitters, man, why do you cry?
Who told you I'd sell you? The trader that's here?
By zounds, sir! He told you a lie!

When I sell the ring from my dead mother's hand,
Or the sword that my grand-father bore,
When at Guilford his troopers made such a bold stand,
I'll sell you and not before.

Why, don't you remember my face as a boy
When often I sat on your knee, .
Whilst YOU sang, in your rugged, monotonous voice,
Your foolish old ballads to me?

I wept at your sad ones, and laughed at your gay,
And made you repeat them all o'er;
Ah! when I forget my life's happiest day,
I will sell you-and not before!

You made me the boat that I launched on the tide,
And my traps for the birds in the snow;
You led my bay pony and taught me to ride,
And half the good things which I know.

You wept like a child when they sent me to school,
To be absent for six months or more;
When you are a villian or I am a fool,
I will sell you-and not before.

If poverty's cup I am sentenced to drain,
I will part with you last of them all;
Your kindness, old Jerry, would double my pain,
And your sorrows embitter my fall. .

If fate or misfortune should cause us to part;
There's a God will unite us once more.
So drink my good health and console your old heart,
And love me and serve as before.

FAITHFUL NEGROES

A true history of Baldwin county could not be written without giving some account of the faithful negroes who made a large part of the population, and whose labors and faithful services helped to make the county's record unsurpassed by that of any other in the state. It is to be regretted that a full account of the heroic deeds of many of them have never been given place in the county's history.

The instances of loyalty and affection that have come to the knowledge of the writer are here narrated as a simple tribute of appreciation and an act of justice.

In 1869, when going on our bridal trip, my husband said, "Don't discuss the South of Slavery." We were out at Pewee Valley, near Louisville, Ky., when a lady from the north, wife of a prominent banker, came to my room to show me a picture in a book written by some southern writer. There was a kindly faced old gentleman standing by the bedside of a dying negro feeling the pulse while at the foot of the bed stood a lady with her face buried in her handkerchief weeping bitterly. "Now," she said, "You know nothing like that ever occurred in the south." When told that a similar scene had been enacted in our own back yard she closed her lips tightly and left the room without a word.

Did there ever beat a kindlier heart than the one in our old nurse's breast? Never, no never would she have taught us anything that was wrong? The well educated negro who preached her funeral sermon, said no one could convince him that slavery, as it existed in the south, was altogether an evil institution when it produced such characters as Mother Harriett. For five years she had been blind and yet never uttered a complaint. Her words always sounded God's praises for His goodness to her. Her pastor was right. How often when we went to see her she would say, "Can't see you Missee, but know your voice. I'll soon be in Heaven with my Mistis."

Another old woman whose loyalty could not be questioned was Sarah Battle, the mother of Jack Brooks, who followed our brother's fortunes through the four years of the Confederate struggle. Jack attended every Confederate Reunion and was carried to the grave by the white veterans. There was the neat little cabin of "Uncle Ned" and "Aunt Aggie" with the gourd vine over the door and bright flowers in the yard. She had come from "Ole Virginny" with our grandparents. How we children loved to play about her door. In our neighborhood was a woman who had been reared in the home of her mistress, who was

very much attached to her. "Queen" had negro, Indian and white blood in her veins, but seemed to inherit good qualities from each. She married Joe Wiggins, a respectable mulatto brick layer, and reared fourteen children, besides responding to every call for service.

In every true southern home there was the beloved old Mammy and the faithful black man.

Wilkes Flagg, who belonged to Dr. Fort, was given his freedom, learned the trade of a blacksmith and today, Flagg's Chapel stands as a monument to his faith in God and his love and interest in his race.

Many of the descendants of these negroes have inherited the good qualities of their ancestors and are now faithful and loyal to their own "white folks."

Catherine Davis two sons, Jack and William, give notes that are easily negotiable at any bank and one of them came to the lady from whom he rented a store and suggested that the rent should be more than he

was paying. He evidently realized she was uninformed in such matters and did not wish to take advantage of her. Lawrence Randolph and his son, William, deserve mention for their intelligence and worth. Randolph's wife was one of the old servants

of Ex-Governor Hoke Smith, of Athens, Ga. The record of the southern negro during the Confederate War for fidelity has not been surpassed by any race.

ARMISTICE DAY IN MILLEDGEVILLE

November 11, 1918

The bells began to ring at three o'clock A. M: More prayers of thanks arose to our Heavenly Father than at any time since the birth of Christ.

Everybody wended his or her way to the old Capitol Square. Mr. Miller Bell, Mayor of the town, announced that peace had surely come. Everybody sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow," and Dr. Brannen offered a short prayer.

The Georgia Military College cadets raised "Old Glory" in the star-light, and the crowd joined the Georgia Normal and Industrial College seniors in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was a scene that lingers in one's memory.

HOME AGAIN.

(Sequel to "Young Fellow, My Lad. "-By Robert Service.)

NELLE WOMACK HINES

Milledgeville, Ga.

"Where have you been, Young Fellow, My Lad?

Faith! and we've missed you sore !"

"It's over the seas, I've been,-My Dad

In the battle's din and roar."

"What did you there, Young Fellow, My Lad?

What did your young eyes see?"

"Enough of sorrow and strife, my Dad

To make a man of me."

"Did you think of us, Young Fellow, My Lad

When the shells were glaring bright?"

"Yes-well I knew you'd be praying-Dad

For your boy-in the night !"

"They said you were. dead, Young Fellow, ~y Lad

Say! did they wound you boy?"

"Now-now-what does it matter, Dad.

To be wounded for Right-is Joy!"

"Come closer to me-Young Fellow, My Lad

I want to know you are real.

Come to the arms of your poor old Dad

He may know you are living still!"

"Yes-sure I am-your Boy your Lad

I'm glad I went to fight!

Why-these are victory scars, my Dad

Won in the fight for right!"

"Ah-me Ah-me! Young Fellow, My Lad!

Your heart will never know

How Mother and your poor old Dad

Are proud that this is so I"

"Then-here's a hug for my dear Dad

A hug that is strong with joy I

Here-Mother -Here I am home again!

Come greet your soldier boy!"

PART IV



Regents of the NANCY HART CHAPTER Daughters of the American Revolution and a History of their Work

By LEOLA SELMAN BEESON

ETTA KINCAID CHAPPELL

1900-1901-1902-1903

"There is always the man for the occasion."

The minutes of the first meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Milledgeville, read as follows:

Mrs. J. Harris Chappell organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Feb. 7, 1900, consisting of the following members:

Mrs. J. Harris Chappell, Regent
Mrs. Jeanette Cone Vice-Regent.
Mrs. Laura Compton Miller, Secretary
Miss Mary Andrews, Treasurer
Mrs. Sarah Allen.
Mrs. Anna Cook
Mrs. Jessie Phillips
Miss Alice Osborne Napier
Mrs. M. A. Roberts.
Mrs. Callie Woofter
Miss Rosa Scott Whitaker
Mrs. Richardson
Mrs. A. Joseph
Miss Ellen Fox

LAURA COMPTON MILLER, Secretary.

When a Greek of the herioc age thought of a forefather, he exclaimed, "The trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep" -by recalling deeds of valor, he himself rose to victory.

So should it be with members of the D. A. R., when they remember what their forefathers did in

weaving the fabric of our nation-in which fabric, the golden threads of their heroism stand out in bright relief.

Mrs. Chappel] was the centre if not altogether the guiding ~pirit of the Chapter in its early days. She caused interest to grow more and more in,

"Those mighty pioneers
Whose every step was toil and sacrifice.
And think you that the tears
And heart-breaks of that fierce three hundred
years
Have been forgot?
No! Every mile of our vast nation's spread
Is sacred with' our dead,
And every page upon our record roll
Has its herioc soul."

Nancy Hart was the herioc soul for whom the regent named the Chapter. The delightful description of this war-woman by Joel Chandler Harris, was read at the very first meeting after organization; and the little volume, "Stories of Georgia," from which it was taken, is a treasured souvenir. .

In addition to Harris' story of Nancy Hart, the Chapter has enjoyed Gilmer's story and White's story and Mrs. Ellett's story, and the Union Recorder's story of 1825, and all the stories of the Atlanta Journal and the Sunny South, published in 1901. Years ago, the Chapter was presented with Mrs. Loulie Kendall Rogers' sketch of this Revolutionary heroine. Mrs. Rogers sent also a sketch written by Mr. H. B. Mitchell, and the original story in the Recorder, copied from the Yorkville (S. C.) Pioneer, all of which are published in this Chapter.

So impressed was the Nancy Hart Chapter with the valor of its patron saint, that in 1901, almost its first money, in partnership with that of the Stephen Heard Chapter, was spent in the purchase of a five

acre tract of land-the site of Nancy Hart's cabin, with the spring nearby.

The Chapter possesses a gavel made from wood 'from the very limb on which the Tories were hanged!

The early minutes of the Chapter record the search for graves of Revolutionary soldiers; and announce the discovery of the grave of Abner Hammond in the city cemetery and the repairing of Capt. Beckom's grave on Smith's mount.

One recalls with pride and pleasure the fact that Dr. J. Harris Chappell, that eloquent and distinguished first President of what was then The Georgia Normal and Industrial College, gave the benefits of his great talents as a lecturer to the Nancy Hart Chapter.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park, State Regent, was Mrs. Chappell's guest during her term of office.

From the organization of the Chapter to the present day, the study of American History has been encouraged in the schools of the town and the County. The first prize was offered in 1903, and the secretary recorded the expression of the Chapter "to make the presentation of it an event in the school.

The Chapter members still recall to mind the day on which Mrs. Chappell gave a Colonial Tea, at the old Governor's Mansion, her home.

The beautiful old Mansion was lighted with wax candles, and the old spinet was used to play the accompaniments to the old time songs, and the guests were dressed in Colonial costumes. Contrasting this scene of beauty with one of pioneer days, one can truly say:

"Oh woman of ease in these happier days Forbear to
judge of thy sisters' ways.
How much thy beautiful life may owe
To her faith and courage, thou cans't not know"

A TRUE HISTORY OF NANCY HART

By MRS. LOULIE KENDALL ROGERS

As there seems to be some doubt connecting the history, or even the existence of this brave old heroine of the Revolution, I will come to her rescue, and give publicity to a few facts in my possession, which will be an evidence undeniable that Nancy Hart really lived, and was a noble, true woman who did all she could for the establishment of our glorious republic.

I have often thought of publishing these facts, but could not do so without introducing a certain amount of family history in which I have inherited, and justly, too, the old Carolinian pride of ancestry. These long cherished records of past generation~ have been kept only to hand down to my children; not for publication. But when the gifted author of the "History of Georgia People," and of other books, Rev. G. G. Smith, in the Macon Telegraph (copied in the Atlanta Journal) asks: "Was Nancy Hart a Creation of Romance?," I feel it would not be just to withhold them from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. Smith says, "This is a story of fiction. There was no such person as Nancy Hart in real life. It is just a pretty story that was written, and it made such a hit, that the character of Nancy Hart has been given a place in history."

Dr. Smith is a valued friend of our family and I have often wished he could have met my grandmother, Mrs. Winifred Lane Rogers, before writing this story; for she was a personal friend of Nancy Hart, and well acquainted -with the pioneer Methodist of Georgia Winifred Lane's father, Capt. Jesse Lane, was a member of the Third North Carolina Continentals, and moved to Georgia in 1784. His brother, Col. Joel Lane, the founder of Raleigh, was a member of the first provincial congress, and the assembly often met at

his house, which is still standing,-a grand old relic of his whole-souled patriotism.

Patience Lane, his niece and sister of my grandmother, was born Friday, March 8, 1765, and married John Hart, the second son of Nancy Hart, in 1787.

The following letter to my mother, Mrs. Louisa H. Kendall, from Dr. Neisler, formerly of Athens, dated Butler, Ga., February 8, 1872, and her reply in relation to the history of Mrs. Hart, will give the facts much more accurately than I can state them. Dr. Neisler says:

"My mother is with me and a few evenings since, the conversation chanced to turn on Nancy Hart, of Revolutionary fame. She informed me that when my grandfather moved to Georgia in 1803, Nancy Hart was living with her son, John Hart, from whom he had bought the lease of the place which he intended to occupy; and furthermore that this John Hart was your uncle, having married your mother's sister.

"I was delighted as well as surprised, for having little to engage my thoughts, I had been some time rummaging among the musty chronicles of the state, and while doing this I had met with a very meager account of Nancy Hart, and I thought I had found the means of learning something more of that remarkable woman and her family than is generally known.

"I should like to know in what county John Hart lived when he married your aunt, whether your mother knew anything that she can recall to mind concerning the woman, her general appearance, her exploits, especially her capture of the Tories, and in what state that took place?

"John Hart was a man of considerable property for those times, was much respected and elevated far above the mass of the population of the country.

"I find by reference to Clayton's digest of the laws of Georgia from the year 1801 to 1810, page 85 in the act to divide the county of Jackson, passed De-

cember 5, 1801, "John Hart with four others were appointed to fix on the most convenient and central place of said county of Clarke at which courts of elections may be held," and was thus one of the fathers of Watkinsville."

The reply is as follows:

Bellwood, Upson Co., Ga.

February 22, 1872.

My Dear Dr. Neisler:

I shall be pleased to answer all inquiries in my power concerning Mrs. Nancy Hart, whom I have heard of ever since my childhood. She, with her husband and younger children moved from Edgefield, S. C., to Georgia in its earliest history and settled on Broad river, Elbert county, where she remained many years. John Hart, her son, married one of my mother's older sisters, Patience Lane, 1787. He remained in Elbert a year, then moved near my grandfather, Jesse Lane, who lived on Long Creek, three miles from Lexington, in Oglethorpe County, which was a wilderness and had not been named. After living there several years, Mr. Hart moved to Spark's Fort, three miles below Athens on the other side of the river-the Indians being exceedingly troublesome on this side. He remained there one year only, then bought or leased land near a valuable plantation owned by my grandfather Lane, on the Oconee, a few miles below Athens. This property was afterwards bought by Colonel Harden.

John Hart then bought the land purchased by your grandfather, Mitchell, above Athens, but not long afterward moved to Kentucky, taking with him, his mother, Nancy Hart, who was related to the Morgans of that state. Ben Hart, her husband, was brother to the celebrated Col. Thomas Hart, of Kentucky, who was the father of the wife of Henry Clay. It is thought

that Thomas Hart Benton is also a member of the same family.

My mother says "Aunt Nancy Hart," as she was always called, was in possession of considerable property when she knew her, and able to provide well for her family, though she lost much by moving from place to place. Her husband indulged her every wish, or she always "carried her point," at least, and she made a good wife and a very affectionate mother. She was the mother of eight children, six sons and two daughters. The sons were Morgan, John, Thomas, Benjamin, Lemuel and Mark. The girls were Sarah, who married Hugh Thompson, and Keziah married Mr. Compton, of lower Georgia.

She often told my mother, Winnie Lane, of her exploits with the Tories, which happened in this state; as she preceded my grandfather in this state many years.

Her husband, Ben Hart, was not a coward, as some histories represent him, but was necessarily compelled to take his stock and negroes to the swamps to save them and his own life. The Tories, much to their credit, never shot at women, but killed all the men they could find unarmed. Nancy Hart was conscious of her power and a stranger to fear; so she always went to the mill, several miles off, entirely alone, and related to my mother an incident that has never been in print. One day, while on her rounds, she was met by a band of Tories with the British colors striped on their clothing and hats. They knew her and asked for her "pass." She shook her fist at them and replied, "this is my pass, touch me if you dare 1"

Being amused at her answer and wishing to have some fun, they dismounted the old lady and threw her corn to the ground, laughing at her trouble. But this did not disconcert her in the least, and with her brave, muscular strength she coolly lifted the two and a half bushels of corn and proceeded to the mill. She often boastingly said that she could do what few men could,

and that was to stand in a half bushel measure and shoulder two and a half bushels of corn.

Many Tories lived on the other side of the river, opposite her cabin, and she had many trials with them, as they enjoyed worrying her. The stories of capturing a large number at her own table, and throwing hot, boiling soap into the face of one who was peeping at her, are true.

There was a large oaken stump near her home in which she cut a notch for her gun. Concealing herself in the undergrowth around, she watched for Tories as they crossed the river, and without compunction, shot them down, and blew the' conch shell for her husband to deliver their bodies over to the proper authorities.

From these facts the Daughters of the American Revolution may be well assured that Nancy Hart was not a myth, but a veritable reality, and perhaps accomplished as much for her country as anyone soldier of the Revolution.

I regret not knowing anything of her life after removal to Kentucky. I do not know whether she ever returned to Georgia, but she lived at St. Mary's in this state, before living with her, son, John Hart.

Let Georgia render "honor to whom honor is due," and respect the memory of one who did what she could for. her state.

NANCY HART WAS NO MYTH

By H. B. MITCHELL

There can be absolutely no shadow of doubt of the fact, when such a historian as Georgia's former governor, George R. Gilmer, bears witness thereto. In his work entitled "Georgians," a copy of which I possess, he devotes an entire chapter to Nancy Hart and states that when a boy he had often, from his father's place, viewed her cabin across Broad river, where it

had been washed and lodged against some trees by the great freshet of 1795. It originally stood about one mile up the river, and nearly opposite the residence of Gov. Matthews. He does not specify in which county, but the former site of Governor Matthews' home, which can no doubt be easily traced, would establish the location.

"The cabin"-I quote the author's words-"was called Nancy Hart's, because her husband was 'nobody' when she was by." Nancy Hart was one of the North Carolina emigrants. She was a tall, muscular, red-headed, cross-eyed woman. In the contest between the Whigs and Tories in the Revolutionary War, she proved herself every inch a Whig. Nancy Hart's confident courage stirred into patriotic action many vacillating British-fearing men of the times. When the Whigs of upper Georgia were flying from the murdering and plundering of the Tories and their superiors, she stood her ground; ever disposed and ready to defend herself and hers from her country's foes. All agreed that she knew no fear and that she was untiring in attacking the Tories. One of my father's negroes, when dying with consumption, imagined that apples, such as he used to eat at Lethe, his old master's place in Virginia, would cool his fever. The only place where apples could be had in the neighborhood was Nancy Hart's. My mother supposing that she could procure them more certainly than anyone else, went to Nancy Hart's cabin for that purpose. Soon after she was seated, two men rode up and asked for apples for their wives. Nancy cursed them and their wives. Though apples were given to the men, my mother was deterred by Nancy's rudeness from asking for any.

But she was as kind as she was rude. She took my mother into the orchard and filled her pockets, which, according to the custom of the times, were two little bags attached to a belt around the body, for holding everything she had use for in keeping house.

When civilization began to extend its gentle influences over the frontier-people of upper Georgia, Nancy Hart left her accustomed haunts for the west. She settled for a while on the Tombigbee. A great rain flooded the river, destroyed her crop and inclosed her house within its overflowing. She had no love for the Spaniards, nor for the ways of the French, her neighbors. She returned to Georgia, and finding her old residence occupied by others, settled in Edgefield, South Carolina.

When the preached word was heard instead of the drum, and the peoples' thoughts began to be occupied about the results of their final account, instead of sending others to the judgment seat unprepared, Nancy Hart's conscience became troubled about her future state. A Methodist society was formed in her neighborhood. She went to the house of worship in search of relief. She found the good people assembled in class meeting, and the door closed against intruders. She took out her knife, cut the fastening and stalked in. She heard how the wicked might work out their salvation; became a shouting Christian, fought the devil as manfully as she fought the Tories, and died in good fellowship with the saints on earth, with bright hopes of being admitted into communion with those in heaven.

I was a member of Congress in 1826-29. General Jackson's successful election to the presidency put the ambitious members all agog to attract his favorable notice. One of the means used was proposing to fill the vacant niches in the rotunda with paintings descriptive of the battle of New Orleans and his other victories. I prepared a resolution as an addition or substitute to fill one niche with a painting of Nancy Hart wading Broad river; her clothes tucked up under one arm, a musket under the other, and three Tories ahead, on her way to the camp of the Whigs to de

liver them up to the tender mercies of Colonel Elijah Clark.

This is incontrovertible evidence and should forever settle any doubt that such a woman as Nancy Hart really did exist, and I trust it may prove of service in establishing her final resting place.

Mrs. David Hart, of Henderson, Kentucky, writes the following: Nancy Morgan Hart is buried a few miles out from Henderson in the old Hart burial grounds. I am a great, great, grand-daughter. Miss Sugg, Nancy Hart's great-grand-daughter is living."

A letter from Miss Annie McS. Dennis Hart, dated April 7, 1925, at Henderson, Kentucky, states; "There is no doubt of this being her burial place, as she was remembered by Miss Juliet Sugg, age 98, who was her great grand-daughter. She was the daughter of D.

Morgan and he settled Morganfield in 1730, and as is said, died there, but was removed by Washington's request.

The above information was sent to Mrs. James I. Garrard by Mrs. Edna Arnold Copeland, Elberton, Georgia, May, 1925.

STORY OF NANCY HART

This story of Nancy Hart was published in the Milledgeville Recorder in 1825; and according to Rev. George White in his Historical Collections of Georgia, is the same story which originally appeared in the Yorkville (S. C.) Pioneer. It is as follows:

"This old-fashioned matron of Amazaonian strength and habits," says the Recorder, occupied such a conspicuous station during the times that tried men's souls, and women's, too, that it is thought expedient to take a passing notice of some of her most prominent actions; particularly as the old Revolutionary stock is nearly gone, and their deeds, like the

white sails of vessels disappearing in the mist of the ocean, become more indistinct, until they are lost-or will be so distorted by tradition that credulity itself might pause at their recital. The following particulars are based on incontrovertible facts:

"Nancy Hart and her husband settled before the Revolutionary struggle a few miles above the Ford on Broad river, known by the name of the Fishdam.

Ford near a very extensive canebrake. An apple orchard still remains to point out the spot, and to prove the provident powers of its planter. In altitude, Mrs. Hart was almost Patagonian and remarkably well limbed and muscular-in a word, she was lofty and sour-she possessed none of that nobility of nerve which characterizes modern times-marked by nature with prominent features, circumstances and accident added perhaps not a little to her peculiarities. She possessed none of those graces of motion which a poetical eye might see in the heave of the ocean wave or the change of the summer cloud; nor did her cheeks

(I will not speak of her nose) exhibit those rosy tints that dwell on the brow. of the evening or play on the gilded bow: no one claims for her throat that it was lined with fiddle strings, but this must be acknowledged; that her step bespoke energy, and be it said only for the sake of truth that she could round off regardless of being called a hard swearer. The perforating punch of the gatemaker never did closer work on the yielding tin than did that dreadful scourge of beauty, the smallpox when it set its emphatic signature on her face. She was horribly cross-eyed, as well as cross-grained, but nevertheless she was a sharp

shooter. Nothing was more common than to see her in full pursuit of the stag-the huge antlers that hung around her cabin or upheld her trusty gun gave proof

of her skill of gunnery-and the white comb drained of its honey and hung up for ornament testified her powers in bee finding. She was remarkable for her

frequent robberies on these patterns of industry and piqued herself on' the invention of an infallible bait for their discovery. Many can testify to her magical art in the mazes' of cookery, being able to get up a pumpkin in as many forms as there are days in the week; she was extensively known and employed for her knowledge in the management of all kinds of ailments, and yielded the palm to no one in, the variety and rarity of her medicaments. Her skill and knowledge took a wider and more profitable range, for it is a well known fact that she held a tract of land by the safe tenure of a first survey, which was made on the Sabbath, hatchet in hand. But she was most remarkable for her military feats. She possessed high-toned ideas of liberty-nor could the marriage knot restrain' her on that subject. Like the 'Wife of Bath'

"She received over her tongue-scourged husband,
The reins of absolute command.
With all the government of house and land.
And empire o'er his house and o'er his land."

When War Clouds Gathered

"The clouds of war gathered and burst with a dreadful explosion in this state. Nancy's spirit rose with the tempest. She proved herself "a friend to her country, ready to do or die."

"All accused of whigism had to swing. The lilly-livered Mr. Hart was not the last to seek safety in the canebrake with his neighbors. They led a prowling, skulking kind of life, occasionally sallying forth in a kind of predatory style. The Tories at length determined to beat the brake for them. They, however, concluded to give Mrs. Hart a call, and in true soldier manner, ordered a repast. Nancy soon had the necessary materials for a good feast spread before them the smoking venison, the tasty hoecake and the fresh honeycomb. These were sufficient to prove the appetite of a gorged epicure.

"They simultaneously stacked their arms and seated themselves, when quick as thought, the dauntless Mrs. Hart seized one of the guns, cocked it and with a blazing oath declared she would blowout the brains of the first man who offered to rise or to taste a mouthful. They all knew her character too well to imagine that she would say one thing and do another, especially if it lay on the side of the valor.

Captured Six Tories

"Go", said she to one of her sons, and tell the Whigs that I have taken six d- Tories.'

"They sat still, each expecting to be offered up, with a doggedly mean countenance, 'bearing the marks of disappointed revenge, shame and unappeased hunger.

Whether the incongruity between Nancy's eyes caused each to imagine himself her immediate object, or whether her commanding attitude and stern and ferocious fixture of countenance overawed them, or the powerful idea of their unsoldier-like conduct unnerved them, or the certainty of death, it is not easy to determine. They were soon relieved and dealt with according to the rules of the times. This heroine lived to see her country free. She however, found game and bees decreasing so fast-the country becoming old so fast--to use her own words-that she sold out her possessions in spite of her husband, and was among the first of the pioneers who paved the way to the wilds of the West.

JEANETTE HARVEY CONE

1903-1904-1905-1906
1912-1913-1914

His song was only living aloud,
His work, a singing with his hand!

-Sidney Lanier

Mrs. Cone has the distinction of having served the Nancy Hart Chapter as Regent, longer than anyone. She had the vision to plan many of the best things the Chapter has accomplished.

It was she, who in 1904, initiated in Milledgeville, and Baldwin County, the observance of Georgia Day; and who enlisted the participation of school children in patriotic exercises. Under her direction, the school children of the town gave to the Chapter an offering for the Oglethorpe Monument at Savannah.

It was Mrs. Cone who inaugurated the plan for marking Milledgeville's two most historic buildings; and under her direction, on Georgia Day in 1913, the pupils of G. N. and I. C., now the Georgia State College for Women, gave to the Chapter, a contribution of funds for the two bronze tablets.

During her regency, the corner stone of Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., was laid, and the Chapter had its representative there. During her regency, also, the Chapter contributed its "mite" towards the Georgia column at Continental Hall.

During her regency, Dr. J. Harris Chappell's book⁷ History Stories of Georgia, appeared; and his presentation volume to the Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R., is treasured.

The Chapter is always glad
"To welcome one who found it good to know And
better yet to do the things
That prove men noble, great and true."

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LEOLA SELMAN BEESON

1906-1907-1908

President Milledgeville Womans Club, 1917-1918.

President Federated Clubs of Baldwin County,

1918-1919, 1920-1921.

President Federated Clubs of Baldwin County 1925. Chairman

Woman's Division for sale of Confederate Memorial Coins in Baldwin County, 1925.

"We hold the years in our hearts
And all that was, is yet."

MARY HOWELL SCOTT

1908-1909

Local D. A. R. Chairman for Marking Graves of Revolutionary
Soldiers, 1909-1910-1911.

Lord God of Hosts be with us yet, Lest we
forget, lest we forget.

-Kipling.

In recalling the work connected with this patriotic Regent, two events stand out-the one, where family and friends dressed in historic costumes, welcomed the D. A. R. guests; the other, when as local D. A. R. chairman .of marking the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, she presided at the marking of the grave of one "worthy on Fame's eternall bead-roll to be fyled."

At the former event, was worn a historic costume owned by Mrs. Scott. It is a rose-colored court dress of silk, 'which once belonged to Dame Catherine White-

Iy, wife of Arthur Whitely, the first rector of the First Episcopal Church of Cambridge, Maryland-one of the early churches in Maryland. The establishment of the church was about 1688.

The guests were served coffee from the beautiful silver coffee-pot brought from England by the Whitelys at the same time Dame Catherine brought over her handsome gown.

"The second event is described by Lucian Lamar Knight in Georgia Landmarks Memorials and Legends. One reads as follows: "Eight miles from Milledgeville, in a grove of forest oaks, is the grave of an old Revolutionary patriot-Major Jacob Gumm. He was an officer not only in the first but also in the second war with England, and according to the records, acquitted himself with credit in both struggles. The place of his burial has been marked by the Nancy Hart Chapter of the D. A. R., with a handsome stone, finished by the U. S. War Department. The stone is an excellent specimen of white marble, four feet in height, and is set upon a granite base, the latter a gift of the Chapter.

"On August 18, 1911, the exercises of unveiling took place in the presence of several hundred spectators. The day was an ideal one. In addition to the specially invited guests conveyed to the place in automobiles, there were also a number of people gathered from the countryside, eager to witness the impressive ceremonies.

"Mrs. Mary Howell Scott sketched in brief words the story of the movement to obtain the marker from the United States Government. Miss Cora Gumm, a great granddaughter, read a paper on the life of her distinguished ancestor; President M. M. Parks, of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, made an eloquent talk on patriotism; and Mrs. Walter G. Charlton, of Savannah, followed with an earnest plea for the preservation of historic shrines.

"Ten descendents of the old Revolutionary soldier were present. It was to be regretted, however, that his son, Jacob Gumm, Jr., was prevented by the infirmities of old age from attending the exercises. He lacked only two years of the century mark; and, while his bent figure might have added something to the impressiveness of the occasion, it was nevertheless an event of great solemnity, and one long to be remembered."

IN. MEMORIAM

MRS. ROSA SCOTT WHITAKER SHANKLIN

(1911-1912)

The Pilgrim Way

But once I pass this way,
And then-no more.
But once-and then, the Silent Door
Swings on its hinges,
Opens--closes,
And no more
I pass this way.
So while I may,
With all my might,
I will essay
Sweet comfort and delight,
To all I meet upon the Pilgrim way.
For no man travels twice
The Great Highway,
That climbs through Darkness up the Light, Through
Night
TODAY.

--John Oxenhan.

In Columbia, S. C., on October 12, 1918, departed this life, Mrs. J. A. Shanklin, before her marriage, Rosa Scott Whitaker.

Mrs. Shanklin has been a member of the Nancy Hart Chapter, since its organization, and had served one term as Regent.

It is not for us to question why this young woman, in the fullness of life, should be taken from husband and children and kindred. She knows and is satisfied.

We know her as a devoted daughter, a nature of fine and sterling qualities, performing all her duties with conscientious exactness, whether at home, in church, Chapter, or in social life.

She has left her children that best inheritance, a well spent life.

May perpetual light shine upon her.

MARY H. SCOTT, Chairman

CARRIE BUDLONG HORNE

1909-1910-1911

1914-1915-1916

Local D. A. R. Chairman of War Relief, 1917-1918.

There's nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

-Alice Carey.

November 23, 1915, was considered the first really great day the Nancy Hart Chapter ever had. On that day two beautiful bronze markers were unveiled. One was placed on what was originally the front of the old Capitol building~ and the other was placed on the old Governor's Mansion. On this day the Chapter longed for

"A hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass inspired with iron lungs"

to tell Georgians what these two buildings stand for in the State's history. No Georgian should ever be able to say

"The key of yesterday I threw away,
And now before tomorrow's fast locked gate
I helpless stand.
In vain to pray, in vain to sorrow,
Only the key of yesterday unlocks tomorrow."

The Chapter thought then, and, still thinks, that in the plan of patriotic education, such historic buildings are among our chief assets. The preservation of such buildings is the truest evidence of the love of the living for those who have made history. By the preservation of such buildings, a people is honored and exalted.

In recalling to mind what these buildings and the little town of Milledgeville, with its five thousand souls, has meant in the history of the State, one is reminded of James Russell Lowell's saying that. he was "saddened when he saw the success of a nation measured by the number of bushels of wheat it exported; for the real value of a country must be weighed in scales more delicate than the balance of trade. The gardens of Sicily are empty now, but the bees from all climes still fetch honey from the tiny garden of Theocritus. On the map of the world, you may cover Judea with your thumb, Athens with your finger-tip, and neither figures in the prices current, but they still live in the thought and action of every civilized man." As with countries, so it is with towns. Milledgeville has witnessed the most dramatic scenes in the history of our State and has exerted a far-reaching influence.

On the occasion of these two unveilings, the Chapter was fortunate in having two great Georgians to speak-Hone Lucian Lamar Knight, author and historian, at the Capitol, and Mrs. T. C. Parker, D. A. R. State Regent, at the Mansion.

Long before his book "Memorials of Dixie Land" had appeared in print, Mr. Knight generously gave the Nancy Hart Chapter a copy of his address to use in any way they saw fit. It is a pleasure to enclose it in this Chapter.

The Union Recorder, in describing these two unveilings, reads as follows:

Possibly no event 'in our city in recent years was of so historic a significance as the unveiling of bronze tablets placed by the Nancy Hart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the Mansion 'and upon the old Capitol Building today, Tuesday, November 23rd., 1915.

The Nancy Hart Chapter has for some years past been at work preparing for the tablets and arranging the data for inscription.

The tablet on the Old Capitol, now Georgia Military College, was placed on the east side of the building to the right of the main entrance and bore the following inscription:

"This building is a silent witness of many of the most dramatic events in the history of Georgia. Erected in 1804, first Legislature met here in 1807, the last in 1868. The Secession Convention was held here in 1861. Was used as the Court House of Baldwin County from 1871 to 1880. The use of it was given to the Georgia Military and Agricultural College October 14, 1879.

"Tablet erected by the Nancy Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Harold Major, and Mrs. Julius A. Horne, Regent of the Nancy Hart Chapter, introduced Mr. Lucian Knight, who delivered the address.

Mr. Knight's address was a masterful discussion of the historical facts and memories which cling around the old capitol and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience which had gathered to be present at the unveiling of the tablet.

Mrs. T. C. Parker, of Macon, State Regent, unveiled the tablet, and it was presented to Col. Horton by Mrs. Julius A. Horne. Col. Horton accepting in a very graceful speech, declared that as Georgia Military College, the old building was still making Georgia history .

That the tablet should have been unveiled by Mrs. Parker, was a very happy incident, as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Derry, were born and raised in this county.

During the course of the program, the G. M. C. band played, "The Star Spangled Banner," and at the conclusion, "America."

The exercises began at the old Capitol at ten' o'clock; at eleven, the exercises were held at the Mansion.

The tablet at the mansion contained the following inscription:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution place here this memorial that Georgians may be forever reminded of the great men who as Governors of our sovereign state in the critical years of her history dwelt within these walls."

George R. Gilmer,	1837-1839.
Charles J. McDonald,	1839-1843
George M. Crawford,	1843-1847
George W. Towns,	1847-1851
Howell Cobb,	1851-1852
H. V. Johnson	1853-1857
Joseph E. Brown,	1857-1865
Charles J. Jenkins,	1865

At the opening of the exercises at the Mansion a double quartette sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. J. L. Beeson introduced the State Regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. T. C. Parker, of Macon, who made the address.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Walter G. Charlton, of Savannah and presented to Pres. Parks by Mrs. J. L. Beeson.

Dr. Parks, in accepting, gave a short history of the building saying that it was older than any building in Atlanta or in Chicago.

The Senior class of the G. N. & I. C. sang "Sunlit. Georgia" at the conclusion of the ceremonies, and the G. M. C. Band played "Columbia" and "Dixie."

The members of the Nancy Hart Chapter and presidents of the various Women's Clubs and visitors to the city were entertained at one o'clock at a luncheon given by Mrs. Julius A. Horne. The elegant home of Mrs. Horne was appropriately decorated for the occasion.

The Nancy Hart Chapter takes pleasure in acknowledging here their indebtedness to the late Mr.

Walter G. Charlton, of Savannah, for the inscription on the tablet at the Mansion, and to the late Mr. Stetson Sanford, of Milledgeville, for the inscription on the tablet at the Old Capitol.

IN MEMORIAM

CARRIE BUDLONG HORNE

And underneath are the everlasting arms.

Deut. 33 :27

Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Carrie Sherman Budlong Horne, by the Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R.

On June 27, 1919, Mrs. Carrie Sherman Horne was summoned to her final home, in the inscrutable wisdom of Him, who does all things wisely and well. She laid down the burdens of this life without a murmur and without a tremor, and her sweet gentle spirit went uncomplainingly on its journey to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

She had been for many years, a loyal, self-sacrificing, unselfish member of the Nancy Hart Chapter, and her unfailing devotion to its patriotic objects and purposes had been a continual asset of the brightest value to the Chapter. She was unvaryingly thoughtful and considerate of the welfare and happiness of others, and she left behind her a memory full of completion of deeds of kindness, charity and sympathy.

She was a patriot of the finest type, and her life meant much to the community in which she lived.

The Nancy Hart Chapter profoundly regrets her death, and express to her loved ones their' sincerest sympathy.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be given the family of the deceased.

MISS CLARA WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

MRS. R. W. HATCHER.
MRS. CHARLIE L. MOORE.

Full text of an address delivered by Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight at the unveiling of a tablet on the walls of the old State Capitol at Milledgeville, Ga., November 23, 1915, under the auspices of Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R.

Madam Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Wizard of the North has given us no finer character than old Mortality. It was the habit of this strange man, year after year, chisel in hand, to visit every burial ground in border Scotland, marking graves and deepening epitaphs for the Cameronians. Click, click, click-wherever he went, went the sound of his chisel. Not a hallowed spot was forgotten; not a cherished name was left uncarved. His master passion, his sole object in life, his one occupation, was to keep these martyrs in remembrance; and unweariedly he toiled away-click, click, click. But one day the familiar music suddenly ceased; and lying near the roadside, Old Mortality was found unconscious. His work was done; but Scotland's breast was strung with his memorials. The spirit of the rare old Scot is today amongst us, multiplied an hundred fold. What an aged devotee could do for Scotland, fairer hands and fonder hearts have found to do for Georgia. Madame Regent, to the Daughters of Nancy Hart, all honor. For keeping the memories of our State green-for marking its historic spots-for preserving its ancient landmarks-all who love Georgia must love you. May your days be multiplied like your deeds of patriotism and your virtues survive you as the stars outlive the sunset!

What means this splendid spectacle? To say that we are here to unveil a tablet upon these walls is to answer this question only in part. I voice the deeper meaning and the fuller spirit of this hour when I say that, turning our backs upon Georgia's age of gold, we are here to commune in spirit with Georgia's Golden Age; that leaving behind us an age of commerce whose music is the jingle of the guinea we seek an age of men in whose eyes a guinea never glistened. I do

not know to what extent I may be influenced by the illusions of distance and by the magnifying power of time, but I speak deliberately when. I say that it required no ordinary civilization to produce the peerless men and the glorious women of Georgia's ante-bellum days. It will amply repay us to delve into these former times, if only to meet that fleur de lis of Southern Knighthood: the Georgia gentleman of the old school. Alas, "old times have changed, old manners gone" and I fear it must be said of him as it was said of Hamlet's father, "we shall not look upon his like again. "

There is a disposition prevalent amongst us to decry the backward look. We live in an age of frenzied finance, of materialistic ideals. "Remember Lot's wife"-"Let the dead past bury its dead"-"Forward march"-these are some of the expression~ which we 'are wont to hear. Naught can be said in praise of an industrial age to which I. will not fervently respond. I believe in progress. Factories-forges-fields these make a people rich. But these things do not constitute a State; nor in them can we find the soul of Georgia's immortality. Forget the past? Such a philosophy of life would teach us to despise the only commandment with promise. The past is ancestral to all the future; and reverence is a virtue which no civilization can neglect. We enjoy these fruits of toil, these rewards of industry, these blessings of liberty, because of what other men have wrought before us. These things *are* because our fathers were; and we can boast of no achievement which is not rooted in the soil and is not watered with the blood of an immortal Past. Without a Yorktown there could have been no Appomatox; and without a Runnymede there could have been no Yorktown. Show me a State which is not proud of its heriocr and splendid yesterdays and I will show you a State which can find nothing of which to be proud in its barren tomorrows!

Standing upon this high place of Georgia's history, I feel as did the Hebrew prophet when he stood before the burning bush, out of whose smoke there came a voice which said: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place on which thou standest is holy ground." What can I say:-what need I say,--upon this hallowed spot, where Georgia's proudest memories cluster. To speak in this assemblage of what occurred upon this hill is

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet
To smooth the ice or add another hue Unto the
rainbow or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish."

Here-of all other spots in Georgia-should the tongue of eulogy be silent while the voice of memory speaks. Not in the forum of Rome and not on the bema of Athens was sweeter music ever laid on mortal lips than when, in cloven tongues of fire, the demigods of our heroic days here rivalled the senatorial thunders of the mighty Webster and even revived the coronal accents of the old Demosthenes.

On June 16, 1802, at Fort Wilkinson, two great bodies of land were acquired by treaty from the Creek Indians. One of these, to the South of the Altamaha, was formed into the old county of Wayne; the other to the south and west of the Oconee was organized into two great counties: Wilkinson and Baldwin. The State at this time was clamorous for a new seat of government. The tide of population was moving rapidly toward the foothills. The old town of Louisville had developed malarial symptoms. Accordingly in the act of 1803, under which these newly acquired lands were distributed by lottery, it was provided that at the head of navigation, on the south side of the Oconee river, in the county of Baldwin, a tract of land containing 3,240 acres should be laid off for a town to be

called and known by the name of Milledgeville, a compliment to the great patron and friend of education, who was then Governor of the State, John Milledge. Nor was the distinguished Georgian for whom this county was named any less a champion of education; Abraham Baldwin. It was he who drafted the charter of Franklin College, America's oldest State University, founded in 1785; while it was a gift from John Milledge, which enabled the Trustees to purchase a body of land on which the whole city of Athens is today built. Thus it will be seen that the future capital of the State was conceived in an educational spirit, since both the town and the county bear the names of men who were apostles of learning. Not an inauspicious omen for a town which after losing the State capital, was, in years to come, destined to possess what was better still: two great intellectual nurseries in which to train the flower of Georgia's youth.

But let us go back. The commissioners appointed under the Act of 1803 to locate a town were : John Rutherford, Littlebury Bostwick, A. M. Devereaux, George M. Troup, John Herbert, and Oliver Porter. The town was located; and on December 12, 1804, Milledgeville was designated as the permanent capital of the State. It was next in order to sell some of the town lots; and we find the same commissioners appointed to perform this duty, with Captain Howell Cobb's name added to the list. Out of the proceeds arising from this sale were derived the funds for building a State House, the cost of which was not to exceed. \$60,000. On an eminence well suited for the purpose a large square was reserved for the capitol grounds. To General Jett Thomas was awarded the contract; and in the fall of 1807, the handsome building, Gothic in design, was occupied by the General Assembly for the first time, but it was not until 1837 that the building was completed in its present form.

Twenty Governors of our State held office while the capitol remained at Milledgeville,. to wit: Jared

Irwin, David B. Mitchell, Peter Early, William Rabun, Matthew Talbot, John Clark, George W. Crawford, George W. Towns, Howell Cobb, Herscher V. Johnson, Joseph E. Brown, James Johnson, Charles J. Jenkins, and General T. H. Ruger. One of these, James Johnson, was a Provisional Governor. Another, General T. H. Ruger, was a Military Governor. Both of these officials were forced upon the State by an external power. In the extraordinary language of the latter's appointment he was "detailed for duty," to act as Governor of a sovereign commonwealth!

During the days of Reconstruction when the legislature, amid the desolations of war, adjourned sine die, it adjourned to meet no more in Milledgeville. As military headquarters for the Federal Army, our Gate City had become the new seat of government. But during the sixty-one years which elapsed from 1807 to 1868, the most eventful era in Georgia's annals had come and gone; and its history was written here.

It seems difficult to credit the statement. but to the pioneer settlers at Milledgeville in 1807 there was no such thing as a percussion cap, a stove, a lucifer match or a steel pen. All of the cooking of this town, famed for its hospitality, was done in an open fireplace from which a crane was suspended. This capitol was finished twelve months before Fulton's steamboat plowed the Hudson and twenty years before Stevenson's locomotive first trailed its smoke in England. The invention of the sewing machine, the discovery of anesthesia and the countless marvels of the electric spark have all transpired since this capitol was built. In 1807, Georgia's population numbered only 200,000, of which number approximately one half were African slaves. Florida belonged to Spain and Texas was a part of Mexico. The territory of Louisiana; but recently purchased from Napoleon, stretched from the mouth of the Mississippi River to the shores of the Great Lakes, while the region west of

the Rocky Mountains was an unknown wilderness, penetrated only by the holy gowns of the Jesuits.

Milledgeville, in the early days, was reached chiefly by stage lines from Augusta, Louisville and Fort Hawkins, but what vast throngs were wont to assemble here-how gay the scenes of splendor when "bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men." Music's voluptuous swell comes floating up from yonder pillared- mansions-not more richly steeped in the magnolia's royal perfume than in the recollections of the Long Ago. I can see the decanter on the sideboard, the duelling pistols ivory-bound, the old-time spinning wheel in its allotted corner, the old black mammy with her arms a-kimbo, and the ancient spinet on which our grand-dames played to listening beaux-"Maxwellton's braes are bonnie, where early falls the dew." There are portraits hanging in those homes which might have hung upon the walls of Kenilworth-whose originals would not have shamed an age of chivalry; and in those parlors gallant scions of an Old South's aristocracy have bowed to Lady Fair with a courtliness of manner which was never surpassed by Sir Phillip Sidney, in the throne room of Elizabeth. Back in the dim historic distance, I can see slowly moving up this hill the bent form of an old paladin of liberty, around him a shattered remnant of our own heriocl guard who fought with him on the gory fields of independence. To greet the illustrious visitor, all the homes of Milledgeville are opened, all her windows are illuminated, all her firesides are ablaze; and even to this day she cherishes sweet memories of the beloved LaFayette.

It was on this hill that the dauntless Troup defied the encroachments of the Federal Government, closing his message to the Legislature with that bold ultimatum: "The argument is exhausted, we must stand by our arms!" It was on this hill, in the great tariff debate of 1833, that two of Georgia's mightiest intellects, Forsyth and Berrien, met in an argument which for

three days enchained the multitudes. It was on this hill that the great William H. Crawford plucked his maiden laurels, a man for whom in after years the Presidential chair of this nation was not esteemed too high an honor and to whom even the great Napoleon is said to have twice bent the crown of France. It was on this hill that Joseph E. Brown issued his famous order for the seizure of Fort Pulaski. It was on this hill that he great secession convention of 1861 assembled, a body of intellects worthy of the Grecian Age of Pericles. These walls until time has crumbled them to dust, cannot forget the Olympian thunders of that great debate. Once more we listen spell-bound to the fiery Toombs, to the prophetic Stephens, to the inspired Benjamin H. Hill, to the intrepid Eugenius A. Nesbit, whose pen wrote the ordinance of secession, to the impulsive Francis S. Bartow, to the superb Herschel V. Johnson, to the impassioned Thomas R. R. Cobb. Ye gods, what men they were! If Georgia could have stemmed the tide of Cobb's eloquence she might have remained within the Union; but the fiery spell of his genius was upon her. We can almost hear those lingering accents yet: "Speak no uncertain words, but let your united voice go forth to be resounded from every mountain top and from every gaping valley; let it be written in the rainbow which spans our falls and read in the crest of every wave upon our ocean shores, until it shall put a tongue in every bleeding wound of Georgia's mangled honor which shall cry to heaven for 'Liberty or Death!' " Young' men, may the same love of Georgia be yours and the same spirit be in you which was in these men.

But not alone upon this hill are the glories of Milledgeville enshrined. On every tree is laid the whispering music of some minstrel's harp. At every fireside lingers the aroma of some glorious feast. Her very streets breathe memories incense, like fragrant aisles in some old cathedral. In yonder silent city of the dead sleeps the great Judge Lamar. Near him lies entomb

ed the master-craftsman, who built this capitol. Not far removed from either is Governor David B. Mitchell. Richard Orme and Seaton Grantland-two of Georgia's greatest editors-are there; and there is General George P. Doles. Nathan C. Barnett--for forty years Georgia Secretary of State-who buried the great seal of the commonwealth underneath his home to preserve its sanctity untouched when usurpers seized the State capitol-he too is there. Iverson L. Harris and Augustus H. Kenan and Tomlinson Fort and Thomas P. Carnes and Leonidas Jordan and Zachariah Lamar, and E. H. Pottle and Daniel B. Sanford and J. Harris Chappell-all these are there, with others whom I cannot mention. Whatever may be the future of Milledgeville, her past at least is secure; and not while the ashes of these men shall sleep in her bosom and not while the memories of which I speak shall cluster ivy-like around these mouldering walls, will Georgia lack a voice to counsel her in wisdom or a beacon light to keep her in the ancient path of honor.

Ten years ago, I stood upon the Capitoline hill at Rome and with reverential gaze beheld the eternal city of the Caesars. It was the dream of a life-time come to pass. There rippling at my feet rolled the tawny Tiber; and before my eyes in a splendid pageant moved the panorama of her vanished days. I thought of the divine poets who had sung of her renown to distant ages and of the conquering legions who had planted her victorious eagles among the eagles of the Alps. I tried to picture her in her imperial pomp when she "Sat upon her seven hills and from her throne of beauty ruled the world." But all of her seven hills combined had no such power to stir me as dwells in the magic of this single hill among the hills of Georgia. To be a Roman in the older day conferred more honor than to be a king; but there was then no Georgia on the map. Italy may hold the inverted heavens in her limpid lakes; and Switzerland may wear the stars upon her pearly peaks; but 'no other spot for me while Georgia spreads her

robe of green from the cedars to the sea. Not for all the
glories of the Tiber would I exchange the nightingale which
sings for me on the Oconee's golden
waters. I scorn all birthrights but my own. Let him be duke
who craves a dukedom; let him be king who courts a diadem;
but I can lift my head above them all if I am just a Georgian.

SARA CANTY WHITAKER ALLEN

1916-1917-1918-1919-1920

Baldwin County Chairman of United War Work, 1918-1919.

Baldwin County Chairman of Women's Committee on Fourth Liberty Loan, 1918~1919.

Baldwin County Chairman of Women's Committee on Liberty Loan or Victory Loan, 1919-1920.

State D. A. R. Chairman for Marking Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, 1919-1920-1921-1922.

Chairman of Thrift for Baldwin County, 1919-1920.

Local D. A. R. Chairman of Historic Sites, 1921-1922.

State D. A. R. Chairman of Transportation, 1921-1922-1923
1924.

State D. A. R. Chairman of Old Trails Committee, 1924-1925.

Member National Old Trails Committee, 1924-1925.

Chairman Baldwin County Women's Division in McAdoo Campaign, 1924.

Delegate to the Atlanta McAdoo Convention, 1924

Vice-President Woodrow Wilson Service Star Legion of Baldwin County, 1925.

Auditor Georgia State Division Service Star Legion, 1925.

"Happiness is not in living,
Happiness is but in giving
All of self for others sake."

The Nancy Hart Chapter achieved great success under Mrs. Allen's regency. Like the great Southern President Woodrow Wilson, who led our country to victory during the most trying years of her existence, Mrs. Allen led to a happy culmination all the women's work in Baldwin county, with the exception of the Red Cross work, which was under the able direction of Mrs. G. C. McKinley.

A record of Mrs. Allen's work would be long. She began her money making venture with a picturesque

Gypsy Camp on the G. M. C. campus, and ended it with the presentation of "The Hut," built and paid for, to the Georgia Military College in 1920.

"The Hut" was promised to Col. Marsburn, President of the Georgia Military College on Georgia Day, 1919, owing to the fact that the barracks had been destroyed by fire and the boys were compelled to live in tents.

It was a Camp Wheeler Y. M. C. A. hut, torn down in Macon, and reproduced in Milledgeville, even to the heating and lighting systems. It was the biggest piece of civic work reported in the 10th District in 1919-1920.

The Nancy Hart Chapter was the first D. A. R. Chapter in the State to pledge support to *two* French war-orphans. Their names are treasured-Georges Drouet and Angele Bourdais.

The Chapter treasures also the names of the Baldwin County. heroes who gave their all in the world war. This Chapter, joined by three other organizations, planted in 1920, a row of eleven memorial trees on the G. M. C. campus. Ten of these trees were for the fallen heroes, and one tree was planted in honor of the boys who came back home. All of these trees are registered with the American Forestry Association.

The boys who gave their lives were:

William Singleton Morris
James Franklin Little Eddie
Q. Brown
Robert Lee Roberson Morris
Vinson
Furman F. Lee
Fleming Du B. Vaughn
Joseph Woodson Wood
Thomas Howard Huff Isaac
Newton Maxwell.

While regent, Mrs. Allen had the under-brush cleared away from an old cemetery in which is buried'

Major John Howard, a Revolutionary soldier. A roadway to this old burial ground has been given to the Chapter by Mr. J. R. Hines, the owner of the surrounding property. There are many citizens in Milledgeville, who are not aware of the existence of this cemetery on account of its secluded position, between the Oconee river and the Georgia Military College. The inscription" on the tomb reads:

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN HOWARD BORN ON THE 4th OF
OCTOBER 1761 'AND DIED THE 18th OF
APRIL
1822
IN THE 61st YEAR OF IDS AGE

He was a plain man of inflexible integrity who did equal justice to all people. He was revered by his friends and adored by his numerous family.

FORT WILKINSON

"Look on this side, then on that."

June 16, 1802-Treaty signed at Fort Wilkinson with Creek Indians.

June 16, 1917-Unveiling of bronze tablet, embedded in granite boulder and placed on site of old Fort Wilkinson.

The old fort was marked on the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the purchase from the Creek Indians, of land lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.

Mr. J. C. Butler in his "Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia," says the convention between the Commissioners of the United States and the Chiefs, head men and warriors of the Creek nation at Fort Wilkinson, met on May 23, 1802, continued until

June 1, adjourned until June 8, when it re-assembled and continued to June 30.

The following is quoted from Butler's history:

May 23, 1802. The Chiefs sent to inform the commissioners that on the next day they wished to receive them, according to the ancient customs of their country, at the public square; and they requested the commissioners to be ready to move from their encampment early in the morning, and as soon as' the runners arrived, to inform them that everything was ready for their reception.

May 24. The commissioners went to the square, and were seated with all their attendants. The Chiefs of the upper towns and lower towns, having met at some distance from them, moved on in a body; two men in front dancing the eagle-tail dance, to music, accompanied by the voices of all men and the women.

As soon as they arrived at the square, the commissioners moved to a place prepared for them, when they were touched by the wings in the hands of the dancers. Behind General Wilkinson was a small pit and a white staff standing by it; they brought a bow and arrows, painted red, showed them to the commissioners, then broke them, put them into the pit, covered them with earth, and with a white deer skin; these great Chiefs representing the upper and lower towns, wiped the faces of the commissioners, and, after the embrace of friendship, addressed them: Efan Hanjo

-for the upper Creeks--"We this day, a fine one for the occasion, a clear sun and sky, meet our friends, brothers and fathers, to take them by the hand, according to the custom of our forefathers, as old as time itself.

"We have, at the foot of the General, buried the sharp weapons of war, which were in use in old times, and such as we have, our white deer skins, are placed on the seat of our friends, and cover them with the same; we add one more emblem, a pipe."

In the same history, Mr. Butler mentions Fort Wilkinson again. He says:

In March, 1807, Aaron Burr, while under guard crossed the river near Fort Hawkins, which had just been built and garrisoned. Burr and his guards were drenched and chilled by the freezing rains when they reached the river.

He was captured below the Tombigbee river in Alabama, and was required to ride horse-back, at the rate of forty miles per day.

The guards and their prisoner crossed all the rivers in canoes, in which their camp equipage was placed, and by the sides of which their horses swam until they reached the Oconee, where at Fort Wilkinson, they crossed in the first ferry boat they had seen on the whole route, and a few miles beyond that river, they were sheltered by the first roof-a house of entertainment kept by Mr. Bivins.

The Union Recorder of June 19, 1917, in describing the ceremonies at the unveiling of the tablet, reads as follows:

One of the most interesting events in the history of the local D. A. R., was the marking of Fort Wilkinson on last Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. This historic old fort, famous both in State and National history, located near the State Sanitarium on the banks of the Oconee river, was the scene of the unusual incident. The marker, a bronze tablet, bolted to a huge granite boulder, was unveiled by Mrs. JuHas A. Horne. The idea of thus marking the historic spot was originated by the present regent, Mrs. H. D. Allen, and was carried to its successful conclusion largely through her efforts. Several hundred people both from the city and from other points throughout the State, were present at the ceremonies which marked the day. The tablet was presented to the State by Mrs. H. D. Allen in a very happy talk, and was accepted by Dr. L. M. Jones, Superintendent of the State Sanitarium.

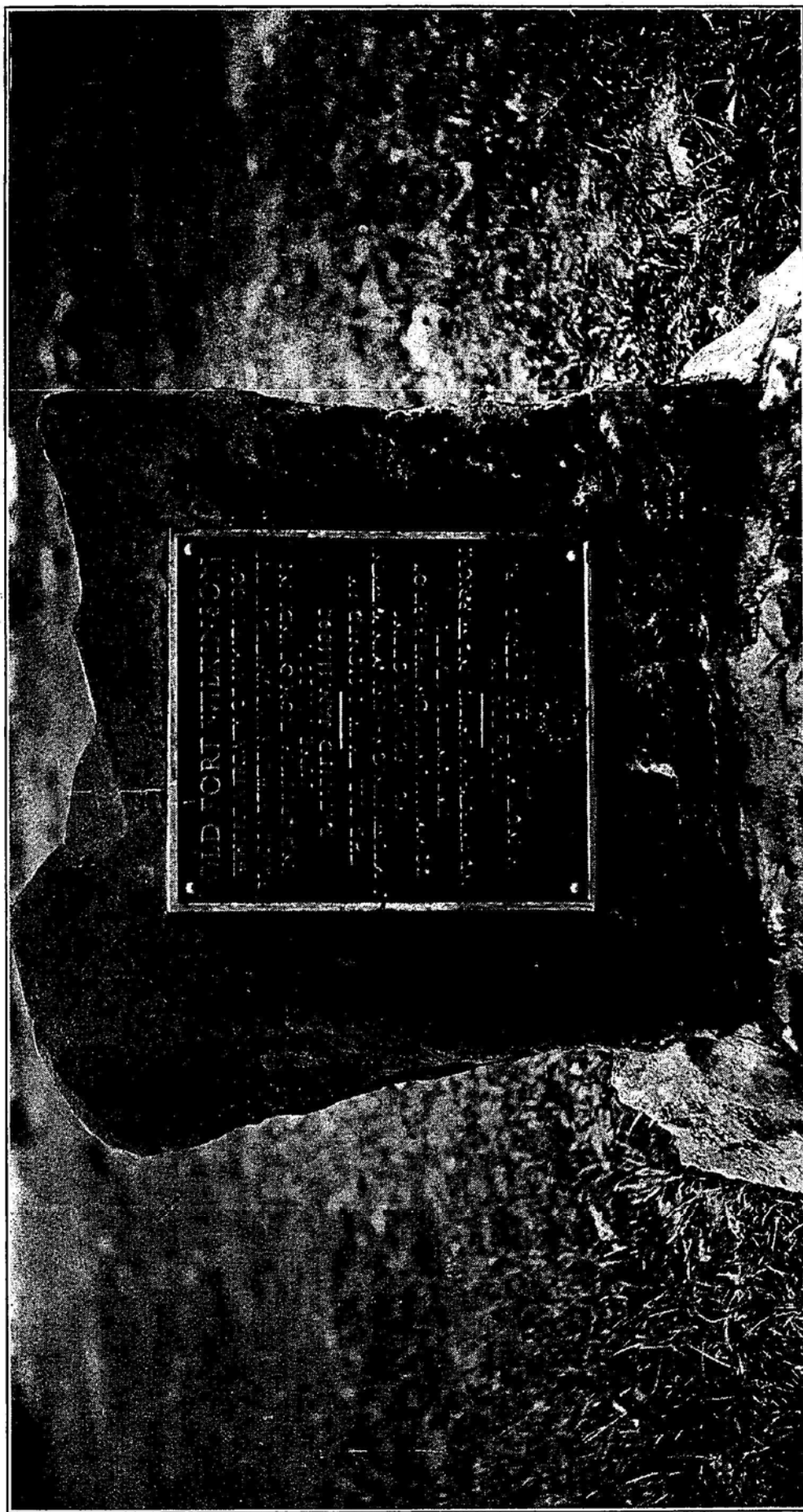
Col. D. S. Sanford, Master of Ceremonies, introduced Dr. E. M. Vittum, who made the address of the occasion. The large audience was delighted with the address, and Dr. Vittum who is a most versatile and eloquent speaker, was at his best on this occasion. His address was one of unusual interest and eloquence, and was greatly enjoyed. A happy incident of the occasion was developed when, in his introductory speech, Col. Sanford referred to the fact that this county was

secured by the treaty signed at Fort Wilkinson, and was named for Abraham Baldwin to which Dr. Vittum referred in his speech, saying it always delighted him to hear the name of Abraham Baldwin mentioned; that he was born in the Connecticut town from which Abraham Baldwin came, and grew to manhood among the Baldwin descendants. Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, one of the distinguished members of the D. A. R., and State Chairman of the Committee on Old Trails, made a short address on Old Trails in Georgia, alluding pleasantly to the Old Garrison Trail which led from Fort Hawkins near Macon to Fort Wilkinson. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Dr. Kendall and concluded with prayer by Dr. Flye.

The Georgia State Sanitarium Band contributed largely to the occasion with several selections.

The Nancy Hart Chapter here acknowledges its indebtedness to Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, for the inscription on the tablet which reads as follows:

OLD FORT WILKINSON WHERE TREATY OF LIMITS TOOK PLACE
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
CREEK NATION OF INDIANS JUNE 16, 1802, RATIFIED JAN. 11, 1803
THIS TREATY WAS ASSIGNED BY JAMES WILKINSON, BENJAMIN.
HAWKINS, ANDREW PICKENS, COMMISSION
ERS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND
FORTY CHIEFS AND WARRIORS.
NANCY HART CHAPTER D. A. R. 1917



BOULDER ERECTED ON SITE OF FORT WILKINSON.



BOULDER ON OLD CAPITAL GROUNDS~

Before the unveiling of the tablet at Fort 'Wilkinson, Mrs.. Allen entertained at an elegant luncheon at her suburban home. The' Union Recorder of that week r~ported it as follows:

"Mrs. R. D. Allen, regent of Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R., gave ,a most beautiful luncheon in honor of the State regent,. Mrs. Howard McCall, of Atlanta, and of Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, Mrs. Walker being Chairman of the Old Trails Committee.

"The meomory of this beautfiul luncheon, will linger long with the D. A. R. members and they will remember especially those bright friends whose presence added intellectual lustre to the occasion."

In July, 1918, the Georgia Legislature passed a bill which had been introduced by Mr. Howard Ennis, representative from Baldwin County, giving to the Nancy Hart Chapter, five acres of land, the site of the old fort, together with roadway to the property.

The old fort is now a beautifully wooded knoll on the western bank of the Oconee and is Q popular place on picnic occasions.

In Clayton's "Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia Passed by the Legislature Since the Political Year 1800 to the Year 1810 Inclusive," is found a copy of the treaty of 1802, and President Jef. ferson's proclamation. The treaty is published below:

Treaty at Fort Wilkinson in 1802

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America.

To all singular to whom these came, presents shall GREETING:

Whereas a certain treaty between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians was concluded and signed near Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee river, on the sixteenth day of June, last past, which treaty is as follows:

**A Treaty of Limits Between the United States of America
and the Creek Nation of Indians.**

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson, of the State of Maryland, brigadier general in the army of the United States; Benjamin Hawkins of North Carolina, and Andrew Pickens of South Carolina, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States on the one part, and the Kings, Chiefs, Head men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, in council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz.:

Article 1. The Kings, Chiefs, Head men and Warriors of the Creek Nation in behalf of the said Nation, do by these presents cede to the United States of America, all that tract and tracts of land, situated, lying and being within and between the following bounds, and the lines and limits of the extinguished claims of the said nation heretofore ascertained and established by treaty-That is to say; beginning at the upper extremity of the high shoals of the Appalachee river, the same being a branch of the Oconee river, and on the Southern bank of the same; running thence a direct course to a noted ford of the south branch of Little river, called by the Indians Chat-to-chuc-co-hat-chee; thence a direct line to the main branch of Commissioners creek, where the same is intersected by the path leading from the Rock landing to the Ocmulgee Old Towns; thence a direct line to Palmetto creek, where the same is intersected by the Uchee path, leading from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee river; thence down the middle waters of the said creek. to the Oconee river, and with the western bank of the same to its junction with the Ocmulgee river; thence across the Ocmulgee river to the south bank of the Altamaha river, and down the same at low water mark to the lower bank of Goose creek; and from thence by a direct line to the mounts on the margin of the Okefinokau Swamp, raised and established by the commissioners

of the United States and Spain, at the head of the St. Mary's river; thence down the middle waters of the said river to the point where the old line of demarcation strikes the same; thence with the said old line to the Altamaha' river, and up the same to Goose creek; and the said Kings, Chiefs, Head men and Warriors, do relinquish and quit claim to the United States, all their right, title, interest and pretensions, in and to the tract and tracts of land within and between the bounds and limits aforesaid forever.

Article 2. The Commissioners of the United States, for and in consideration of the foregoing concession on the part of the Creek nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, do hereby -covenant and agree with the said nation, in behalf of the United States, that the said States shall pay to the said nation, annually and every year, the sum of three thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars for the term of ten years, to the Chiefs who administer the government agreeably to a certificate under the hands and seals of the Commissioners of the United States of this date; and also twenty-five thousand dollars in the manner and form following, viz. : Ten thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; ten thousand dollars to satisfy certain debts due from Indians and white persons of the Creek country to the factory of the United States; the said debts after the payment aforesaid, to become the right and property of the Creek nation, and to be rerecovered for their use -in such way and manner as the President of the United States may think proper to direct; five thousand dollars to satisfy claims for property taken by individuals of the said nation from the citizens of the United States, subsequent to the treaty of Colerain, which has been or may be claimed and established agreeably to the provisions of the act for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. And it is further agreed that the United States shall furnish

to the said nation two sets of blacksmith's tools, and men to work them, for the term of three years.

Article 3. It is agreed by the contracting parties, that the garrison or garrisons which may be found necessary for the protection of the, frontiers, shall be established upon the lands of the Indians, at such place or places as the President of the United States may think proper to direct, in the manner and on the terms established by the treaty of Colerian.

Article 4. The contracting parties to these presents do agree that this treaty shall be obligatory and of full effect, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In Testimony, Whereof, the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States, the Kings, Chiefs, Head men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at the camp of the commissioners of the United States, near Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee river, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L"S.)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS, (L. S.)

ANDREW PICKENS, (L. S.)

EFAU x HAUJO

1. TUS TUNNUGGEE X THLUCCO

2. HOPOIE X MICCO

3. HOPOIE X O-LAH TAU

TALLASSEE X MICCO

TUSSEIKIA X MICCO

MICEO X THLUC-CO

TUSKENEHAU X CHAPCO

CHOU-WACKE X LE-MICCO

TOOSCE X HATCHE-MICCO

HOPOIE X YAUHOLO

HOITHLEWAU X LE-MICCO

EFAU-HAUJO X OF COOLOOME

CUS-SE-TUH X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 TAL-TIS-CHAU X MICCO
 YAUF-KEE X EMAUTLA HAUJO
 COOSAUDEE X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 NENEHOM X OH-TAUTUS-TUN-NUN-NUG-GEE-MICCO
 ISF AU-NAU- X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 EUFAULAU X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 TUSTUNNUE X HOI~HLE POYUCH
 IS-HOPEI X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 COWETUH X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 HOPOITHLE X HAUJO
 WOC-SEE HAUJO
 UCTY-UTCHEE X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 OKELESAU X HUT-KEE
 P AHOSE X MICCO
 MICKE X EMAUTLAU
 HOETHLE-PO-YAU X HAUJO
 TOOSEHATCHEE HAUJO
 CUSSEUH X HAUJO
 OCHEWEE X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE
 ISFAU-NEE X HAUJO
 HO-POITH-LE X HO-POI-E
 OLOH-TUB X EMAUTLA U

TIMOTHY BARNARD,
 ALEXANDER CORNELLS, Interpreter
 JOSEPH ISLANDS,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, Jun'r.
 Secretary to the Commissioners.
 WILLIAM R. BOOTE,
 Captain 2nd Regiment Infantry.
 T. BLACKBURN,
 Lieut. Com: Compo D.
 JOHN B. BARNES,
 Lieut. United States A.
 Wm. HILL. A'gt C. D.

Now be it known, That I, Thomas Jefferson, President
 of the United States of America, having seen and considered
 the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the
 Senate thereof, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and
 every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington the eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord; one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty seventh.

THO. JEFFERSON,

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

ROCK LANDING

"Stat nominis umbra."

The shadow of a name remains.

The use of modern inventions may cause a people to almost forget the past. The use of steam and the swiftness of transportation by the railroads caused the abandonment of the old-time river traffic and the old time river settlements.

The name Rock Landing became, in time, a name only. Montpelier and Salem, the names of villages formerly in Hancock county, now in Baldwin County, became mere names.

In 1922-23, under Mrs. John Hutchinson's regency, Mrs. Allen was local D. A. R. Chairman of Historic Spots, and it was she who organized a successful party 'for rediscovery.

Rock Landing was formerly the terminus of navigation on the Oconee river. All goods brought up the river on flat boats were unloaded here and then hauled on wagons to their destination.

Commerce and prosperity became dependent on the Oconee river, and that continual efforts were made to improve its navigation, will be seen from the following quotations from "A Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia Passed by the Legislature Since

the Political Year 1800, to the year 1810 Inclusive:" No. 16 is
An Act

"To alter and amend an act, entitled 'An act "to
establish Tobacco Inspections at the several places
hereinafter mentioned, and for improving the Navigation of
Broad River and Oconee River,' passed the 15 day of
February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, so far
as respects the navigation of the Oconee River."

There was a penalty of twenty dollars per day imposed
upon any person who should "dam, stop or obstruct" the
Oconee river, from the mouth of the Appalachee to John
Barnett's on the Big Shoals, in the county of Jackson. This act
was assented to December 2, 1801, Josiah Tatnall, Jun'r.,
Governor.

No 60, is An Act

"To amend an act for keeping open the Oconee
River from the Rock Landing, to John Barnett's in the county
of Clarke," and was assented to November 26, 1802, John
Milledge, Governor.

No. 208, is An Act

"To incorporate a company for the improvement
of the navigation of that part of the Oconee river, between the
Big Shoals, at John Barnett's and the town
of Milledgeville.". The preamble of which Act is as. follows:

""Whereas the improvement of the inland navigation of
every country, is of primary importance to its" inhabitants,
and as few countries enjoy greater natural advantages than
this state, for the extention of commerce, and it being
conceived, that the clearing out and removing the
obstructions in that part of the Oconee river, from the Big"
Shoals, at John Barnett's to "the town of Milledgeville, would
greatly conduce to the convenience and interest of the
inhabitants, settled in the north and northwestern parts of the
State.

Assented to December 7, 1805.

JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor.

No. 359, is An Act

"To incorporate a company for the purpose of opening the Oconee river, and to grant a lottery for that purpose."

Assented to 22nd December, 1808.

JARED IRWIN, Governor.

No. 514, is An Act

"To incorporate a company for the improve ment of the navigation of the Oconee river, from the mouth of Fishing Creek near Milledgeville up to the Big Shoals at Barnett's."

Assented to 15 December, 1810.

DAVID B. MITCHELL, Governor.

In Prince's Digest, Laws of Georgia to 1837, one finds more Acts to render navigable the Oconee river between the mouth of Fishing Creek and Barnett's Shoals, and also Acts to improve the navigation of the Oconee below Milledgeville.

One finds Acts for appropriating large sums of money for this purpose, and Acts incorporating companies to render the Oconee river more navigable.

Rock Landing on the Oconee river, was the place where the Indian Chief Alexander McGillivray, unscrupulous, but possessing great address and zeal, defeated the attempt of Andrew Pickens and H. Osborne to make a treaty with the Creek Indians. These two Commissioners, on April 20, 1789, sent a "talk" to the headmen, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation. William, Bacon Stevens in his History of Georgia gives this "talk" as follows:

"We last year appointed a time and place for holding a treaty with you to establish a lasting peace between you and us, that we might again become as one people; you all know the reasons why it was not held at that time.

"We now send you this talk, inviting you to a treaty on your bank of the Oconee river, at the Rock Landing. We wished to meet you at that place on the 8th of June; but, as that day is so near at hand, you might not all get notice. We therefore shall expect to meet you on the 20th day of June.

"We have changed the place of meeting from that of last, year, so that none of you shall have reason to complain; it is your" own ground, and on that land we wish to renew our former trade and friendships, and to remove everything that has blinded the path between you and us.

"Weare now governed by a President who is like the old King over the great water. He commands all the warriors of the thirteen great fires." He will have regard to the welfare of aU the Indians; and when peace shall be established he will be your father, and you will be his children, so that none shall dare to do you harm.

"We know that lands have been the cause of dispute between you and the w.hite. people; but we now tell you that we want no new grants.

"Our object is to make a peace and to unite us all under one Great Chief Warrior and President, who is the father and protector of all white people.

"Attend to what we say.

"Our traders are very rich, and have houses full of such goods as you were used to get in former days; it is our wish that you shall trade with them, and they with you, in strict friendship.

"Our Brother, George Galphin, will carry you this talk. Listen to him: he will tell you nothing but truth from us. Send us your answer by him.

ANDREW PICKENS

H. OSBORNE,

Commissioners of the United States
for Indian Affairs in the South
ern Department.

April 20, 1789.

This effort, failed, and in White's Historical Collections of Georgia, is found a part of McGillivray's letter to his merchant friend, William Panton, of Pensacola, Florida, in which he says:

"Galphin, whom I sent to the Rock Landing with a talk, declining the treaty of June last, returned about a fortnight since, and I find that they are resolved upon making a treaty. In order, to accomodate us, the Commissioners are complaisant enough to postpone it till the 15th of next month, and one of them, the late Chief Justice Osborne, remains all the 'time at Rock

'Landing. Pickens returned for the Cherokee treaty; but in this I took measures to disappoint him, for those chiefs would not meet. In this do you not see my cause of triumph, in bringing these conquerors of the Old, and masters of the New World, as they call themselves, to bend. and supplicate for peace, at the feet of a people whom, shortly before, they despised and marked out for destruction?

"My people being all at home, and the grand ceremony of kindling the new fire being just over, I deem it the fittest time to meet these Commissioners, and have accordingly made the broken days, of which nine are left to set out in. In conducting the business of the treaty, I will, as you observe,' confine it to the fixing our limits and the acknowledgement of the independence of my nation."

William Bacon Stevens in describing the further attempt at treaty-making at Rock Landing says: "Unwilling to relinquish the efforts at Indian pacification, other and more honorable Commissioners were associated with General Pickens, and appointed to treat with McGillivray. These were General Lincoln, who had served as Commander of the Southern army during the Revolutionary War; Cyrus Griffin, a former President of the Continental Congress, and David Humphreys, one of the military family of Washington, and subsequently minister of Spain. These persons sailed from New York, August 31st, for Savan

nah, in a vessel well laden with Indian presents; and having reached there on the 10th of September, in safety, they prepared to enter upon their duties by sending word to McGillivray of their arrival, and requesting him to meet them, on the 20th of September, at Rock Landing on the Oconee. To this place they' accordingly repaired, with their escort, a company of United States Artillery, under Captain Burbeck, and pitched their tents, on the 20th of September, 1789, on the eastern bank of the river.

"McGillivray, with two thousand warriors, gathered around him to display his power and overawe the Commissioners, encamped on the western bank of the Oconee; and after several days spent in private interviews with McGillivray, and the formalities usual on such occasions, the business of the, Council was entered upon the 24th of September, by the Commissioners presenting to the Chiefs a draught of a treaty which they proposed as the basis' of pacification. At the time of its delivery, the Indians seemed pleased; but when it was talked over in the council of the chiefs that night, dissatisfaction appeared, and so increased, that the next morning McGillivray wrote to the Commissioners that the boundaries proposed did not satisfy the nation, and that the chiefs had resolved to break up the council and. depart.

"This announcement took the Commissioners by surprise, and they immediately addressed a note to McGillivray, imploring him to prevail on the chiefs to remain. Instead of this, however, he abruptly broke up the encampment, and, under plea of seeking forage for his horses, moved back several miles' from the river and two days after, from his camp on the Ocmulgee, he wrote to the Commissioners that he had determined to return to the nation, 'deferring the matter in full peace till next spring. We sincerely desire a peace, but we cannot sacrifice much to obtain it'."

It was with great mortification, after so much toil and expense, and so large expectations of fruit

ful results, that the Commissioners were obliged to report to the Secretary of War, that "The parties have separated without forming a treaty."

The treaty which failed at Rock Landing was proclaimed in New York by ~resident Washington on Aug. 13, 1790; signed on the part of the. United States by Knox, sole Commissioner, and by Alexander McGillivray and twenty-three chiefs in behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation.

GERTRUDE HORNE HUTCHINSON

1920-1921-1922-1923

Superintendent, General Supplies of Baldwin County Red Cross Chapter, 1917-1918.

Chairman Woman"s Committee of Baldwin County Red Cross Chapter, 1918-1919.

Treasurer Baldwin County Red Cross Chapter, 1920-1921.

Secretary Baldwin County Red Cross Chapter, 1921-1922. State D.

A. R. Chairman of Loan Fund for Girls of Revolutionary Ancestry, 1923-1924.

State Chairman Anti-Tuberculosis Seals, 1924-1925.

He has not served who gathers gold,
Nor has he served whose life is told
In selfish battles he has won,
Or deeds of skill that he has done.
But he has served who now and then,
Has helped along his fellow men.

-Edgar A. Guest.

During the world war and after it, the Nancy Hart Chapter, "proclaiming service to test of worth," had occupied all its energies.

The regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, herself wearing a Red Cross badge for sixteen hundred hours of service, announced that during her administration the Chapter would go in a more leisurely manner, though no D. A. R. work should be slighted.

The Chapter's part in the Armistice Day celebration in 1921, was especially beautiful. On that day, the Nancy Hart Chapter planted a Liberty Tree on the

grounds of the old Capitol and Mrs. J. D. Howard was in charge. She had written to the Governors ,of all the States and asked for soil from historic spots. She received many beautiful and patriotic letters. The soil they sent mingles with Georgia soil to nurture this tree. The cadets from the Georgia Military College formed a guard of honor for the girls who represented the States of the Union, and the scene was impressive and beautiful.

Following are some of the letters received by Mrs. Howard from Governors on the Armistice Day Celebration.

Governor Thomas C. McRae-Arkansas

In answer to your kind letter of Oct. 3, I will say that I have directed my secretary to forward to you a box of Arkansas soil to be placed at the roots of your liberty tree of Armistice Day. The idea is certainly a beautiful one and I want to commend your organization, the D. A. R. for the enterprise.

North Carolina

Governor Cameron Morrison requests me to send you soil from this state for use in planting the liberty tree by your organization, the D. A. R. The earth comes from the Capitol square. The following lines to be read on this occasion:

"Here's to the land of the long-leaf pine,
The Summer land where the sun doth shine; Where the
weak grow strong and. the small grow
great,
Here's to down home, the old North State."

Most cordially yours,

FRED A. OLDS,
Collector for Hall of History

Governor Gamiel D. Boyle-Nevada

It gives me pleasure to send you, separately, a small box of Nevada soil, which, when immingled with the soil from other states, will, I hope form a veritable union from which your liberty tree will find permanent anchorage and rugged strength typical of our "Indestructible Union of Indestructible States"

Governor D. W. Davis-Idaho

I am having the Department of Agriculture forward you a sample of Idaho's soil to be used in your Armistice Day Celebration.

I think the idea a very splendid one, and am glad to co-operate with you.

Idaho greets her sister, Georgia, and all the members of the sisterhood of states represented on this great day, November eleventh. In many ways this is the most significant day in history. Let us hope that a new era of peace and love dawns with the meeting of the Disarmament Congress. Let us see in the splendid banner of liberty which flows over us a new meaning. Let us live to bring about a tomorrow of high ideals and happiness. Let us live so that we may reflect more fully the perfection of the great cause.

Governor W. H. McMaster-South Dakota

Indeed, I am very glad to send you under another cover a sample of South Dakota soil to assist in the ceremonies incident to the planting of the liberty tree. I am very much interested in the complete fusion of every part of our United States and I wish for you in your endeavors every success.

Governor Jos. M. Dixon-Montana

Among the many requests that come to the Governor's desk, I confess I was rather attracted by your suggestion that the Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R.

of Milledgeville, would on November eleventh plant a liberty tree whose roots are to be nurtured by soil from every state in the Union. Under separate cover I am mailing you a box of Montana soil. These little acts involving sentiment and respect for the government under which we live carry with them a wider significance than might casually be supposed.

Governor W. D. Denny-Delaware

I am glad to comply with your request and have forwarded soil from the State House grounds at Dover to be used in the planting of the liberty tree on Armistice Day.

This original State House was the meeting place of the General Assembly that first ratified the Constitution of the United States.

I commend your D. A. R. chapter on this patriotic movement and you have my best wishes for its success.

Com. of Agr. E. L French-Washington

Under a separate cover I am sending you a small quantity of soil from the scene of the Whitman Massacre with which one of the most thrilling episodes in Western pioneer history is connected.

We thank you for your thoughtfulness in asking us to participate in your celebration on Armistice Day, and assure you that we are very much interested

in the best possible feeling in the nation as a whole.

Executive Clerk-North Dakota

We are sending you under separate cover a bit of North Dakota soil to help nurture the roots of your liberty tree.

We are certain this is emblematic of a spirit of unity that exists between your state and ours, as also between all the states of our Union. We trust nothing

shall ever break the bond of fellowship now so evident.

Very truly yours,

CLARA L. BLUMER,
,Executive Clerk.

Governor Lee M. Russell-Mississippi

I am delighted to comply with your request just received wherein you desire some of our soil to add to soil from other states in the planting of a Liberty Tree. This is a beautiful idea.

I am requesting Hon. Elnathan Tarll, Superintendent of the Old Soldiers Home (Beauvoir), the same being the old home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and now used as a home for aged and infirm Confederate Veterans, to supply you with some of the soil from this historic place.

Allow me to say that we trust this Liberty Tree, nourished by the soil of all the States, may grow and live for many years as an emblem of a reunited country.

We are proud of the part Mississippi has played both in times of peace and war in the building of this nation. Its citizenship has taken rank among the leaders of the world.

Our people at this time are laying special stress upon the following topics:.

1. Taxation to the end that all property may bear an equal burden of governmental expenses.
2. We are improving in a large way the common schools, high schools, colleges and universities. Wonderful progress has been made in the last few years in these lines of work.
3. We are endeavoring to give the growing children an opportunity to 'make strong men and women by emphasizing good health.
4. We are trying to teach the youth of the land that prohibition is one of the greatest laws ever enact

ed, and that obedience to all law is the salvation of enlightened people.
October 7, 1921.

Goveror Ben W. Olcott - Oregon

I think it is a beautiful idea that your chapter of the D. A. R. has envolved, to plant a liberty tree, the roots of which are to be nurtured by soil from each section of the United States.

I want you to know that Oregon has deep in her heart a sincere attachment for all her sister states. We have residents here descendants of children from every state in the Union and our population grew out of sturdy pioneers who battled across thousands of miles of wilderness to reach their haven on the Pacific coast.

Oregon sends you her warmest greetings and adds her most heartfelt wish that truly there is a union of states which none can sever.

Governor E. H. Edwards-New Jersey

No better day could be chosen and no conception of a monument more lasting be selected than has been decided upon by the Nancy Hart Chapter, D. A. R. in their desire to perpetuate the truism that we now have
"A Union of States none can sever."

On the eleventh of November, at twelve o'clock noon, Eastern standard time, in response to a proclamation of the Honorable Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, all America will pause to do honor to the Unknown Hero whose body at that moment will be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington in lasting tribute to all our heroes, known and unknown, who gave and were ready to give their all to make the world safe for Democracy.

At the same time, in our National Capital, will convene a conference on which is focused the attention of the entire civilized world, its purpose being to secure the limitation of armaments, that will secure for

all time the victory won at such a terrible sacrifice, as is admitted by all, by the entrance into the conflict of the American Expeditionary Forces.

It is with sincere gratification that New Jersey accepts the privilege extended in your invitation of contributing her soil with that of her forty-seven sister states, in such a fertile field as Georgia, in the nurturing of the liberty tree, which bids fair to live in memory for all time, long after what is planned for this day has been accomplished.

Governor E. F. Morgan-West \Virginia

Under separate cover am sending a small box of soil taken from the base of Stonewall Jackson's monument located on the Capitol grounds. I think this will be very fittingly placed along with other of like nature coming from all over these United States.

I am very glad indeed that West Virginia has the honor of participating in your most impressive ceremony.

The Governor of the State of Colorado had soil sent from the base of the three following trees: French Hawthorn, English Elm and Pine Oak. The last named tree was planted by the American Legion, Leo Leyden Post, on May 12, 1921.

Mrs. W. E. Carpenter-West Virginia

I see a clipping in the Clarksburg, W . Va. Telegram, where you request a small amount of soil from every section of the United States to place at the roots of a "Liberty Tree." I also note that the Governor of West Virginia has forwarded a small box of soil taken from the foot of the Stonewall Jackson monument on the Capitol lawn, but I am taking the privilege of sending to you under separate cover by parcel post a small box of soil taken from the spot where the big home

of Stonewall Jackson stood. The house was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and the Daughters of the Confederacy have erected a very nice monument on the spot where the old home stood. I am sending you these few lines as I know Stonewall Jackson was a great favorite with the Southern people. My husband is a direct descendent of Stonewall and our home is situated 1 1/4 miles north of this historic spot.

I am enclosing you a postcard, which contains the "Old Homestead and Mill." The old home was destroyed by fire a few years ago, but the mill is in a very good condition. This past July the State of West Virginia got control of the homestead which contains five acres and with adjoining lands they are turning it into a camp for the boys and girls of West Virginia

and in a few years we expect it to be the most historical and one of the show places in our state. I hope the soil reaches you safely and that it may find a place at the roots of your "Liberty Tree." and may God bless you all for your noble deed.

Mr. John T. Boifeuillet wrote of this event in the Macon News, as follows:

"Milledgeville has been the theatre of many important and stirring patriotic events in the life of Georgia, and how appropriate then is it that the Daughters of the American Revolution are signalizing the Armistice Day exercises in their loyal city by planting a "Liberty Tree."

"They intend this tree to tell all beholders the blessed and living truth that the people of this Republic still enjoy the liberty of free government purchased by the blood and patriotism of their Revolutionary heroes, which was fundamentally a fight for our country's freedom, as that which was so bloodily fought and so gloriously won in the war of the Revolution.

"The tree means that forty eight sovereign states, each almost an empire in itself, with an aggregate population of 110,000,000 rejoice in the proud swelling

happiness that, under the flag of their reunited country, all smiles in the prosperity of peace, religion, culture, progress and wealth.

"The tree is a token of the unity and harmony of the people within the boundaries of this vast domain, and of their joy that the evolutions of the various triumphs of intelligence, which are the best results of civilization, are marvelously manifested in this fair land upon which nature has lavished her choicest gifts.

"The tree proclaims the glad tidings that the patriots of the North and the patriots of the South are loyally shouting in chorus:

'Sail on! O ship of State!
Sail on! O union strong and great!'

"The tree is an omen of a future with its bright anticipations, with its glowing promises, with its enlivening civilities.

"The tree teaches that while we should rejoice in the greatness of this Republic, so rich in memories and crowded with historic associations, we must not, amid all the evidence of the grandeur and glory of the nation, forget the struggles and sufferings, the heroism and the sacrifice, the privation, danger and death endured by the gallant boys of Georgia, and of this whole land, while crowning their country with the laurels of conflict so gloriously won across the seas.."

A large and interesting old map of Milledgeville was given to the Chapter by the Mayor of the town, Mr. Miller S. Bell, during Mrs. Hutchinson's regency. The letter, from Elmira, New York, dated Sept. 9,

1920, reads as follows:

To His Honor:

The Mayor of Milledgeville,

Dear Sir:

While examining the contents of an old box recently, I ran across a map of your city made at an early

date. Thinking that it might mean more' to you or some residents than it does to me, I am sending it to you under separate cover. I trust that it reaches you safely.

Yours etc.,

J. G. McDOWELL

The map is perfectly preserved-"pinxt" by La Tant, in 1788, according to the inscription, and is very much like the Milledgeville of today.

Of particular interest to the Chapter, is the fact that the date on the map antedates by a year, the celebrated Indian "talk" with McGillivray, and by fifteen years the building of the first log house in Milledgeville "on Franklin street, on Mr. Baxter's lot," according to Sherwood in his Gazetteer of Georgia.

As the ballot had come to women, Mrs. Hutchinson announced that they could no longer drift on indifferent to the larger life of the community, of the State, of the nation: and it was at her house on December 27, 1921, that the members of the Nancy Hart Chapter registered in a body-it being the first society in Milledgeville to register as a whole. Throughout that year, studies in Citizenship were given at every meeting, with the result that the Chapter was inspired with an optimistic and patriotic faith in our American institutions and in the future of these institutions.

SARAH HEARN GARRARD

1923-1924-1925.

State Vice-Chairman for securing bonds for National D. A. R.
Auditorium.

Great it is to believe the dream
When we stand in youth by the starry stream.
But a greater thing is to fight life through,"
And say at the end "The dream is true."

-Edwin Markham.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1924, under Mrs. Garrard's regency, markers were unveiled on the only two known graves of Baldwin County's Real Daughters.

Concerning these unveilings the Atlanta Constitution of June 22 read as follows:

"On Flag Day the Nancy Hart Chapter unveiled two bronze markers on the graves of Baldwin County's two Real Daughters-Mrs. Ann Maria Redding, born May 16, 1825, died May 26, 1910; and Mrs. Lucy Ann Gibson, born February 5, 1829, died March 26, 1905. These two women were the youngest daughters of William Anderson, who came to Georgia from Virginia shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted under Gen. Elijah Clarke and was in active service throughout the conflict. The grave of Mrs. Gibson is in the City Cemetery, and the grave of Mrs. Redding is in the Meriwether community.

"The setting for the program was a patriotic one. A large flag held by a G. M. C. cadet waved proudly in the breeze. The following program was given:

Invocation -Dr. .H. C. Emory.

Song-The Star Spangled Banner-Junior Music Clubs.

Flag Day-Its Significance-Mrs. J. I. Garrard.

Song-America-Junior Music Clubs.

Reading-"Your Flag and My Flag" -Miss Sanford.

Sketch of Real Daughters-Mrs. J. L., Beeson.

Unveiling of Tablets by Great Grand Daughter of Mrs. Gibson-Hazel Bivins.

Memorial Wreaths Placed by Grand-daughter of Mrs. Gibson-Mrs. Homer Bivins.

Quartette-For All Saints Who From Their Labors Rest."

Taps-Mr. Moran.

Benediction-Dr. H. C. Emory."

In April, 1925, Mrs. Garrard marked the grave of another Real Daughter; that of Mrs. Mary Caroline Roberts Griffin, in Pickens County; She was the daughter of George Roberts, a Revolutionary Soldier of North Carolina. She was born May 7, 1822, and died August 29, 1904.

Government markers have been ordered for the graves of Samuel Boykin, Charles Abercrombie, and Captain Edward Beeson, Revolutionary Soldiers.

Congratulations are extended to Mrs. Garrard by every member of the Nancy Hart Chapter.

Each regent, in turn, has longed to claim the glory of Mrs. Cook's History for her administration. Each one can truly say of it:

"This is the book I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

As for Mrs. Cook, she can say "Love bade me write, and the Nancy Hart Chapter here gives its mead of praise to her, who with her love and faith and trust, has been a constant inspiration: to her who has held office almost continuously during the twenty five years of the Chapter's existence.

The Chapter believes that the publishing of this history is the crowning event of its existence; and its wish is, that this volume may win laurels for itself throughout the length and breadth of the State of Georgia.

On March 28, 1925, this being the one hundredth anniversary of General LaFayette's visit to Milledgeville, Mrs. Garrard presented a beautiful granite boulder to the city, to commemorate this visit.

Dr. E. T. Holmes, president of Georgia Military College., acted as Master of Ceremonies and the program was opened with music by the band of the College, which was followed with a prayer offered by Rev. F. H. Harding.

The members of the Glee Club of the Georgia State College for Women, sang two patriotic songs.

The Boulder was unveiled by Masters Emmett and Billy McCombs, great grand sons of Mrs. Camilla McCombs, who was a flower girl at the reception, tendered General LaFayette, when he visited Milledgeville in March, 1825.

The Boulder contains the following inscription:

"In Commemoration of Marquis DeLafayette, and his visit to Georgia's capital, March 27-29, 1825. Monday, March 28, a ball and supper were given in his honor in the State House, and a barbecue was served on these grounds. Erected by Georgia D. A. R., and Nancy Hart Chapter, March 28th, 1925."

Mrs. Howard McCall, of Atlanta in a few well chosen words, placed a wreath upon the boulder.

Mrs. J. L. Garrard, Regent of the Nancy Hart Chapter, presented the Boulder to the city in an appropriate talk.

Mayor J. H. Ennis, in accepting the Boulder for the city, expressed appreciation of the noble sentiment thus expressed by the members of the Nancy Hart Chapter in perpetuating those things which are of historic value to our city. The City Council, had, at a meeting placed a record of the gift upon its minutes. He referred to the fact that Milledgeville was the most historic city in Georgia, and eloquently paid a tribute to its citizenship of the past and present. Col. Erwin Sibley delivered an address reviewing the heroism and sacrifice that brought LaFayette to this country to give his services to the struggling Colonists, and related the fact of his winning the love and esteem of Gen. George Washington. The address was filled with patriotic sentiment.

Following the address, a beautiful luncheon was served to the members of the Nancy Hart Chapter and their guests at the Baldwin Hotel, after the unveiling exercises.

Miss Katherine Scott was toast mistress and her wit contributed largely to the success of the happy occasion.

The tables were decorated with vases of *Fleur delis* and with French and American flags.

The story of the Milledgeville celebration in honor of LaFayette, contained in a few books long out of print, and in old newspapers and magazines, inaccessible to the people, became after many years full of conflicting statements. It has been the effort of the Nancy Hart Chapter to untangle them.

Two complete newspaper files have been discovered in the state and there may be others. Of those found, the one is the oldest newspaper in Georgia, the other the oldest newspaper of Milledgeville; which newspaper finally blossomed into the Macon Telegraph, our esteemed contemporary.

LOOKING BACKWARD OVER A CENTURY

"Do you ever dream Carita, of a twilight long ago
When the stars rained silver splendor from the skies
of Mexico? ~~

Over the entrance of the Taj Mahal, which gleams like a jewel in India's sunshine, is carved in stone, words which mean "In memory of an immortal love."

It was "In memory of an immortal love" that the people of America acknowledged their debt of gratitude to Marquis de LaFayette, in 1824-1825, when accompanied by his son, George Washington LaFayette, his secretary, Monsieur LeVasseur and one servant, he re-visited this country after an absence of nearly half a century.

At the close of the .Revolution, he left thirteen weak states: returning, he found twenty-four states, some of which were a trackless wilderness when the

Revolution was over. He visited each one of these twenty-four states, (1) and all along his four thousand mile journey, he was greeted with military parades, civic feasts, addresses of welcome, triumphal arches, magnificent balls, old soldiers tears of joy, and even . enthusiastic Indian demonstrations (2).

When LaFayette reached New York, he received the following letter from Georgia's Governor: (3)

Executive Department, Georgia.
Milledgeville, 1st. Sept, 1824.

Sir:

On the first annunciation of your arrival, I bid you in the name of the people of Georgia, welcome to the United States. Making allowance for the claims of our sister Republics upon your time, we invite you to spend a part of the winter with us, under the sun of your Southern France. You will everywhere see a people opening their arms to receive you, all equal, knowing no distinction but that of public service; which in their estimate places you by the side of Washington-a people who divided as they are about other men, unite in doing homage to the virtues of LaFayette. And who sir, can better judge of those virtues than they who in the darkest days of the Revolution emulated and are now in the fun enjoyment of the fruits of them.

Your fellow-citizen,

G. M. TROUP.

General LaFayette, New York.

(1) Lives of the Heroes of the American Revolution, p. 284, Phillips, Sampson and Co.; Boston.

(2) The Savannah Georgian, April 11, 1825; The Savannah Georgian, May 4, 1825.

(8) The Journal, Milledgeville, Feb. 15, 1825.

The answer to this letter was (3) :

Washington, Jan. 19, 1825.

Sir:

I am penetrated with the most lively feelings of gratitude for the kindness with which the citizens of the State of Georgia, their Legislature, Representatives and their Chief-Magistrate, have deigned to welcome my arrival to the United States, and to invite me to a visit so very comfortable to my own earnest wishes.

I beg your Excellency to be the organ of my respectful and affectionate acknowledgements, and to receive my personal thanks for the kind manner in which those testimonies of esteem have been transmitted and by yourself expressed.

Anxious as I am to visit the State of Georgia, I regret that the obligation to be at Washington on the 22nd of February, and at Boston on the 17th of June, in consequence of an early engagement to lay the corner stone of the monument on Bunker Hill renders it necessary to travel with rapidity the four thousand miles which must be passed between those two periods.

Our order of March is not yet solved, but a few days after my return from Richmond and Harrisburg, I will have an understanding upon the subject with your representative in Congress.

Happy I will be sir, to have it in my power to find myself on the soil of the State of Georgia, and although my visit must be much shorter than I would wish it, I shall be highly gratified to present to its citizens and to you, sir, the tribute of the graceful sentiments, and of the high respect, a cordial tho' inadequate expression of which, I beg your Excellency will accept.

(signed) LaFAYETTE

His Excellency, Gov. Troup,
Of the State of Georgia

When LaFayette traveled South, and notified Governor Troup of Milledgeville, Georgia, that he would arrive in Savannah about a certain date, the great old Governor, whose passion was State's Rights replied, "When you have finished your visit to our sister State, (South Carolina) I will send my aides to accompany you to my. State, and there I will bid you a warm welcome.

On Saturday, March 19, 1825, LaFayette reached Savannah. Governor Troup, and his suite were there to meet him. At the Bluff, the Governor spoke the following words: (1) "Welcome, LaFayette, General Tis little more than ninety years since the founder of this State set foot on the bank where you now stand. Now four hundred thousand people open their arms to receive you. Thanks to a kind Providence, it called you to a standard of Liberty in the helplessness of our early revolution, it has preserved you, that in your latter days, the glory of a great empire might be reflected back .upon you, amid the acclamations of millions.

The scenes which are to come will be for you, comparatively tranquil and placid-there will be no more dangers-no more frowns of tyrants.

O ,sir, what a consolation for a man who has passed through such seas of trouble, that the millions of bayonets which guard the blessings we enjoy, stand between you and them.

But enough-welcome General! Welcome thrice welcome to the State of Georgia."

Days before the expected arrival, all the gazettes of the State had carried the .following announcements:

"Milledgeville, March 2, 1825.

"The Governor invites the surviving soldiers of the Revolution to pay their respects to Gen. LaFayette at

(1) History of Savannah and South Georgia, Wmiam Harden.

the place most convenient for them. They will find places provided for them.

By order of his Excellency,

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

J. W. Jackson, Aide de Camp.

"Milledgeville, Ga., Feb. 28, 1825.

"The Volunteers of Georgia who wish to pay military honors to Gen. LaFayette will assemble as best suits their convenience, at Savannah, Augusta or Milledgeville and at an early hour of the morning of the day on which the General will arrive at either place, of which due notice will be given-the Commander-in Chief, wherever he may be present, will be happy to receive them.

ELISHA WOOD, Sec.

The itinerary (1) planned for Georgia was Savannah, Augusta, Warrenton, Milledgeville, (5) Fort Hawkins; then on to Fort Mitchell, which was named for a Georgia Governor, but was located on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee.

LaFayette was Georgia's guest for eleven days, crossing into Alabama at Fort Mitchell (2) on the morning of March 31st.

An old newspaper (3) of the day recorded the fact that "a note on the post bill from Chattahoochie dated on the 31st says 'General LaFayette passed the Chattahoochie on this day'."

Governor -Troup left nothing undone. In the Executive Minutes appears the following, addressed to the Georgia Legislature:

"Headquarters, Milledgeville,
March 2, 1825.

Gentlemen: No time is to be lost in making arrange

ments (4) for the reception of General LaFayette. You will therefore immediately on your assembly here, concert measures for carrying into execution the following orders-1st. Make contracts with responsible persons, and on the best terms for supplying horses for the conveyance of the General from Savannah to Fort Mitchell or Cahawba by the route of Augusta with relays of four at the distance of every twenty or thirty miles. The Horses to be strong, active, gentle. Mr. Mangham of this place can supply them between Augusta and this place. Make a contract with him. Pierce may contract for the route between Savannah and Augusta-there will be most difficulty in finding a contractor for the route between Milledgeville and Fort Mitchell or Cahawba. If necessary, horses must

be hired and secured at different point~ between the two places. Trusty drivers will be engaged of course.

Mr. Knox, one of the State Proprietors, will drive between Augusta and Milledgeville. Everything connected with conveyance must be secured against the possibility of failure or disappointment. If the Governor of Alabama sends an escort. to receive the General at the dividing line, our escort and equipage will return. A handsome carriage' must be borrowed or hired at Augusta for his accommodation to proceed to the line or to Cahawba.

2nd. Make arrangements for the reception of the volunteers as they arrive on the morning of the day on which, General LaFayette is expected. Designate the ground they shall occupy and form them into Battalions for evolution, and as the command of them will be given to .some of you, decide among yourselves who shall receive it. Arrange the order of the military

(1) The Savannah Georgian, Feb. 25, 1825; The Savannah Georgian, April 1, 1825.

(2) The Savannah Georgian, April 8, 1825.

(3) The Savannah Georgian, April 8, 1825.

(4) Executive Minutes, Georgia, 1822-1825.

(1) Memoirs of Georgia-The Southern Historical Society, p. 48.

reception to the General and the point (say of the river) at which it shall first take place-it will be sufficient if the Aides specially charged with the duty are in Milledgeville the evening before the arrival of the General .

There are two pieces of Ordnance in the Arsenal which can be served by volunteer artillierists and the company commanded by Captain Bothwell of Jefferson have been invited for this purpose. Mr. Bozeman will have ready and supply the requisite number of cartridges both for artillery and musketry.

3rd. Engage quarters for the surviving soldiers of the Revolution at the public expense, and according to the best conjectural estimate you can make of the number who will probably attend-this must be done both at Augusta and Milledgeville and on the best terms for the public you can secure.

4th. Make a contract on the best terms you can for a simple Fete to be given at Milledgeville under Arbor to the Volunteers who may assemble there and for this consult with the Committee of Citizens-the wine is already ordered-General LaFayette and myself will be present at it, and the Revolutionary Soldiers will be invited. . You will prepare the toasts not exceeding thirteen. Same likewise at Augusta, only, you will order a cheap and wholesome wine-say claret or Cicily Maderia and General LaFayette and myself may not be present in consequence of. engagements with the citizens of Augusta.

5th. A review of the troops (if sufficiently numerous) will precede the Fete, and you will arrange the order of this for Milledgeville yourselves, and for Augusta in concert with General Montgomery and Col. William Cumming.

General LaFayette will be lodged at the Governor's House-arrangements have been made for his accommodation there (1).

(1) Executive Minutes, Georgia, 1822-1825; (1) Memoirs of Georgia, Vol. 1, p. 48; (1) Life of Troup, Edward J. Harden.

A light Baggage Waggon of two Horses ought to be provided for the transportation of supplies thro' the nation--those supplies of the most comfortable kind, laid in on the best terms and distributed at certain stages on the Road by ordering the Baggage Waggon in advance.

And having Concerted and Settled to your satisfaction these various plans and arrangements, you can join me at any point, at any time you may think proper. Meanwhile, however, apprise me by each mail of the progress you make in the execution of the orders, and while so engaged, keep an estimate of your expenses that they may be defrayed from the Public Treasury 4). In making the above dispositions you will understand my object to be to give every opportunity to our Citizens to see the General, and this can be best accomplished during his short stay in either place by the Military Fete and Review.

G. M. TROUP.

While the Governor was making his plans, the (1) town of Milledgeville, also, was making plans for the entertainment of the "Nation's Guest."

At a meeting called by Peter F. Jaillett, Intendant, with B. Hepburn and Orrin Shaw, members of the Board of Corporation, "It was unanimously resolved that Joel Crawford, Wm. Triplet, Samuel Boykin, Samuel Rockwell, David B. Mitchell, John Clark, George R. Clayton, Farish Carter, Everhard Hamilton, Tomlinson Fort, Zachariah Lamar, Thomas Mitchell and Chas. Williamson, Esq. be appointed managers of a ball to be given in honor of General LaFayette," and at the same meeting it was "unanimously resolved that the Intendant, through all the gazettes, invite the citizens of the neighborhood and adjoining counties to join in the festivities of the approaching occasion.

(1) The Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 8, 1825. (4) Acts of State of Georgia, 1824, p 203.

The managers of the ball (2) directed the following extracts from their proceedings to be published; "There will be a Public Ball and Supper in this place on the evening succeeding the arrival of the "Nation's Guest," for which purpose the Representative and Senate chambers of the State House will be fitted up and decorated under the direction of a Committee of the Managers. * * * * Tickets of admission to the Ball Supper may be had at the following places :-Post Office, Bar of LaFayette Hall, Wiley and Baxter's; at which all persons of respectable character can apply -Price \$6.00."

"Cards of- invitation (3) should be presented to every lady who is entitled to receive them" and the managers sought "to be apprised of any omission in this particular."

At a fuller meeting (1) where the Intendant and Orrin Shaw, Burton Hepburn, John Boeman and Samuel Buffington, members of the Corporation, were present, the following names were added to the Committee of Arrangements: Thos. W. Baxter, Arthur A. Morgan, Robert McCombs, M. D. Huson, John B.

Gorman, John Miller and William Rutherford, Esq."

The "Regulations" for the Ball were:

1. The time of drawing for numbers to be announced on the evening of the Ball, after the company has assembled.
2. General LaFayette and suite accompanied by his Excellency the Governor and suite will be received by the managers at the door of the State House and conducted to the Representative chamber. On their entrance, the music in the gallery will strike up a national air, and the whole company will rise.
3. The ladies, only, will draw numbers, and the calling of them will be distinctly made; if the lady an

(1) The Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 15, 1825. (2) The Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 15, 1825. (3) The Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 15, 1825.

swers not to her number the next number in order will be called.

4. No gentleman will be permitted to enter the State House without presenting to the Door-Keeper a ticket of admission, and when he leaves the house he will receive a check from the Door-Keeper, to avoid intrusion.

5. Each manager shall provide himself with a LaFayette badge and a white rose, the former shall be worn on the left lappelle and the latter on the right lappelle of the coat, during the evening.

6. The lady at the head of the set shall have the right to name the figure and it shall not be changed during the set.

7. The introduction of the company to the General will be made by anyone of the managers during the evening.

8. The supper will be on the table at ten o'clock precisely, in the Senate chamber, and will remain on the table until the managers shall direct its removal. Each manager will select only two gentlemen to wait on the ladies during the supper, who will be provided with tickets, and no other gentlemen will be allowed to enter the supper room while the Ladies are at supper, except the General and suite and Governor. The Band of Music will play National airs during supper, under orders of the Managers.

9. One of the Committee Rooms will be exclusively appropriated for the use of the Ladies.

10. The Managers will receive the Ladies at the door and conduct them to the room.

11. The Company will enter the North door of the State House. * * * * *

Published by order of the Managers.

JOEL CRAWFORD, Chairman.

Milledgeville, Mar. 20, 1825."

On March 19, the following order of arrangements and procession was agreed upon (2):

1. A deputation of the Committee on Arrangements
2. General LaFayette and suite
3. Governor and staff
4. Revolutionary officers and soldiers
5. The Intendant and Corporation
6. Committee of Arrangements for Ball
7. State House Officers'
8. Judges and Members of Congress
9. General and field officers
10. The Military
11. Citizens on horseback
12. Citizens on foot
13. Carriages.

"When the near approach of General LaFayette is announced the procession will be formed for his reception in two lines, from the bank of the 'river in the direction of Mrs. Jenkins' between which lines the General and suite and the Governor and staff will pass; and after the military salute shall have been given, will fall into the rear of the Governor and staff. Then proceeding up Hancock to Wayne St., down Wayne to Greene St., and thence to the Government House.

"The General will be left to his repose in charge of the Committee of Arrangement.

"A national salute will be fired upon his arrival at the opposite bank of the river, and the State House and Market bells will then be rung. * * * * *

"At an hour next morning convenient to the General and of which the public shall be duly informed, a procession will be formed in the State House square, and move to the Government House, when receiving the General, it will return to the steps of the State House, when the Intendant and Corporation will be introduced to the General; when an address will be de

livered by the Intendant, and after the General's reply, he will be conducted to a seat prepared for him where each of the citizens with their families, as would then prefer to be introduced to him, will be presented by the Committee of Introduction.

After these ceremonies, the General will partake of a military dinner (1) prepared for the occasion, at

the conclusion of which he will be re-conducted to the Government House by the Committee of Arrangements, whence, at night, attended by that, he will repair to the State House, whence a Ball will be furnished in honor of his arrival and when the company generally will be introduced to him.

"The Ball will close the festivities of the day.

"When the General shall wish to resume his journey, attended by such of the citizens and others as may wish to escort him to the limits of the town, he will take his departure under a national salute. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. .Carter and Crawford (1) for the passage at their ferry of the General and suite.

"The following named gentlemen compose the Committee of Introduction in behalf of the General Committee of Arrangements-Messrs. William Rutherford, James Bozeman, Seaborn Jones, Hines Holt, Wm. P. Rogers, Peter F. Jaillett."

Capt. John S. Thomas (2) -assisted by Capt. R. H. L. Buchanon (2) were appointed to act as marshals of the day.

These were the plans formulated. How well they were carried out will be seen from the following quotations: "General LaFayette and suite reached this place (3) on Sunday, the 27 ult. at noon.

. (1) The Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 8, 1825; (1) The

Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 15, 1825.

(1) The Journal, Milledgeville, Mar. 19, 1825.

(2) Bench and Bar of Georgia, Stephen F. Miller,-Order
ed published each of the gazettes of the State.

(3) The Journal, Milledgeville, Apr. 6, 1825; The Savan
nah Georgian, April 1, 1825; The Patriot, 1825.

"He was escorted from Sparta by Gen. Abercrombie and Staff, the Hancock Cavalry commanded by Capt. Staples, a Committee of the Corporation of Milledgeville and a number of citizens of Hancock county. He was met some miles from the town by the Baldwin Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Scott.

"When the procession reached the opposite bank of the river, a national salute was fired at the State House. When it had crossed, another was fired. General LaFayette accompanied by the Governor, ascended a barouche, drawn by four beautiful bay horses, and proceeded amid the acclamations of the citizens who lined the road, the peal of bells and the roar of cannon, to the lodgings that had been prepared for him at the Government House (5). It was fitted up in style of splendor unequalled before in this part of the country. The arrangements there were such as to reflect the highest credit on the taste of the ladies under whose superintendence they were made.

"Along the walk from the gate to the door stood a number of little girls, elegantly dressed, who as the General passed strewed flowers before him." Camilla Sanford and Sarah Ball (1) were two of these little girls. (2) The Recorder reported that "they would scatter their flowers and say in unison 'Welcome LaFayette' and that he appeared grateful for the attention of these children, speaking to them repeatedly with his usual benignity."

"As soon as he entered his lodgings (3) three cheers were given by the military and the citizens. After he had taken some refreshment, a number of Revolutionary soldiers were introduced to him. The interview between them was deeply affecting. Many of those who witnessed the cordial embrace of these war-worn veterans, shed tears of sympathy. We envy

1. Letter of Mrs: Stephen Wilson, Brooksville, Fla. 2. Savannah Georgian, April 5, 1825.

3. The Journal, Milledgeville, March 29, 1825.

5. Life of George M. Troup, Edward J. Harden, p. 293.

not the man who could look on such a spectacle with
out emotion.

"At three o'clock the General and suite accompanied by the Governor attended Divine Service at the Methodist Church (4). Long before his arrival, the church was so crowded that a seat could not be procured. A multitude surrounded the door outside, who, as the General approached, formed lines on each side of the street leading to the door, and as he passed through remained uncovered.' As he entered the door all in the church rose and remained standing until he was conducted to the seat that had been provided for him near the pulpit. After service, he returned to his lodgings, accompanied as before mentioned, when he received company from five until ten o'clock.

"It was truly a republican levee. All were introduced who wished to have an introduction. The crowd of ladies and gentlemen who pressed forward to grasp the hand of the companion of their fathers, was immense. All were cordially, gracefully and affectionately received and returned highly gratified.

"At sunset a national salute was fired and during the evening a number of rockets were let off in excellent style.

"Monday morning was ushered in by the discharge of artillery and musketry. At an early hour the military were on duty, consisting of the Hancock and Baldwin Cavalry-the Clinton Independent Blues-the Wilkinson and Twiggs Volunteers and the Milledgeville Lafayette Volunteers.

"About ten o'clock they formed in line and were received by General LaFayette, who expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance.

"The Masonic Fraternity had made arrangements for his reception. A committee consisting of Messrs. Hansel, Calhoun, Davis, Ragland and Rockwell addressed him as follows:

"General, in the name of the Fraternity of Free Masons in this place, duly assembled, we, their committee, have the pleasure to greet you, a most Worthy Brother of our ancient and honorable order. With extraordinary emotions we now appear before one so eminently distinguished for his virtues, philanthropy and patriotism, both in Europe and America; and know that at the same time we are permitted to hail him Brother! We, in behalf of the Brethern solicit the favor of our distinguished and Worthy Brother LaFayette, that he will honor our infant institution with a visit, this day, at such time as to him, may be most convenient."

To which the General replied: "I am most happy in having an opportunity of visiting the Masonic Fraternity at this place, my stay being so short, I must avail myself of their kind invitation between the hours of ten and eleven oclock, this morning on my way to the State House."

"Accordingly at half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Rockwen in their behalf, addressed him as follows:

"Worthy Brother-the Lodges of this place, anxious to offer you their affectionate greetings, as a member of their fraternity, could not forego the opportunity presented by your brief sojourn among us, of soliciting the honor of your presence in their Hall for the purpose of paying a just, humble tribute to the distinguished public and private virtues which adorn the character of our illustrious Brother.

"As the compatriot of our beloved Washington, as the early defender of our country, in our country's greatest peril, we offer you, as Masons and Americans, a heart-warm welcome."

"Brother-There are situations in which human language becomes but a faint representative of the feelings of the heart-I feel that this is such a situation. Unable as I am to command language appropriate to my emotions, I can only ask acceptance of the sincere homage of the warm hearts that survived you, accompanied, with an ardent prayer to the Supreme Master

of Heaven, for your prosperity, peace and happiness." The General's reply:

"Right Worshipful and Brethren of this Lodge, at every one of my visits to my brethren of the American Lodges, I am happy to have to acknowledge their friendly welcome, their love-to acknowledge their friendly welcome, their kind remembrances, and to join in their wishes for the cause of freedom and for those sentiments of equality and philanthropy to which Masons are bound by their oath, as well as by their own feelings; in this instance, most gratifying to me, I beg you to accept my affectionate and fraternal thanks. "

From the Masonic Hall he proceeded to the State House, attended by the Military, the Masonic Fraternity with their insignia, the several committees and the citizens in procession, where he was received by the Corporation, and addressed as follows by the Intendant, Mr. P. F. Jaillett: "General LaFayette on behalf of my fellow citizens, I tender you an affectionate welcome to the Metropolis of Georgia.

"Language would but feebly express the emotions of my heart and I confidently rely upon the goodness of yours duly to make all allowance for the embarrassments under which I labor on this interesting occasion.

It were superfluous before this enlightened assembly to dwell upon the reasons which move us to this public expression of gratitude to one, whose history is identified with that of our country; and whose revered name and heroic exploits are the theme of every conversation. Indeed, in merely adverting to the circumstances under which you so gallantly became the champion of this Republic, I am deeply sensible of my incompetency to do justice to this subject. I would not speak in the language of adulation or flattery and unsuited to the occasion, but in the simple and unadorned language of Gratitude and Truth. Who is there in this large and highly respectable assembly,

but feels and gratefully acknowledges, your magnanimous and glorious exertions in our country's cause?

What heart in all this multitude, but throbs with rapture at the spectacle presented to its view? The hundreds by whom you are surrounded and to whose freedom and independence you ..so generously contributed, bear the most triumphant testimony to your virtue's'; and this spontaneous offering at the shrine of valor and worth, proves most conclusively their affection for you. Of you it may most emphatically be said that

your 'history is read in a nation's eyes'."

" 'Twas at the darkest and most fearful period of our country's history, when the iron arm of despotism was raised to give the mortal blow to her existence as a free and independent nation-when the portentous cloud of British tyranny hovered over this fair and smiling land, threatening ruin and desolation when the wisest and bravest of our country's sons, were sinking under the united effects of poverty, disease and traitorous combinations at their own doors, that, as an Angel of Light you came to relieve; and with a generosity and disinterestedness, for which the history of the world has no parallel, you tender your talents, your influence, your fortune, your life.

Youth, wealth and rank-nay, the endowments and hallowed converse of the lovely companion of your bosom, the ornament of her sex, were, with the purest purposes that ever ennobled the acts of human nature, offered upon the altar of national liberty.

"Your high example will be held forth to future generations as the strongest incentive to virtue, as the most powerful stimulant to deeds of glory, and may we not cherish the hope that our country is destined to produce other LaFayettes who, profiting by your example and aided by the God of Battle, will give liberty and independence to nations now groaning under the yoke of tyranny and oppression.

"Sir, I behold you, with mingled feelings of gratitude and awe the illustrious compatriot, the

bosom friend of our immortal Washington, and if it be permitted to the spirits of the blessed, oh! how transporting the thought, that with Hancock, Warren, Hamilton, Montgomery, and the' host of departed Heroes with whom you toiled and bled-he is at this moment contemplating this sublime this glorious spectacle!

"Sir, in conclusion, permit me to express the sincere and fervent wish of my heart, a wish re-echoed by ten millions of freemen, that the evening of your eventful and useful life may be passed in the bosom of your adopted country, soothed by the attentions and cheered by the affections of Columbia's sons and daughters. "

The General's reply: "From the moment when in the name of the people of Georgia, I have been on the borders of this State, most affectionately welcomed by its worthy Chief Magistrate, till the happy day when in this Seat of Government, I received testimonies of esteem and friendship so kindly expressed by you, Sir, I have been impressed with lively sentiments of pleasure and gratitude.

"I congratulate myself on the opportunity' I have enjoyed to witness the advantageous position and fair prospects of this metropolis; to be presented to the people of Milledgeville and ,surrounding country, to admire the Volunteers now on this spot, to delight in the meeting of my Revolutionary companions and to thank the numerous friends who have come from distant homes to give me the gratification of taking them by the hand.

"Here, however, as everywhere else in this visit to all the states, I regret the rapidity in my journey, which is necessitated by a calculation of time and by duties not less positive. But in this, as every instance, I throw myself on the kindness of the people, who, so partial to me in other respects, will have on this occasion, but to do justice to my situation and to my feelings.

"I most cordially, Sir, join in your wishes for a successful progress in the general emancipation of mankind, the era of which has happily begun with our American revolution. Accept my affectionate acknowledgements for your friendly remembrance of past events, for your affecting allusion to illustrious characters and for the share you are pleased to allow me to our common revolutionary exertions. I beg the citizens of Milledgeville and the kind multitudes of friends who now surround us, to accept a tender of my most grateful devotion and respect."

Here again all were introduced to him who sought to grasp his hand. As he returned to his lodgings a salute was fired by-the artillery and *afeu de ioi* by the infantry.

"At three o'clock he sat down with the Governor, the Revolutionary Soldiers (about of whom were present) the military, the committee of arrangements and the ball committee to a dinner served up in the State House yard (1). During the repast a balloon was raised. The day being calm, the ascent was fine.

At the military festival, (2) "Two tables about one hundred yards long each, with cross tables of fifty feet at the ends, were covered with barbecue, roast beef, bread and other edibles for the military.

"At the upper end in the center, General LaFayette was placed, with Governor Troup on one side, and his Aide, Col. Seaborn Jones (the master of ceremonies on the other side of the 'Nation's Guest.' Governor Troup's staff included Col. Henry G. Lamar, Col. Samuel A. Bailey, Col. Yelverton P. King, Col. John W. A. Sanford, Col. Samuel T. Bailey and perhaps others, were arranged at the same end of the table, all taking part in the administration of order, in the observance

1. The Savannah Georgian, April 1, 1825; Nile's Register, Vol. 28, Apr. 16, 1825, p. 112; Memoirs of Georgia, Southern Historical Association, p. 48.

2. Bench and Bar of Georgia, Stephen F. Milleer.

of proper etiquette, and some of them reading the regular toasts prepared by the committee of arrangements.

"The band of music was a few steps in the oblong square formed by tables. It played whenever Col. Jones waved his hand as a signal.

"The author was some thirty paces from General LaFayette, but within good seeing and hearing distance.

"George Washington LaFayette, the son of the General, was pointed out. His bald head, and the wig of his father, gave the latter the advantage in youthful appearance. Col. LeVasseur, the private secretary of the General, the author could not identify.

"There was quite an array of public characters, of men known in the history of Georgia-among them General John Clark, formerly' Governor, and again a candidate.

"The appetite being satisfied with strong meat, next came the wine, bottles of which, with wine glasses were distributed on the tables, so that every one could have a share. The proclamation was made by Col. Jones: "Gentlemen, fill your glasses for a toast from General LaFayette." Not a growl was heard, not a frown was seen, at the command; like

good soldiers every man did his duty. The "Apostle of Liberty," the companion and bosom-friend of Washington rose to his feet, and, in broken English, which all heard with delight, began "The Georgia Volunteers, the worthy sons of my Revolutionary brethren." Cheer after cheer resounded, the music struck "Hail to the Chief," the cannon uttered its loud rejoicing, and soon all was again quiet. "Prepare for a toast from Governor Troup," was the next order. With solemn and distinct enunciation, that Julius Caesar,

of a chief-magistrate gave forth" A union of all hearts to honor the "Nation's Guest" -a union of all heads for our country's good." Again the air was rent with cheers, the band executed a national march and the

cannon fairly jarred the square. The next order was to prepare for a toast from General Clark. Until then the author had never seen this celebrated leader of a party. A tall, bony man, with an open, honest face, rose at table, and with a shrill voice, gave "Count Pulaski, the gallant Frenchman who fell at Savannah." We all emptied our glasses in honor of Gen. Clark and his French count as though history had not been contradicted by the sentiment. General LaFayette must have esteemed it a special compliment to himself for such renown to be transferred to his country in presence of such a multitude of witnesses. Whether the mistake was accidental or otherwise, it did not detract in the smallest degree. from the valor or integrity of Gel). Clark. At most it only signified that his youth was spent in fighting the battles of his country instead of being enervated within the walls of a college."

After dinner the following toasts were drunk accompanied by the discharge of artillery: .

1. "The United States of America-When Liberty flew from the old world, she erected her temple in the boundless forests of the New.

2. The memory of Gen. George Washington:

"That Star of the East

Which so often hath poured

Its beam on the battle, hath set,

But enough of its glory remains in each sword

To light us to victory yet."

3. General LaFayette-the youthful friend of the Father of his Country-The ardent and devoted disciple of national liberty."

General LaFayette rose and declared himself highly happy at this meeting with his Revolutionary companions, and after having expressed his thanks, gave the following toast:

"The State of Georgia, its metropolis, its gallant veterans and the Georgia Volunteers, the worthy sons of my revolutionary brothers!"

4. The departed Heroes of the Revolution:
 "Like the dew on the mountain
 Like the foam on the river
 Like the bubble of the fountain
 They are gone-and forever."
5. The Surviving Heroes of the Revolution
 They have passed through the wilderness
 But more favored than the prophets of old,
 They-have lived to enjoy the Land of Promise.
6. The Constitution of the United States
 Its preservation from pollution,
 The best guarantee of our liberties.
7. De Kalb and Pulaski-Their bones are entombed in the
 kindred earth-their memories are embalmed in the recollection
 of a grateful people.
8. Col. Huger and Doct. Bollman-They have
 identified their own fame with that of LaFayette.
9. South America-The Sun of Liberty -is now
 glowing with meridian splendor in the west.
10. The oppressed of Europe-America opens
 her arms to them.
11. Greece-The fire of patriotism though
 smothered has not been extinguished.
12. The State of Georgia-The youngest of the
 sisters-she yields to none in the cause of freedom.
13. The daughters of America-They are ever
 ready to buckle on her sons the armor of defense.

VOLUNTEERS

By General LaFayette-The memory of Gen.
Greene.

By Gov. Troup-A union of all hearts to honor the
Nation's Guest-A union of all heads for our country's good.

By Col. S. Jones-The people of Georgia-Republicans in
principle-They know their rights, and if not deceived, will
enforce them.

By Col. John Rutherford-American and France
in union with her. As by the aid and prowess of dis

tinguished Frenchmen, American Liberty has been established-so may their remaining patriots save and make permanent the liberties of their own nation.

By Gen. Clark-The memory of Pulaski.

By Peter F. Jaillett--America and France-the former has produced a Washington, the latter a LaFayette-kindred spirits on earth, may they be reunited in Heaven.

The infantry after retiring from the table, again fired a *feu de joi*, which was kept up with but little interission, until night."

But Tragedy stalked hand-in-hand with Mirth at the close of the barbecue.

Major James Smith (1) of Clinton, a near-by town composed of wealthy planters, swooned when he discovered that he had been robbed of his pocket-book containing between four and five thousand dollars.

A gang of pickpockets had reaped their harvest both at Milledgeville and in Savannah, and two of them speedily were paying for their crimes. Within a week, they were apprehended in the Creek country, brought back to Milledgeville (2) while the Superior Court was in session and were immediately convicted and sentenced.

The leader of the gang was art Englishman named William Williams and he was sentenced to four years' confinement in the Penitentiary (3).

A greater tragedy was enacted when the man (4) who loaded a cannon got his shirt sleeve on fire. Not knowing this, he placed his hand in the box for another round of cartridges, and a general explosion followed.

1. Bench and Bar of Georgia, Stephen F. Miller; The Savannah Georgian, April 18, 1825; The Savannah Georgian, April 11, 1825.

2. The Savannah Georgian, April 12, 1825; The Macon Messenger, April 1825; Bench and Bar of Georgia, Stephen F. Miller.

3. The Savannah Georgian, April 18, 1825.

4. The Macon Messenger, April 1825; The Savannah Georgian, April 12, 1825; Bench and Bar of Georgia, Stephen F. Miller.

The man himself was blown several feet into the air and in a day or two died of his wounds.

Two, other men were severely injured, but in time, recovered.

"The Ball (1) in the State House on. Monday night excelled by far anything of the kind ever seen in Milledgeville. About three hundred ladies were present, and formed an array of beauty. taste and fashion which we have never seen surpassed.

"Between two hundred and two hundred and fifty gentlemen attended. The rooms were fitted up in a most superb manner, under the direction of the ladies-and here their peculiar talent for such matters was conspicuously displayed.

"The doors, the pillars which support the galleries themselves, the windows, the chandeliers and the ceiling-all were tastefully decorated with evergreens and a profusion of flowers. A number of muskets were handsomely arranged in the galleries and adorned with evergreens. Ornaments formed by a fanciful combination of swords were displayed against the walls. Amid wreaths of evergreens and festoons of flowers, we observed in large characters "Welcome LaFayette, Defender of our Country, Welcome."

"The whole, taken together, providing a brilliant effect, and the band struck up "Hail to the 'Chief."

"He was conducted around the room and presented to the company by the managers. Then, like ceremonies were observed when he entered the Senate chamber.

"The dancing then commenced in both rooms. He remained until ten o'clock, receiving with his usual politeness and affability the affectionate gratulations of the assembly, which continually pressed around him. He then returned, and the dancing continued until three in the morning.

Mrs. Edward Napier possesses two dainty silk dresses which were worn at this grand ball at the Capitol, by Miss Susan Johnston and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Howard Johnston.

The dresses are of the Empire type, with very high and very slender waist lines, with tiny sleeves dropping off the shoulders, and with narrow skim. The silk of which they are made is still perfectly preserved.

Mrs. Napier has also in her possession an old scrap book, in which is preserved the original invitation of Miss Susan Johnston to the ball. On this invitation the names of John Clark and Zachariah Lamar do not appear with the list of the managers of the ball.

It was imperative that the General should reach Ft. Mitchell on Thursday, and he was prevailed upon to remain at the ball, solely upon the condition that his departure early Tuesday morning should be without ceremony, and that arrangements should be made by which he could travel to Ft. Mitchell, one hundred and twenty miles, in two days.

"The citizens (1) of Milledgeville furnished additional relays of horses, so as to change every fifteen miles."

Accordingly, LaFayette left early on Tuesday (2) morning attended by the Governor's aides-Cols. Randolph (3) and Blanks (3), and by Henry G. Lamar (4) and Thaddeus' G. Holt (4).

It had been previously arranged by the Governor to furnish an escort of Cavalry as far as the Alabama boundary. But the rapidity with which it became necessary to travel, in order to reach that point by the time appointed, rendered the execution of this arrangement impracticable."

1. The Historical Record of Macon, John. C. Butler, pp 76-80.

2. The Savannah Georgian, April 4, 1825.

3. The Journal, Milledgeville, April 5, 1825.

4. Historical Records of Macon, J. C. Butler, pp 76-80; History of Augusta~ C. C. Jones, pp 170-171.

Before General LaFayette left Milledgeville, he, on March 28; wrote to the Committee of Citizens of Clinton, Ga., who had invited him to come by their route to Macon. His letter (1) reads: "Gentlemen, I have been highly honored by your kind invitation, and should have most cordially enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to Clinton, but my engagements at this Seat of Government and the obligations I am under to reach Ft. Mitchell in - two and Montgomery in four days time, precludes the possibility of my indulging the grateful-wishes of my heart. Be pleased to be the organ of my sentiments to the citizens of Clinton and yourselves to receive my respectful acknowledgements.

LaFAYETTE

Gov. Troup, in his letter (2} to the Committee of Citizens which was dated March 31st, stated that LaFayette could not take the route by Clinton, because, if he did so, he could not reach the Agency at the time he had planned.

On Tuesday the day of his - departure, LaFayette dined in Macon, (1) and reached the - Creek Agency on the Flint river, sixty miles from Milledgeville, that evening (2). On account of heavy rains he got "no further than Ross", forty miles from the Agency" the next day. He arrived at Ft. Mitchell (3) at eleven A. M. on March 31, 1825.

"He is gone-Health, peace and happiness attend him. The joy which his presence diffused among us is saddened by but one reflection that we may never again look upon that face which beams with a benevolence almost unearthly-that we - may never

1. The Journal, Tues. Apr. 26, 1825. 2. The Journal, Tues. Apr. 26, 1825.

1. The Savannah Georgian, April 4, 1825;- Historical Record of Macon, J. C. Butler.

2. The Savannah Georgian, April 8, 1825; The Savannah Georgian, April 11, 1825.

3. The Journal, Milledgeville, April 1825; The Savannah Georgian, April 9, 1825; The Savannah Georgia, April 11, 1825.

again grasp that hand which so disinterestedly and so successfully fought the battles of our country and assisted in securing for us the inestimable privileges of which we are now in the full fruition (4)."

This is the story. But there is one authority, Le Vasseur, LaFayette's secretary, who, in his account of this visit to Milledgeville, makes statements which upon first reading, seem not to correspond with the facts stated above. Upon a closer study, I think all will agree that no real differences exist.

Le Vasseur, in his interesting history (1) says:

"On the 25th we left Augusta, which is well built and containing more than four thousand inhabitants, to visit Milledgeville, passing through Warrenton and Sparta. The General was very affectionately received in each of these small towns; but we found the roads everywhere in a very bad condition, and so much, broken up, that we were obliged to travel a part of the way on horseback. Happily the carriage in

which the General rode, resisted all accidents, but it was near breaking down twenty times. The first day the jolts were so violent, that they occasioned General LaFayette a vomiting which at first alarmed us, but this entirely passed after a good night passed at Warrenton.

We arrived on the 2d of March (2) , on the banks of little river Oconee near to which Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, is built. This town, which, from the dispersion of its houses, and the multitude and extent of its beautiful gardens, rather resembles a fine village than a city, containing a population of two thousand five hundred souls, among whom General LaFayette was received as a father and a friend. The citizens conducted by their magistrates, came to receive him on the banks of the river

1. Le Vasseur's, "LaFayette in America in 1824 and 1825"

Vol. 2, Published in Philadelphia, 1829..

2. Misprint for 27th of March.

4. The Journal, Milledgeville, April 5, 1825.

and the aides-de-camp of the governor conducted him with pomp to the State House, which claimed the honour of lodging him. The day was passed in the midst of honours and pleasures of every kind. After the official presentation in the state house, where the General was addressed by an American citizen of French descent, Mr. J aillet, mayor of Milledgeville: after the visit which we mad~' to the lodge of our masonic brethern, and the review of, all the militia of the county, we dined with Governor Troup, who had assembled at his house all the public officers and principal citizens, with whom we spent the evening at the state house, where the Ladies of the place had prepared a hall for General LaFayette; but at this ball there was neither possibility nor wish for anyone to to dance; each anxious to entertain or hear the nation's guest, kept near him, and seized with avidity the occasion to testify gratitude and attachment. Affected almost to tears with the kindness evinced towards him the General completely forgot that Georgia was a new acquaintance. He also forgot, it seemed, that to-morrow we were to depart in the morning, and that some hours of repose would be necessary, as he passed a great part of the night in conversing with his new friends."

The word "State House" for "Government House," where LaFayette was lodged, is a small error. Le Vasseur did not try to give Monday's events in their proper sequence. The official presentation at the State House came after the visit to the masonic lodge. The visit to the Masonic Lodge came after the review of the troops.

If this historian wrote from notes, the dinner he mentions, may have been the dinner at which Governor Troup entertained on Sunday evening, the day of their arrival. If it took place on Monday, it was closely followed by the barbecue or military fete at which all the distinguished men and the military were present.

Continuing, Le Vasseur says:

"On the 29th of March, after taking leave of the citizens of Milledgeville, and expressed our thanks to the committee of arrangements for the kindness with which we had been loaded, we resumed our route with some aides-de-camp of Governor Troupe, who, with a skillful foresight had previously arranged everything, so that the General should experience the inconveniences inevitable to be encountered as little as possible, in a journey across a country without roads, towns and almost without inhabitants."

**ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. ERWIN SIBLEY
AT THE La FAYETTE CENTENNIAL**

March 28, 1925

Madam Regent, Members of the Nancy Hart
Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today, as we contemplate the meaning of these ceremonies commemorating a visit of a man not of our own Commonwealth-not of our Nation-nor yet of our language, but one of foreign birth and of the Eastern hemisphere,-we are confronted with the thought of the smallness of this world that we occupy.

Today, as we realize that our little city-situated as it is among the red foothills of our State, like a gem against a velvet casement-was one of the few cities visited by the man in whose name we have assembled, and hence one of the few cities that may,-from a personal kinship, as it were-properly memorialize his visit to our country ,-we are impressed anew with the distinctiveness of our Milledgeville, and once more feel justified in our pride of her history and tradition.

And again, as we today observe these exercises so appropriately arranged by the Ladies of the Nancy Hart Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we bow our heads in respectful gratitude for

this organization-for its affection, for tradition and vision of the future-and for its preservation in this permanent. as well as attractive manner, to be read and known by all who would learn, the early record of the birth of this, our Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. And so, not inappropriately, may these exercises also be considered as commemorating the fidelity, patriotism and love of The Daughters of the American Revolution. And the speaker rejoices in this opportunity of voicing his gratitude for the lesson being taught today, hoping that his efforts expended "in his part of the program-so excellently executed to this number,-may not mar its plans.

And now, it might be asked-what meaneth these exercises marking the occasion of a visit of a
foreigner to our modest little city one hundred years
ago? .

Born of respectable parents of long ancestry of historical and scholarly nobility-in the province of Auvergne, in the central part of France-on September 6th, 1757, was a red headed boy-Marquis de LaFayette. His name was much longer than that, but that sufficeth on this occasion for identification. His father, a colonel in the army, had been killed in battle some few months prior to the child's birth, and this

delicate infant was left to the care. protection and nurture of his widowed mother. For some time his frail physique lent little promise of an extended existence, and it was principally thru his own perseverance and the vigilance of his mother that finally resulted in the development in him of a virile constitution.

At twelve years of age he went to college in Paris where he displayed a mental development that distinguished him to be of scholarly traits. He was made page to Queen Antionette and, at the age of fifteen, honored as a member of the bodyguard to the King. Later he received a commissioned office -in the army.

Although of aristocratic lineage and with an inheritance of considerable fortune received at the

deaths of his mother and his grandfather-as well as having married at the, age of seventeen a woman of wealth-still his love. of freedom and antagonism, to oppression from his early days continued throughout his life. His boyhood dreams and youthful days of hero-worship were filled with thoughts and ambitions

of the liberator. Anecdotes of freedom entertained and inspired him. And frequently he would be found in his controversies and discussions on the side of the weak against the strong.

And so it came to pass that while stationed at Metz in the memorable 1776, as an officer in the French Army, he came in contact with a British subject who rather boastfully detailed the great plans that our Mother country had of giving her ,recreant offspring a "good thrashing" and re-subjugating the American colonies to British domination. True to his nature, immediately was LaFayette aflame in the cause of the Colonies and he resolved to offer his service to America and embrace the opportunity to demonstrate in deeds of valor and glory his impluses against tyranny. Resigning his office in the army, he tendered himself to ,our agent in France, Mr. Silas Deane, for military service.

He was accepted. Finding his family, friends, and the King, himself, objecting to his action and threatening the perfection of his plans, he, at his own expense, purchased a vessel to convey him to our shore. On June 14th, 1777, he landed at Charleston and made his way to the Congress to confirm his arrangements entered into with Mr. Deane, and to be inducted into service. He was a man of nineteen years of age, of medium build, red haired, hazel eyes, a mouth and chin of refined strength, with a youthful attitude of fervor and vigor, who presented himself to our Continental Congress.

His youthful appearance, as well as the disappointments that the Congress had lately experienced in the enlistments of many foreign exploiters of the cause of independence whose hearts were not in the

sacred cause of liberty, contributed to the action of that body in reJecting LaFayette and repudiating the engagement entered into by Mr. Deane. Whereupon, to the surprize of those venerable statesmen, LaFayette finally demanded:

"After the sacrifices I have made, I have a right to exact two favors: one is, to serve at my own expense--the other is to serve as a Volunteer."

And so, like Moses of old, whose sincerity was measured by his preference for the sufferings of. his 'peoples' cause over the ease of the court-life of an Egyptian Pharaoh, LaFayette's sincerety thus signified, moved Congress to grant him a commission of Major General. The office, at the time, however, was rather perfunctory than of actual authority in the military forces.

So impressed was General Washington with this animated young man of courage and serious intent and of generous impulse, that his respect may be inferred in his tendering to him his headquarters at his horne. .

LaFayette's bravery was immediately demonstrated at the Battle of Brandywine, where from a wound received from the enemy, his blood, testified to the geniuneness of his making the cause of the Colonies, that of his own. When he recuperated sufficiently to re-enter active service, General Washington placed him with General Greene in New Jersey. There, his prowess won the recognition of the Congress and, at the instance of General Washington, his commission was made meritorious.

Through the hardships of Valley Forge where the continental army was wintering, he suffered in common with the others of the army. Not only was he true and loyal himself, but his cheerful disposition encouraged the soldiers-many of whom were dissatisfied, and desertions were frequent. Think of it--my friends--this erstwhile stranger referred to as foreigner-misunderstood and unappreciated by the

Congress-standing true to the cause of the revolution while many of our own true-bloods, disheartened, had deserted! Certainly this was no common man for whom we have gathered to pay tribute!

The secret of his fidelity to the Colonies may be inferred in a letter to his father-in-law. In explaining his zeal he wrote:

"because it is the cause of justice; because it honors humanity; because it is important to my country, and because my American friends and myself are deeply engaged in it."

Many portentous words are contained in that short extract of confidence to a relative. And when we consider that his wealth and station in France were inviting him to ease and indifference, and the fact that this statement was not made for public show but privately, and when we realize the distressed and

discouraged condition that our forefathers were in at the time it was penned-it would seem that of them all, "friends-my American friends" are most reflective of the grand and noble nature-elevating and uplifting-of the LaFayette that we honor today! If necessity be the criterion of friendship, was he not truly a friend indeed?

In May 1778, he wrote his faithful wife on the occasion of the death of their daughter-an occasion when only thoughts of the soul and deep conviction may be expected-he said:"

"I have always been perfectly convinced that by serving the cause of humanity and that of America, I serve also the interest of France.'

May I pause to direct your attention to these prophetic words of service to his own country as reflective of his efforts for the Colonies to observe that, as he was over here in 1777, we were later "over there" in 1917! And in that he contributed to deliver us from

unjust demands of England in 1777, 'Ye contributed to deliver him-his country-from the unjust demands of the Germans one hundred and forty years later!

It was largely through his influence as expressed in such letters as those quoted and in reports made to his friends and others interested in France, that on the 6th day of February 1778, France recognized the independence of the American Colonies. This encouraging news reached America at a critical time for the cause of independence. Cornwallis was in possession of Philadelphia. The Canadian expedition had been a failure. The hard winter had added to the instability of the continental army, imperilling its morale and forecasting mutinies. Untiringly LaFayette continued his efforts in France and we are not surprised to learn that it was largely through his solicitation that the expedition under d'Estaing, arrived in July 1778 with twelve ships and six frigates, to assist in the colonial cause. From an historical and military aspect, perhaps it was unfortunate that there arose the confusion and misunderstanding between General Sullivan and this French count so that the latter did not co-operate as expected" yet from the biographer the incident serves well to illustrate another trait of character to be admired in LaFayette. The count, somewhat, "miffed"

-as is said in common parlance-: had retired to Boston and refused to respond to overtures made inviting his assistance. Finally, LaFayette, in the role of peacemaker, interceded was successful in getting the count's co-operation. Hastening back to Newport, LaFayette found that in his absence, Sir Henry Clinton had reinforced Newport and the American Army was in rapid and disordered retreat and about to be cut off. Entering the thickest of the fighting, he rallied the routed troops, restored order and retreated without serious loss. For this signal service, President Laurens of the Congress in a communication commended him.

Leave being granted him to return to France in October 1778, he lent his energies in obtaining a closer co-operation between that Nation and the Colonies,~ going to the extent of offering his own fortune to engage the services of the French ships for one year. He wrote President Laurens:

"The affairs of America, I shall ever look upon as my first business while I am in Europe."

As a result of this visit to France, six ships of the line and 6000 men were promised by the King.

Returning to America, his services were utilized in quelling the Morristown mutiny. It was about this time that Benedict Arnold betrayed himself to the enemy, and was projecting his unsuccessful plans to deliver the American army to the British. LeFayette was placed by General Washington in command of the Southern expedition against Cornwallis and, in order to supply his soldiers with the necessary provision, he borrowed on his own personal credit, \$10,000.

In a letter written July 20th by LaFayette suggesting the purpose of the British of focussing their forces at New York, and the retirement to that point from which he intended to embark for England, he attracted the attention of General Washington to the plan of cutting Cornwallis off. In execution of this design, General Washington made preparations as if he would make battle against Sir Henry Clinton, stationed at New York. General Washington's activities kept Sir Henry in such concern over this ostensible project as to completely disguise his purpose of joining La Fayette in Virginia, and to surround Cornwallis before there could be a juncture of his and Sir Henry's forces in New York. Great secrecy was preserved. Even LaFayette could not be apprised fully of the plan. The danger of interception by the enemy was too great. Doubtless it took all the patience of the proverbial

Job for this Frenchman-and red-headed, too-to await complete intelligence. Fake communications were purposely released which fell into the hands of the enemy and every ruse was practiced that military genius could invent to keep the real purpose hid. An old negro servant played an interesting part in the enterprise.

On August 19th, the American forces were put in motion and crossing the Hudson, began their march in Virginia. Washington urged the utmost care on the part of LaFayette, upon whose patient and skillful cooperation the success of preventing the escape of the enemy before his arrival, depended. On the 30th of August, Count de Grasse, with 28 ships of the line and convoys and frigates arrived at the Chesapeake. He

blocked York river. A juncture of forces was formed at Williamsburg on September 5th. Co-operation was had with General Wayne on the South side of the James River. Cornwallis seeing his danger, urged assistance from New York. But too late! The die was cast! Washington arrived at Williamsburg on the 14th of September. and movement was directed toward Hampton for the Yorktown siege. Washington found everything in entire accord with his plans and he open

ly commended LaFayette-big men are not sparing. in their praise of virtue! About this critical time, an obstacle arose tending to serious consequences! Count de Grasse, hearing of the expected arrival of British naval reinforcements, desired to retire some distance to open sea for the engagement. This presented a precarious situation to the success of the colonial forces.

It would furnish an outlet for the escape of the enemy. Again LaFayette, the peacemaker, had to be invoked and Washington dispatched him to the Admiral to urge the necessity of his retaining his strategic position. LaFayette was successful and the Admiral remained. By the 25th of September the troops began to arrive and on the 28th the movement toward Yorktown halted in two miles thereof, and that historic

seige commenced. Desperate fighting. followed; until on October 17th., Cornwallis offered to capitulate and on the 19th day of October 1781, the British were taken prisoners. The combined geniuses of these great men had prevailed. Ever afterward, the names of Washington and LaFayette were associated together.

LaFayette returned to France, his purpose being to have Spain and France attack the British West Indies and to further the American cause. So formidable were his efforts that negotiations for peace soon commenced, and on January 20th, 1783, peace was finally concluded.

Upon recognition of the independence of the Colonies, and the establishment of peace, LaFayette immediately directed his energies to the creation of commercial relations of the Colonies with France and Spain. Later a~ the guest of General Washington in America, he displayed his pacific powers in assisting in the negotiation of peace with the Indians. Suggestive of the gratitude felt by the American people for him, are the actions of Virginia and Maryland in bestowing upon him and his male heirs full citizenship in their respective jurisdictions.

And now, my friends, when we consider the nobility of their characters and the many traits common to both, the respect and admiration that Washington and LaFayette each entertained for the other is natural and logical. Bravery and military skill were common to both. LaFayette, demonstrated these traits at Brandywine and in his successful harassment of Cornwallis in his retirement from Philadelphia, where his own losses were greatly minimized against the vast superior and well equipped force of the enemy.

We have noted his regard for his soldiers in sharing with them the hardships of the army and taking the lead in danger, and in borrowing money for their

provision and comfort. His pride in them is observed in the following statement:

"The Virginia battallions are the best troops that ever took the field * * *

they are far superior to any British troops and none will ever venture to meet them in equal numbers.

Among the records of Louis 16th., there is an anecdote illustrative of this relationship between him and his soldiers. While reconnoitering among the British lines, a party of continental soldiers was fired upon by the enemy. One fell wounded, the others save one, fled! The officer, unmindful of the danger, leaned over the fallen one to assist him. Observing the wound to be mortal, and that nothing could be done, with a show of emotion, he retired. In deference to this act, the British ceased firing. This officer was La Fayette! Little wonder that his soldiers loved him he first loved them!

And also is it little wonder that the Father of our country found congeniality and companionship in the association with this great man! The speaker recalls that as a school boy, possibly, in the third reader, in yonder historic old capitol building-now the Georgia Military College-he read an account of similar regard and sympathy being shown by General Washington for his troops. A small squad of soldiers, struggling over the removal of a field piece bogged in, the mire, at the cursing dictations of a petty officer, was approached by General Washington. Seeing the difficulty-so the story goes--the General suggested to the officer that he, too, lend his assistance in the enterprise. Whereupon the officer called the attention of the General-who was unknown to him-of his official position. General Washington dismounted from his horse and, himself, assisted to the success of the project remounting, he commanded the little man to

salute the Commander-in-Chief of -the Continental Army!

We have noted LaFayette's diplomacy and success in peace as well as in war: in his interceding between the Continental forces and the French; in pacifying the American Indians; and in leading in the movement to establish commercial relationship with the world.

And now, my friends, after these observations, may we not say: first in war and first in peace and first in the hearts of those over whom it fell his lot to control, we find these two men-Washington and LaFayette akin. ...

Like. Damon and Pythias-yea Jonathan and David-was their friendship. LaFayette named his son; George Washington.

I shall eliminate an interesting portion of the biography of our hero, which I have designated as: LaFayette the Frenchman-the Peoples Friend. To this time we have addressed ourselves to LaFayette the American, and now I hasten to the division of my remarks designated by me as: LaFayette the Citizen of Milledgeville. I regret that we cannot study the virtues of this man in his own country and marvel at the similarity between him and. our General Washington. Also that we may not observe upon the fact that a South Carolina boy was a party to the enterprise of an effort to deliver him from the Austrian prison. But I must pass on.

For the reason that he would not support the tyrannies of Louis, LaFayette was charged with treason. Altho acquitted, it cost him his position of deputy at the next election. At this time upon an invitation from President Monroe, he visited America, arriving in New York on the 15th. day of August, 1824, accompanied by his son, George Washington LaFayette, and his secretary, a Mr. Levasseur.

His visit was twelve months of festivities and entertainments. Guns saluted, bells rang, and. officials and revolutionary comrades mingled alike together to

pay him tribute. Congress presented him with \$200,000, and a township out of respect for his services to this country. And it was on this visit-when the entire nation did him homage-that he made memorable-our historic city and this campus on which we have assembled, paying it a visit on March 27th, and 28th., and 29th, 1825-one hundred years ago.

I have here in commemoration of the grand ball, a beautiful poem written by Mrs. B. W. Hunt, of the nearby city of Eatonton, dedicated to two little slippers that graced the minuet at that LaFayette ball. The fact that this poem has been selected by the editors of the Library of Southern Literature as being worthy of a permanent place among the best that Southern writers have ever produced, is a compliment to the author, as well as indicative of its value. The poem is entitled "Grandma's Slippers," and is as follows:

Grandma's Slippers

Ah, little shoes, with huge rosette,
And heel, "La Marie Antionette,"
So you have danced the minuet
With Courtly Marquis La Fayette.
A hundred years you've lain so still
(The thought comes with a sudden thrill,)
I wonder if you could forget
Again to dance the minuet.

For I to-night, in old brocade
And petticoat with silver braid,
With patches, powder and pomade, Shall wear
you to the masquerade,
My grandma's slippers! And I muse When
you last danced, oh, dainty shoes T'was with
bright sword and epaulet, Your partner,
Marquis LaFayette.

A hundred years! What interlude Since that far
time! And I intrude Upon your garret solitude,
That you may dance with modern dude! No!
Back within your ancient case With by-gone
gowns and yellow lace,
I reverently lay each little shoe,
No modern man shall dance with you. Small
slippers you shall not disgrace The memory of
that time and place, When last, with flashing
jewels. set, You led the reel with La Fayette!

When this gala event was concluded, on the following day, with his son and secretary, our hear left for Alabama by way of Macon. And the honors of that occasion are still echoed in these exercises and are perpetuated in the monument unveiled today by the patriotic ladies of the Nancy Hart Chapter. It is pleasing to note that upon his return to France, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

And now as we pause to contemplate the LaFayette of the Eastern hemisphere and the Washington of the Western hemisphere, there comes to our memories the sentiment of the poet that there is no East and there is no West, when two strong men meet, when Washington faces LaFayette. And whereas in his day, LaFayette was called the "Man of Two Worlds," it is not amiss to say of him, that he now stands a man of one united world, and his name in East and West alike is an emblem of honor, loyalty, altruism and love.

And let us resolve that upon these principles we shall magnify the kinship of Nations and of all peoples everywhere, so that peace, that perfect peace that thrives in the brotherhood of man, may be the fruit of a world-wide Christian civilization. When the Prince of Peace returns, the appropriate environment and atmosphere for his reception and. coronation may then

be found, when he may be recognized as the King of Kings and Lord of Lords; and service, and not being served, shall be the motto of us all.

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES OF BALDWIN COUNTY
Recorded in Book "A" Baldwin County Court House Copied
by Sarah H. Garrard

1807.-Anthony Adams- Rutha Rutledge; George Roper-Elizabeth Owen; Wm. Beeding-Jenny Gan; John Magriff-Anna Green; James Ledbetter- Peggy Baker; Thomas Mullins-Ruthey Cohorn; Edward Vaun-Tracy Downing; Isom Aventon-Nancy Griffin; David Eastus-Nancy Parker; James Zackery-Polly Flourney; Benjamin Brookins-Prissa Sawyer; William Jackson-Nancy Springer; William Hays-Janet Wilson; Joseph Laughren-Polly Brazil; Simpson Sawyer-Mary Lester; James Watley-Anna Jones ; Nathaniel Denham-Milly Periman; William Coplen-Agnes Triplett; Price Stephens-Elizabeth Wilson; John Smith-Alice Lester; Robert Howe-Susan Gray; Benjamin Martin-Martha Lester; Floyd Williams-Soosey Weeks; Ichabud Davis-Patsy Brooks; Joseph Milton-Lelah Dukes; Jesse Sanders -Mary Ann Mehone.

1808.-Charles Magnan-Eliza M. Halstead; Jesse Marten-Betsy Harrison; Daniel Beckham -Fannie Hawkins;. William Holder-Sally McCormick; Ephriam Cox-Lotty Crawford; Bryant Bateman-Charity McCrary; Daniel Green-Fanny Garrett; William Allen-Polly Davis; Thomas P. Carnes-Susannah Crews; Archibald Quinally-Susannah Read; William Russell-Mary Andrews; John Darnell-Mary Lord; Abel Acredge-Polly Clark; Drury Clark-Susannah Hammond; Irwin Calhoun-Martha Lawrence; Thomas Howard, Jr.-Polly Stephens; Robert Rutherford-Eliza Howard; Jesse Moran

Theney Bailey ; James Boggs-Polly Simmons; Isaiah Moseley Sarah Hunt; William Borland-Sally Thompson; Gillian Miles-Cynthia Irwin; John Dawson-Ann McDonald; George Nelson-Polly Studevant; Micajah Hunnington-Rebecca Cox; Nathaniel Robinson-Serene Rogan; Thomas Head- Rebecca Haddaway; Frederick Freeman-Patsey Mop; James Studevant-Polly McBride; Benjamin Chappell- Betsey Bass; Jesse Simmons-Jenny Green; Nathaniel Wilder-Patsey Green; William Edwards-Sally Cox; Thomas Miles-Rachel McKenzie.

1809.-Hollinger Brown-Sally Marcus; William Sampson-Sally Digby.

1810.-Charlton Thompson-**Ann Castleberry**; James Collins-Elizabeth Benson; Mark Brown, Sallie Waller; John Neves-Catherine Jewel; Robert Hill-Lucy Wilkinson; Thomas T. Parham-Amey Myrick; Isaiah Chapman-Frances Buchanon; Terrell Barksdale-Sarah Harvey; Jephtha Hill-Temperance Chapman; Levi Tracy-Rachel Walker; Thomas Harden-Bethland Pruett; Jacob Cobb-Susan Allen; Nyles Green-Nancy Bass; James Norman-Caudis Wood; Charles Smith-Eliza D. Jackson; John Moran -Martha Russel; Thomas Harvey-Frances Coleman; George Herring-Charlotte Wilson; Newbell MooreMary Matthews; Richardson Owen-Catherine Jenny Goff; Henry Thompson-Drucilla Jackson; Gideon Johnson-Polly Redding; Daniel Childs-Sarah Andrews; George Simpson-Molly Coleman; Josiah Gordon-Catherine Scoggins ; John Ethridge-Frances Rainey; Absolam Foster-Elizabeth Studivant; William Brooks-Elizabeth Lavane; James BerryhillElizabeth Clemon; John Brown-Sally Taliaferro.

1811 -Elisha Hall Calloway--Delila Proctor
Josiah Matthews-Jane Brown ; John Etheridge-Susan Langford; John Phillips-Olive Hunt; Philip Jones-Nancy Coleman; George William Francis. de la Huff-Mary Pruett; Benjamin Chaines-Sarah Powell; Roger Olmstead-Elizabeth Navy; Silas Gall

Man--Patsy Fairchild; Ishman Turner-Charity Buffington;
 Nathaniel Williams-Laviney Smith; Allen
 Robinson-Sarah Chapman; James Barrow-Lucy
 Miles; John Evans-Cintha Kelly; James Allums..Sarah
 Jackson; George Perdue-Lucinda Durden; Stephen C.
 Bostwick-Polly Wells; James English-Rebecca Bankston;
 William Disteron-Edy Lineth;
 Benjamin Partee-Eleanor Cone; Spotswood Ready
 Polly Beckom;. John Benard-Elizabeth Smith; John Leonard-
 Rebecca Nobles; Willie Rogers-Sally Johnston ; John Bivins-
 Sidney Davidson; Allen Strickland-Jolly Dillard; James
 Horton, Jr.-Sarah Hilliard; Richard Lewis McGrieve-Julia
 Beanridge; William Dukes-Polly Harris; Samuel Etheridge-
 Sally Rabies; William Rhew-Jancy Tucker.

1812.-William Young Hansell-Susan Harris; Caleb
 Johnston-Nancy Feagin; Stephen Douglass-Polly Rice;
 Sandford Pullen-Darkis Willis; Edmund Huff-Milly
 Harrison; John Shiver-Sarah Smiley; John D. Perdue-Hetty
 White ; John A. Jones-Martha W . Jenkins; John Kennedy-
 Elizabeth Kirkpatrick; Jerimiah Lamar-Joannah Troutman;
 William Moore -Rachel Beauchamp; Claiborne Harris-Sally
 Pickett; John Alexander-Sally Bridges; John Pride Mrs. Sallie
 Mills; Willie Abercrombie-Eliza M. Carson; Carvy Curvey-Nelly
 Moore; Frederick Sanford-Mary S. Stanton; John S. Reeves-Mrs.
 Harriette E. Beddingfield; Elijah Matthews-Mary Cobb; Moses
 Fort-Eudocia W. Moore.

1813.-J ohn Slaughter-Ann Brown; Simeon Ragan-
 Bethena Veasey; James C. Watson-Elizabeth M. Woodward;
 Josiah Cooper-Elizabeth Jones; John Hardee-Peggy Mitchell;
 Luke Brown-Delilah Lacy;
 Bartley McCrary-Rebecca McCrary; John McCrary-Jenny
 McCrary; Abner Davis-Nancy Williams; William Bivins-Eliza
 W. Harris; Seaborn Jones, Jr.
 Mary Howard; Otway Glenn-Patience Smith; Ambrose
 Chapman-Elizabeth Andrews; Walter Jones Martha E.
 Wallace; William Williams-Hannah

Thomas; William Russel-Diana Roberts; John J. Owens-Lucinda Long; James Webb-Rachel Lamar; Washington McGinty-Tabitha Moore; Elijah Horton -Nancy Holcomb; Benjamin Maddox-Nancy Chambliss; Isaac McCrary-Hannah Hay; Francis Carter-Polly Holly; John Moore-Nancy Currey; Jesse Dupree-Polly Moore; Luncford Long-Nancy Jackson ; Jesse Moreland-Elizabeth Coleman; William Underwood-Sallie Roberts; John Parish-Sally Barnes; Robert Preswood-Mary Price; George W. Rogers Caroline Worsham.

1814.-James Williams-Nancy Etheridge; Samuel Buchanon-Nancy Harrington; Amos F. Byington -Nancy Freeney; William Johnston-Milley Hogan; Jason Jackson-Prudence Alluna; Alexander Sledge-Martha Wallace; Ward Taylor-Nancy Matthews; Isham West-Elizabeth H. McKinzie; John D. Campbell-Martha Gates; Thomas Trapp-Rachel Wooten; Richard Methvine-Martha Perdue; Wm. H. Hardwick- Winnifred Ann Richardson; Frederick Sims-Susan Jackson; Isaac McGinty-Sarah Samples; Abraham Anderson-Elizabeth McMullen; John Taliaferro -Lydia Howard; Edmund Horton-Martha Freeny; Timothy Bruen-Mary Louisa Downer; Robert M. Patterson-:-Mary Curry; Benjamin Doles-Rebecca Stevens; William Sims-Tamar Lowe; William Sheppard-Jane Oliver; John Shaw-Elizabeth Page; John Reddick-Sally Wilson; John Allum-Pamelia Scogins; Isiah Chapman-Prudence P. Slaughter; Owen Middleton-Nancy Raines; Joseph Stovall-Mary P. Bonner; Osburn Wiggins-Sarah Redding; Timothy L. Rogers-Mary Miles; Jesse Williams-Betsy Brooks; Ezekiel Redding-Winnie Scurlock; John Parker-Winney Hunt; William Flewellan-Mary Thweatt; Evans Long-Lovoice Pritchett; Archibald Woodwall-Cabel Matthews; William Bivins-Polly Hall; Thornton Sanford-Elizabeth Brown; William Beasley-Temperance Jackson; John Gallier-Mary Ann Davis;

Benjamin B. Smith-Nancy Haskins; William Lord-Margaret Durden.

1815.-Lewis Etheridge-Sarah Chambliss; Amos Wright-Mary Jordon; William Davis-Sarah Grantland; Seaborn Jones-Tabitha Stevens; William Waller-Elizabeth Waller;

Hugh Brown-Elizabeth Deane; James Thweatt-...-Frances Moore; Eli Mark-Sarah Johnson; Daniel Jackson Hammond-Louisa Brown; Benjamin Pulley-Sarah Calloway; William Whitehead-Catherine Clemon; Charles Williamson-Sarah P. Jones; John Boon-Alcy Selby; John Pratt-

Mary Ann Womack; Elisha Gates-Ann B. Muzzell; William Borland-Sarah King; William H. Crenshaw -Susan M. Wallace; Enoch Underwood-Elizabeth

Buckner; Charles Baker-Celia Clark; Willis Wood -Margaret Irwin; James Wallace-Elizabeth Burnier; Josiah Persons-Sarah Babcock; John White-Mary Etheridge; Livi Walker-Elizabeth Simmons; Francis Crews-Nelly Mark; Arthur Morrow-Elizabeth Tolly; John Howard-Harriett Smith; Thomas W. Baxter-Mary Ann Wiley; Richard Taliaferro-Mary Chapman; Elisha Parker-Sarah Wilson; William Pryor -Charity Holliday; Drury M. Lesueur-Mahala B. Beckom; J. D. Chapman-Martha Chapman; Thomas Mills-Nancy Coulter.

1816.-Maurice Martin-Salatha Dismukes; William Chavis-Rhoda Mifflin; Ameli. L. Evans-Jane Waggoner; William Wallace-Elizabeth Sexton; John Hickman-Elizabeth McDade; Thomas Stanford -Elizabeth Reynolds; John Wood-Susan Evans; Phineas Coyne-Nancy D. Franklin; John Steward-Lydia Cone; James Hilliard-Polly Carter; Hezekiah Jordon-Lydia Wright; Green Parish-Parthenia Parish; Stephen Sanders-Mary P. Green; Thomas Ketler-Hetty Beauchamp; .Robert H. Hill-Elizabeth Spencer; Arthur Johnson-Sarah Peddie; James Jones-Celia Edge.

1817.--John Woodall-Emelia Cooper; Wiley Rogers-Elizabeth H. Smith; William H. Hutchinson

-Elizabeth Wotten; Peter Gordy-Sally Russell ; John Holly-Rebecca Brooks; Levi Cobb-Charlotte Grant.

1818.-Asa Sparks-Nancy Goodwin; Thos. Redding-Mariah Searcy; James Goodwin-Nancy Hill; Duncan Carmikle-Mary Sykes; Daniel Hicks-Nancy Simpson; John S. Wright-Levina Lamar; John White -Hetty Layfield; Simeon Kemp-Judah Horton; James Hay, Phebe Sims.

1819.-Lorin R. Lewis-Frances Ann Blithe; John Malcolmb-Amelai B. Kraatz; Izaac H. Simons-Eliza Steel; Resson Gay-Elizabeth Picket; Berry Chapman -Sarah Candler; William Cay-Kitty Kimbro; Wm. Hightower; Eliza Skinner; Wm. Yarbrough-Hannah King; Hiram Lester-Susan Atkinson; James Mason- Elizabeth Philips; James Kinney-Sernana King- Elisha Wood-Martha C. Burgan; John McMunan-Lydia Pool; John Callaway-Peggy Turner; Wm. Taylor-Mary A. Mitchel; Thomas Wright-Louisa Tue ; James Willingham-Phariby Hill; John B. King -Eliza L. Sturgis; Mathew Clements-Nancy Ivey; Thomas Youngblood-Elizabeth Lacy; Thomas Gafford-Sarah Harvel; Archibald Peevy-Betsey Cox; Patrick Gardner- Y onorica Stephens; Rhodon S. Griggs-Sharloat Smith; L. Q. C. Lamar-Sarah W. Bird; John Nelson-Nancy Prichard; George W. Thompson-Nancy Daverly; Reuben Tamplice; Barsheba Oliver; John Kating-Elizabeth Shinholster; Hardy B. Humphrey-Harriett Britton; Brittian Willis -Nancy Parker; Jesse Moran-Fanny Trice; James Willingham-Pheriby . Hill; Wiley Rogers-Elizabeth H. Smith; Stephen Harvey-Ann -Barkesdale; David G.Worsham-Sarah Mims; Isaac Stephens-Polly Harris; James O. Bryant-Phoebe Brown; William Lingo-Margarett Moore; Esau Davis-**Nancy Williamson**; Willis Cox-Betsey Davis; Barnet Goslin-Martha Sims; William Hudson-Sarah Brooks; Emanuel Wingate- Piety Triplet; Hugh P. Craft-Mary E. Pitts;

Henry Gay-Hudly Allen; William Watts-Hannah McCarthy.
 1820.-Augustina Parsons:-Mary Ann Mills; Joseph
 Simpson-Elly Moran; John B. Lacy-Martha
 Freeman; Elisha Calloway-Sarah Wicker; Wiley Armstrong-
 Jane Rice; William Sherson-P 0 11 y Ready; Hiram Allen-
 Carsia Eilands; Absolum Joiner -Candace Brooks; John
 Beasley-Martha Allums; Edward B. Oxford--Susannah
 Briges; William Ferrell -Jane Fair; James Bridges--Susan
 Clements ; John C. Johnson-Bethland Lingo; Rolan Bivins-
 Nancy Redding; John Puckett; Elizabeth Ferrell; Jesse Busen
 Mary Pratt; Peter Stubbs-Ann Hammond; Baldwin Davis-
 Eliza Chapman; Moses Collins-M art h a Puckett; Owen
 Myrick-Elizabeth Candler; James Powell--Sarah Harris;
 Arthur Donelly-Lucinda M. Brown; Simeon L. Stevens-
 Mildred.B. Murden; William D. Wray-Sarah Moore; Richard
 Collin-Elizabeth Durden; John Hendrick-Nancy Abernathy;
 Will Minor-N ancy Smith; Fauntleroy Lewis-Lucy Garland;
 Thomas Bradford-Jane R. Lewis; James Montgomery-Nancy
 Freeman; Charles Williamson-Ann Howard; Wiley
 McCravey-Polly Colbut; Royal Lockett-Martha Smith
 ;Hopson. Morgan-Patsey G. Shoat ; Newton Troutman-
 Louisiana C. Pritchard; Eli Abbott-Claracy Tarpley; John
 Modest-S a r a h Stokes.

RECORDS TAKEN FROM FAMILY BIBLE OF

J. BOLYER, Sr.-1795

Formerly the Property of Mathew Wills, Deceased

. Mathew Wills, husband, of Elizabeth Wills, born
in December, 1752.

Elizabeth Abney, his wife born June 14, 1763.

Patsey Wills, their daughter born February 12,
1785.

Nancy Wills, born November 8, 1786.

James Wills, born September 17, 1789, and died in June, 1795.

Francis Wills, born December 7, 1790.

Isabella Wills, born December 22, 1792. Matthew Wills, their father, died June 24, 1795. John Bolyer and Elizabeth Wills married in October, A. D. 1795.

Sophia Bolyer, their daughter born on the 8th of August, 1796, and died in January A. D., 1800.

John Bolyer, Jr., born March 3, 1798.

Susannah Maria and Elizabeth Bolyer, twin daughters born September 22, 1802.

Susannah Maria Bolyer, their twin daughter died June 27, 1804.

Sarah Bolyer, their daughter born July 28, 1804.

Henry Bolyer, their son born April 9, 1808.

Anna Abney Bolyer,. their daughter born October 24, 1810.

John Bolyer and Elizabeth married October, 1795.

William Morris and Elizabeth M. Bolyer married August 6, A. D. 1820.

Elizabteh Sarah Ann Morris their daughter born May 21, 1821, and died June 29, 1821.

John Bolyer Sr., was born November 10, 1768.

Elizabeth Bolyer, his wife was born June 14, 1763.

They gave this bible which was her father's to his daughter Nancy Moore, 1833.

Copied by,

SARAH HEARN GARRARD.

I do certify that the above is a true and correct copy of record from Family Bible of Matthew Wills.
This July 15, 1925.

CLARA WILLIAMS POTTLE,
Not. Pub. Baldwin Co. Ga.

PART V.

BIOGRAPHIES

ALLEN

Dr. Henry Dawson Allen and Judge John T. Allen are the sons of James Troup Allen and Temperance Moran Allen. They were born in Hancock County, but moved to Baldwin County in early manhood.

For twelve years after graduating in medicine Dr. H. D. Allen practiced his profession in East Baldwin County. During this time he became interested in standard bred trotting horses. In 1884 he bought in Kentucky, Hambrino Pilot, a beautiful standard bred trotter, the first to be brought to Baldwin County. In 1881 he married Miss Carrie E. Jordan, daughter of Elisha Jordan of Washington County. She died in 1884 leaving one daughter, May Temperance, who married Charlie L. Moore, of Milledgeville. They are the parents of four children: Dawson Allen, Charles Leighton, May, and Floride. In 1886, Dr. Allen married Miss Sarah Cantey Whitaker, daughter of Samuel E. Whitaker of Baldwin County. In 1890 he bought the old Oglethorpe University property in Midway near Milledgeville. On the site of this University he established a sanitarium for the care and treatment of nervous and mental diseases known as Allen's Invalid Home, the first private institution of this kind south of the Ohio River. The following year he bought the Talmadge property and added to his institution, using the home of Dr. Talmadge as a residence. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Allen are: Henrietta Floride, Edwin Whitaker, Jessie Van, Henry Dawson, Jr., The

ophilus Powell, and Sarah Cantey. The daughters: Floride, Jessie, and Sarah live with their parents at their home in Midway.

Edwin Whitaker Allen graduated in medicine in 1914 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Atlanta and spent two years in the Post Graduate Hospital of New York. He volunteered for service in the World War and was Captain of the 325th Ambulance Company, 82nd Division. He was overseas twelve months and participated in the following battles: Marbache, Mause, Argonne, and St. Mihiel. After two years general practice he is now assisting his father at the Sanitarium. He married Miss Catherine. Tait, of Brunswick, Ga., in 1921. They have two children: Edwin Whitaker, Jr., and Elizabeth Cantey.

Henry Dawson Allen, Jr. "graduated from the University of Georgia and in 1918 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University New York. He volunteered for service in the World War and was placed in the Medical Reserve Corps to finish his hospital course at the New York Hospital. He returned to Milledgeville and for three years was County Health Physician for Baldwin County. He gave up this work and is now assisting his father in the Sanitarium. In 1921 he was married to Miss Carrie Reynolds of Norcross, Ga. They had two sons, Henry Dawson III, who died Jan. 20, 1925, and Johnson Reynolds, born July 28, 1925. .

Theophilus Powell Allen, while attending the University of Georgia, volunteered as a private in the World War and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. He was in service a year but was not sent overseas. He graduated in medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1923, and is now an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

Judge John T. Allen, after graduating from the University of Georgia, came to Milledgeville" to prac

tice law in 1884. He was made Judge of the County Court and was a member of the law firm of Whitfield and Allen. Judge Allen represented Baldwin County in both the House and Senate for a number of years. For the last twenty-five years his law firm has been Allen and Pottle. He has an extensive law practice and large farming interests in Baldwin County. He married Miss Hattie Hendrix, daughter of Mr. H. E. Hendrix, of Milledgeville. Their children are: Marion Hendrix, Isabelle, Benita, and Harriett. Mrs. Allen died in 1922 after a devoted and useful life in her family.

Isabelle lives with her father in their home on Montgomery Street in Milledgeville.

Marion Hendrix Allen chose the profession of his father, graduating in law from the University of Georgia in 1913. He married Miss Jennie DuBose, of Athens, Ga. For several years he lived in Atlanta where he was Secretary to one of judges of the Court of Appeals. He now lives in Milledgeville and is connected with the law firm of Allen and Pottle. They have one son, Marion, Jr.

Benita married Captain Lloyd Brown of the U. S. Army and is now living at Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga.

Harriett married William T. Garrard, Jr., and they live in Milledgeville.

Written by,

MRS. CHARLES LMOORE

BARRON

Captain William Barron and brother, John Barron, were descendants of the Barons of Burnchurch, Kilkenny County, Ireland, and hence lineal descendants of Lord Gerald of Offaby. The patronymic name of the Barrons of this Church was Fitzgerald of Gerald, Fitz meaning of, they having descended from Lord

Gerald. But' why the cognomen "Barron" was eventually added, the historian of the Baron Fitzgerald, alias Barron, family does not tell us. He tells us, however why the patronymic Fitzgerald was dropped, and why the name Baron became the more prominent of the two. The historian says: "The Barrons now so widely dispersed thru out the county of Waterford in Ireland are a branch of the great house of Offaby (the house of Lord Gerald), and were formerly Barons of Burnchurch in the neighboring county of Kilkenny." - "The Fitzgerald's of Clonamery, alias Barrons, styled Barons of Brownford were a branch of the Burnchurch family. "- Collateral of the last branch of the Fitzgeralds who were Barons of Burnchurch. These two branches of the Burnchurch Fitzgeralds-the last branch that held a position in the Burnchurch and the Barons of Brownford-says the historian "involved in the troubles that marked the early part of the 17th century were forced to abandon their native Shire and settle in the bordering county of Waterford where to escape the rancor of persecution and to elude its vigilance, they dropped their patronymic Fitzgerald and retained only the cognomen Barron."

It seems that Maurice Fitzgerald, a lineal descendant of Lord Gerald was the founder of the Fitzgerald family in Ireland. His grandson, Maurice Fitzgerald, Jr., was the "first Knight of Kerney, and known generally as the ";Black Knight;" was the common ancestor of the Fitzgerald of Alloone, of the Fitzgerald of Cloyne, Seneschals of Inskilly, and of the Fitzgeralds of Gurteens." Nothing is said of any of these having been Barons or having changed their name to that of Barron. Other branches of the Fitzgerald Family retained the name of Fitzgerald. While others of Lord Gerald descendants retained the name Gerald, and others obtained other names from their parents. "The Burnchurch branch," continues the historian "has produced many distinguished characters. Authentic records and their monuments still

extant fully attest "These show that they were Bishops, Archbishops, Generals, Commodores, etc.

The Commodore Barrons of Virginia, Commodore James Barron and his two sons, Commodore Samuel Barron and Commodore James Barron, Jr., as well as Samuel's son, Captain Barron, were the same family, and were in the service of the United States during the Revolutionary War and since then.

One of the monuments referred to above bears the date 14th of April, 1621; another, Feb. 1545. A deed to lands for military service bears date 17th of Sept. 1622; another from Queen Elizabeth, July 7, 1597 for military service. Roland Barron, alias Fitzgerald, consecrated Archbishop of Coshel, 1553. Other records of different dates, and some earlier.

Three branches of the Fitzgerald, alias Barron family, dropped their patronymic Fitzgerald and retained the cognomen Barron-all descended from the Burnchurch family and all fled to Waterford County, Ireland, but from which of these three branches Captain William Barron, of Warren County, Georgia, descended, it is not known.

Captain William Barron was born about 1740 or earlier but lived no doubt, in Waterford County, Ireland, or less likely in the adjoining county of Kilkenny. His wife, Prudence (Prudy) Davis, born about 1742. They were married about 1760 and two or three of their children were born in Ireland. They came from Ireland about 1766 to Warren County Georgia. Captain William Barron was in command of

a Company in the Revolutionary War. He was wounded in the Battle of Augusta, Ga., and fell into the hands of the Tories who hired an Indian to behead him. They put his head as trophy on a pole erected in the center of Augusta where it remained three weeks until the Whigs regained the town and took it down. His men after he had lain three days on the battlefield without any attention returned under a flag of truce to bury the dead and care for the wounded, took him up, con

trary to his wishes, and carried him into the edge of town and laid him down on old Grayson's piazza. Grayson was an old Tory. As soon as the Tories found out that it was Captain Barron, they set about to have him beheaded. He was a brave fighter and a terror to the British and Tories and they had previously offered a considerable sum for his head. The widow, Prudy Barron, nee Davis, died in Warren county, Ga., about 1815. The names of only four of their children are known; John Barron, Jr., born 1763 in Ireland, Elizabeth Barron born Oct, 25, 1765, most likely in Ireland, William Barron born July, 1767 in Warren Co., Ga., Samuel Barron born July 4, 1768 in Warren Co., Ga. No doubt there were five or six children younger than Samuel and possibly one older than John.

Children of Captain William Barron and wife,
Prudence Davis Barron:

John Barron, Jr., was married between 1788~1790 to Frances Garrard, the daughter of John Garrard of Wilkes County, Ga. She was the sister of Jacob Garrard who married Elizabeth Barron.

Elizabeth Barron was married in 1786, June 22., and died in 1827 in Putnam County, Ga. She married Jacob Garrard, the son of John Garrard of Wilkes County, Ga. The Garrards of Milledgeville and Dennis, Putnam County, Ga., are descendants of this Elizabeth Barron and Jacob Garrard.

-William Barron, Jr., married Martha (Patty) Farr about 1791.

-Samuel Barron, married March 2., 1793, to Joannah Braswell, moved to Jones County about 1805 . and died in Jones County on June 20, 1826. He left eight sons and three daughters.

REV. CHAS L. BASS

Among the citizens and the leaders of Baldwin County, Rev. Charles L. Bass occupies a unique and distinct position. As a minister of the gospel, as a law-

yer, and as one of the chieftians of the fraternity of Freemasons, he occupies a three-fold position that has not been obtained by any other citizen of Georgia. In addition to his ministerial service, he has given his life to the service of humanity in connection with his Masonic work. He is not only a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, but he is also at present director of Masonic Welfare, a position created in 1923 for the purpose of the development and uplift of the Masons of this State and their interests. As a minister, and as a Freemason, he has received innumerable honors.

Charles Larkin Bass was born in Midway, at the home of his Grand-father, Dr. Thomas F. Green, July, 1869, his Father at one time being Assistant Physician at the State Sanitarium. Mr. Bass spent his childhood and boyhood in old Midway, and there received his early education, later attending schools of Atlanta, Ga.

He became a successful lawyer and was a member of the Legislature. Shortly afterward, there came to him the call to the ministry; and, realizing the claim upon him of a widowed mother and several sisters, he delayed the answer to this call for some time, but finally, feeling that God had appointed his field of labor, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

His first appointment was Blue Ridge; then Kirkwood, and later Fairburn.

The devotion of the people, of the charges that he served in, is almost without parallel.

Sometime later he was appointed Welfare Agent of the Southern Railway, the only position of its kind, which he held for several years, severing his connection to enter upon the philanthropic work of the Masonic order as Director of Masonic Welfare.

A Little of Charles L. Bass's War Record

In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, Charles L. Bass offered his services to the

Government as Chaplain and was accepted, but the medical Dept. turned him down because he fell decidedly below weight. Later he was appointed by Bishop Candler as Chaplain of the Wesley Memorial Hospital Unit, but was again rejected because of under weight.

Still later he went as a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was in active service until the end of the war. His was a most varied and unusual service. He was first stationed at Camp Gordon in charge of the Y. M. C. A. Administration building, where he served eight months. As in every other phase of his life he very soon won the love and confidence of the boys, who affectionately dubbed him "Uncle Charlie."

After six weeks of intensive training in New York City, he sailed on the Persic as chaplain of the ship, for over-sea service. On Friday, Sept. 6th, the

13th day of the voyage, the ship was torpedoed. The bombs struck the storage room and, tho the ship was lost, no lives were lost. Mr. Bass was in charge of the hospital and assisted the sick to get into the life boats, wrapping one man in his own overcoat. As the life boats floated off leaving 150 officers and men on board the sinking vessel, one soldier, standing by him, called to his departing friends "I believe I'm in the safest place for I am with the Chaplain and I know the Lord's with him." These men were rescued by an English destroyer just as the Persic was going under, and landed at Plymouth; from there he went on to London, and after a short delay, on to Paris. He was first sent to Aix Le Bain, in the French Alps, to work in a rest and recreation camp for the boys who had been to the front, but was soon sent to more dangerous work at the front.

He was at the front at the time of the Armistice, and started into Germany with the 3rd Div., but was called back to Paris-so he stood on the bank and saw the boys pass over. On his return to Paris, he

served as chaplain to the rail-road boys, going over France wherever they were stationed.

Wherever he served, he took love and comfort to the wounded and distressed, and no Y. man was more loved.

Besides his experience in being torpedoed, Mr. Bass was in an air raid at one time, and was gassed. Among his minor escapes was that the end of the room in which he was sleeping, was blown off. After a service of seven months over-seas, Mr. Bass' was honorably discharged as the Surgeons declared he would lose his voice permanently, from the effects of the gas, if he remained in France. He returned by the southern route, thru the Mediterranean Sea and St. of Gibralta.

BECKAM

"The Journal"

Milledgeville, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1825 A

SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION

On the second of November, at the residence of Albert G. Beckam, Samuel Beckam died, at the age of sixty-five years, wanting twenty-two days. He was a Revolutionary soldier who was in actual service during our struggle for liberty, until the close .of the war, with the exception of a few months, when he was confined with a wound he received at he seige of Augusta.

He commanded a rifle company during the greater part of the war, under Gen. Elijah Clarke, where he was ready to serve his country in any shape that presented itself. His goodness of heart will long be remembered by hundreds of his countrymen; but, alas! his goodness reduced him to poverty, and would have sent him to his grave unnoticed and unregretted, save by his relatives and neighbors, had it not been for the patriotic heart of Captain Lamar and company, who generously turned out and accompanied his remains

To the tomb and interred him with the usual honors of war.

Inscription on Tomb, on Beckam's Mount, Baldwin County.

ERECTED BY THE
STATE OF GEORGIA TO THE
MEMORY OF SAMUEL BECKAM ONE OF THE
SONS AND SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
WAR BORN 21st NOVEMBER

1760

DIED 2nd NOVEMBER

1825

J. L. BEESON

In September, 1897, Dr. J. L. Beeson came to Milledgeville to take the, Chair of Natural Science in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, now the Georgia State College for Women.

In "Who's Who in America," 1922-1923, his record is as follows:

"Beeson, Jasper Luther, Chemist; b. Keener, Ala., Aug. 31, 1867; s. Capt. W. B. and Mary A. (Sibert) B.; A. B., U. of Ala., 1888, A. M., 1889; Ph. D. Johns Hopkins, 1893; m. Leola Selman; of powder Springs, Ga., 1894; Instr. physics, U. of Ala., 1888-9, also chemist Ala. Geol. Survey; research chemist La. Expt. Sta. and prof. chemistry. La. Sch. of Sugar, 1893-7; prof. nat. science, 1897-1911; prof. Chemistry and physics, 1911-14; prof. chemistry 1914 and chmn. faculty, Ga. Normal and Industrial Coll. Fellow A. A. A. S.; memo Am. Chem. Soc. Democrat. Presbyterian Elder. Writer on tech. subjects; deviser of scientific apparatus. Home: Milledgeville, Ga."

BELL

Mr. E. E. Bell, one of the most successful and progressive merchants in Milledgeville, began his career as a dry goods merchant in 1884, as a member of the firm pf T. L. McComb Company. In 1901, after discharging all personal responsibilities connected with the old firm, he opened up a business in his own name, carrying a general line of merchandise, and specializing in ladies' ready-to-wear goods; since which time his store has been recognized as headquarters for the dry goods trade.

His courteous manner and affable bearing always make his customers feel that he has a friendly interest in them, and by giving his personal attention to detail matters, he has built up a fine roster of pleased customers who are his personal friends, as well, and always feel "at home" in his store.

Mr. Bell is a Methodist, and is a faithful and consistent member of that church, and, for the greater part of his life, he has been an official member of his church. He was Secretary of the Sunday School for more than a score of years, and for more than thirty years he has been a steward in his church. About twenty-one years ago he was elected treasurer of the Board of Stewards, and has continuously served the church in that capacity, since that time. No church has had a more faithful and efficient treasurer than he, and his books are posted and ready for audit everyday.

He is also one of the ushers at the Methodist church, and his warm handshake and genial smile of greeting, to those who attended church services, make them feel that they are glad they came and that they would be glad to come again. "Edd" Bell is a prince of good fellows and Milledgeville is proud of him.

MILLER S. BELL

Miller S. Bell of Milledgeville is one of the foremost citizens of Georgia. He ranks high in banking circles, in educational work, in Church support, and in State affairs. He was born in Milledgeville, March 19, 1874, being the son of Matthew Raiford Bell and Susan Edwards Bell.

His education was obtained in the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville. As a young man he became connected with the Milledgeville Banking Company, of which he is now the President. When he was only thirty-one years old, he was elected President of the Georgia's Bankers' Association, in 1905. He has served as Vice-President of the Mayor's Convention of Georgia. He was one of the youngest men in Georgia to serve as Past Grand Chancellor of the K. of P. He has served as Supreme Representative of Georgia to the Supreme Lodge, beginning in 1915, until the present date. In 1914 he was appointed by the President as a member of the annual Assay Committee to test the value of gold and silver in the United States mints.

He served for many years as a trustee of the Georgia Military College and was the chief influence in the re-building of the Barracks after the fire in 1918. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Georgia State College for Women since 1908, and is now the Secretary-Treasurer of that Board. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff of Gov. Dorsey, 1917 to 1920. He is State Treasurer of the Kiwanis, District of Georgia, 1921-1924. He is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church. He has been a member of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years~ He was the leading spirit in organizing and financing the movement in the building of the magnificent Methodist Church, which is an ornament to Milledgeville. He has served on a number of occasions as delegate to the district conferences, to the annual conferences, and in 1922, he was elected

by the North Georgia Conference as delegate to the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church which met in Hot Springs in May, 1922.

In 1924, he was requested by Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo to manage his campaign in the Democratic primaries of Georgia in his candidacy for the democratic nomination. At great expense to himself, Mr. Ben went to Atlanta and waged a vigorous campaign throughout the State for the nomination of Mr. McAdoo. He showed unusual qualities of generalship in this campaign, and was able to report to Mr. McAdoo a complete victory with an unexpectedly large majority of more than two to one against his opponent, Senator Underwood. Mr. Ben was elected as one of the delegates from the State at large to the Democratic Convention in New York, and was chosen as Vice Chairman of the delegation.

One of the most remarkable things about the career of Mr. Bell was his service as Mayor of Milledgeville. He was re-elected eight different times as Mayor of the city, by the people of Milledgeville. His record as mayor is unsurpassed in length of term and in constructive accomplishment. He completed the City Hall, helped to build up the Georgia Military College, improved the Fire Department, paved the streets, paved the side walks, beautified the City, and gave a remarkably fine business administration. At the end of each year, he gave the people a complete statement of the affairs of the City, including a detailed financial report. He worked for several years to secure for the City a better water plant. The new plant was secured and improved at a remarkably low cost. He thus gave to the City, cheaper, clearer, cleaner, and purer water, and rendered great service to all the people. He promised that the water works would be more than self-sustaining, and in the first year he proved that the water works had earned for the City more than \$10,000 and had greatly reduced the taxes of the City.

Such is the remarkable career of Miller S. Bell. His life has been one of constructive achievement that is resulting in' good to his city and the Public.

He was happily married, on June 30, 1897, to Olive West, of Griffin. She proved a rare help-meet and in turn he has shown a rare devotion. The three living children are: Olive, who married Captain C. M. Davis; Miller; and Frank. .

,BIGHAM

Joshua Bigham was one of three brothers who came from Great Britain to the American colonies, settling in Pennsylvania. From there they moved to the Carolinas, though Joshua did not remain there long. He came to Georgia, settling on a farm near Milledgeville, at Midway. His home, a large farm house set in shrubs and flowers, flanked by long rows of negro cabins, occupied the spot where Oglethorpe University afterward stood. The home of its President was built where formally was his gin house and, cotton press. He was married to Mrs. Dorothy Rutherford Wiggins, a sister of John Rutherford, who with his wife, Eliza Boykin Rutherford, are buried at the old home near Midway. She was an aunt to Prof. Williams Rutherford, for many' years an honored teacher of the State University, Athens, Ga.

The daughter of Mrs. Bigham, by a former marriage, Mrs. Wiley Jones, at one time owned the blind negro who was a musical genius, and became known all over the United States as "Blind Tom."

After some years spent at Midway, Joshua Bigham and his family went to another farm in Crawford County. He was a master mechanic, as well as farmer, and built the first steel bridge over the Flint river. He was of great assistance to the agent of the Indian reservation, and was much loved by the Indians. Years afterward his grave was made by the side of that of an Indian Chief, near the Flint river.

It seems that the family retained warm feelings for their Midway association, as some of the grandchildren graduated at Oglethorpe University.

A few years after Mr. Bigham's death, his widow married Mr. Francis Jeter. She died, aged seventy six, at the residence of her son, Judge R. H. Bigham, of LaGrange, Ga. who had married Mary J. Harris, of Sparta, Georgia. He was a successful and honored lawyer.

Another of her sons Howell, died in early manhood, while still another Robert Williams, became a minister in the Methodist Church, and at one time was a missionary in California. He returned to Georgia for his marriage to Charlotte Eliza Davies, of Milledgeville. He and his bride left at once for California, taking passage on shipboard at Charleston, S. C., in January of 1858. This son, like his mother, died at the age of seventy-six, having spent a long and useful life. He was twice married, his second wife being a sister of his first wife. She was Sarah Jane Davies. A number of children lived to revere the memory of their father, and the two mothers. Robert, himself a graceful, fine writer, the Author of several books, was the father of sons and daughters who in measure inherited his talent. Madge A. Bigham, one of his daughters, is well known in the kindergarten world, being not only a teacher, but the author, of quite a number of books bearing on kindergarten work.

There were three daughters born to Joshua and Dorothy Bigham; Margaret Eugenia, Georgia, and Adelaide. The latter died in early womanhood, soon after receiving her diploma, one of the first ever granted by LaGrange Female College.

Margaret Eugenia was married to James Cantey Whitaker, at Columbus, Ga., in 1840. They spent their early married life on his farm, between Towne and Gum Creeks, in Baldwin County, near Milledgeville. From there they moved to Midway, near the first home

of Margaret's parents, to better educate their children. .

Georgia Bigham married John Williams, going with him to South Georgia, where they reared a family of noble sons and daughters.

Written by

EUGENIA BIGHAM

BONNER

Rev. Anthony Bonner of England had a son, Anthony, Jr; Anthony Bonner, Jr., had a son Anthony, 3rd, also of England; Anthony Bonner, 3rd, born in Quinton, Gloucestershire, England, married Marina Vaughn.

Their children ;were: Richard, born 1615
Thomas, born 1617; Ellen, born 1624.

Richard Bonner, born 1615 sailed from London and landed at Jamestown, Va., in March 1636. He came over in the ship Friendship.

John Bonner, born in Virginia 1706, married Jane Cook in Va. 1730. They had a son, Henry Bonner, born in Virginia, 1731.

Henry Bonner married Ann Cate in 1755. Their children were: Lucretia; Jones, married first, Elizabeth Malone; second, Sarah Hills (nee Parham); Jemima, married Joel Rives; Wyatt, married Nancy Parkham or Parham; Henry, married Polly Vaughn; John, married Elizabeth Marbray; Mary, married Edward Lee; Laurantey, married Hartwell Jones; Nancy married Parkham or Parham; Robert, married Elizabeth Heath; James, married Nancy Bonner, first;. Frances Haynes, second.

The children of James Bonner and Frances Haynes were: Oliver, married Sarah Turk, first; her half sister, Mary Buchanan Godard, second; Richard Wyatt, married Ellen Griswold, first; Drucillia Lowe

Pritchard, second; Charles-; William, married Martha Duncan ; Wesley, married Fannie Lane second ; Nancy, married James Andrews.

The children of Oliver Bonner and Sarah Turk:
James Oliver; Richard; Frances (Mrs. J. W. Herty.)

To Oliver Bonner and his second wife, Mary Buchanan Godard, was born a daughter, Leone, who married Thomas E. Youmans.

BROWNS

David Pinkney Brown was born at Fortville, Jones county, Georgia, August 22, 1813.

He was the son of Robert Brown, who came from England about 1800, and landed in Virginia. He journeyed across the' country, married Miss Martha Hall, July 15, 1810, who lived in East Baldwin county. Then he continued his journey to Fortville, Jones county, Georgia, pitched his tent and lived until he could build his home.

David Pinkey Brown married Miss Lucetta Hutchings of Jones county, December 1, 1836. Her parents also were directly from England, and moved to the western part of Baldwin county where he builded a nice home and raised ten children: six sons and four daughters, all of whom spent the greater part of their lives in the county. Perrin W., Robert Richard, David William, Charles E., Sidney, and Henry Lenard Brown, the last being the only surviving son at present. He moved to Waycross, Georgia, a few years ago.

Two daughters are still living, Mrs. Martha Brown Chamberlain, the oldest daughter, also lives in Waycross. Mrs. Lucetta Brown Griswold, the youngest daughter, is living in Birmingham, Alabama. There are Seven grandchildren: Julian, son of Perrin W. Brown; Robert Barron Brown, and Mrs. Etta Brown Lawrence, son and daughter of Robert Richard Brown; David William, Ellie, Lucy, and Walter Brown, sons and daughters of David William Brown.

There are five great-grand-children: Mrs. Aurelia Lawrence Herndon, Roberta, Lucetta, and Gustave A. I Lawrence, Jr. daughters and son of Mrs. Etta Brown Lawrence; Walter Jr., son of Walter Brown, all live in Baldwin county. David Pinkney Brown was an independent farmer and large slave owner. He was a man of fine Christian character, who always wished to lend a helping hand. His home was always open to ministers. He was one of the instigators and builders of Pleasant Grove Church, which still stands in the western part of the county.

When the Georgia railroad was built between Macon and Camak, a station was made near his home and called "Brown's Crossing" in his honor Milledgeville, Ga. Nov. 23, 1923.

THE BUTTS FAMILY

Simmons Butts emigrated from Virginia about 1808 and settled in Hancock County near Buckhead. He had three children: Arthur, Kezzie, and Emond. At his death his brother, James Irwin, married his widow and they had two children: Fannie Butts and Nettie Butts. When she died, James I. Butts married Soletta Binion. Of this union, there were six children : James Wallace Butts, Laura Butts, Kezzie Butts, Ellen Butts, Bertha Butts, Thomas H., and David L. Butts.

Arthur Irwin Butts married Georgia Thomas and they had three children: Simmons Butts, Mary Elizabeth Butts, and Katherine Butts.

James Wallace Butts married Mary Eliabeth Butts and they had three children: Arthur Irwin II, James Wallace II., and David Thomas.

Arthur Irwin II. Married Susie Book and had seven children: Arthur L. III., Katherine, Carol, Julia, Susie, William, and Mattie Belle.

James Wallace Butts, IL, married Anna Lou Hutchens, and of this marriage there was only one off

spring : James Wallace ID. Anna Lou died and James married Anne Belle Russell, and they have one child: Annie Ruth Butts.

David Thomas Butts married Laura Belle Prosser. Of this union there are two children.

Arthur I. Butts, I., was born in Lebanon County Virginia, Feb. 3, 1808, and was brought to Georgia when only a few months old. When he was only eight years old he carried mail on horseback from Milledgeville to Buckhead in Hancock county, a distance of about eight miles. He afterwards moved to Alabama, and settled among the Indians near Montgomery. He had an agreement with an old Indian chief that they would warn each other if there was any trouble. The Indian chief warned Arthur Butts that the Indians were going to make an attack on the "Pale Faces."

He put his wife and baby, of a few months of age, on a horse and he, on foot, and they made their way back to Georgia. They forded the Chattahoochee river at Columbus just in time to escape a massacre. He settled in the eastern part of Baldwin county.

He served two terms from this county as representative to the Legislature. When Sherman came through Milledgeville, the important state papers together with the State Seal were placed in a chest and sent to Arthur I. Butts residence, and he hid them until danger was passed, thus making his home the capitol for a time. Edward Butts, brother of Arthur I. Butts, was residing in Hancock County and as he was too old to go to the war in 1861, Col. McAdoo, father of William G. McAdoo, placed his family in the care of Edward Butts while he was away. As a result of this request, Edward Butts attempted to cross the Oconee river with supplies for the McAdoo family. His bateau was capsized and he was drowned near Fraley's Ferry. He left one son, Edward E. Butts, who still survives.

James Wallace Butts, son of James I. Butts, married Mary Elizabeth Butts after the war. "James

Wallace Butts was one of the unselfish patriots who responded to the call of his country and enlisted as a private in the Baldwin Blues; was elected Second Lieutenant, afterwards promoted to First Lieutenant, and subsequently, Captain. At Chancellorsville he lost a hand, and in 1864, lost a leg, and fell into the hands of the enemy near Washington City. He was kept in prison until near the close of the war, when an exchange of prisoners was arranged, but he did not reach home until after the surrender. He returned to his home in Baldwin county where he practiced medicine until his death in 1891. He was a splendid soldier, brave to recklessness, devoted to a cause, a hero in deed and in truth." From the History of Doles Brigade. .

He has surviving him three sons and eleven grandchildren. Simmons Butts, son of A. I. Butts, joined the Governor's Horse Guards, but was taken sick on his way to Virginia, and died before he reached the front. Two children still survive him; Randolph Butts and Mrs. Fannie Harold.

THE CALLOWAYS OF BALDWIN COUNTY

During the latter part of the eighteenth century Jehu Callaway of Ireland decided to come to America for the purpose of prospecting. His wife, Priscilla, accompanied him to the shore to bid him good-bye. The trial of parting was so great that she boarded the vessel and came to America with him.

This couple settled in East Baldwin near the "Old Hall Place." A son of these parents was the father of the Callaways of Milledgeville, namely; Augustus Washington Callaway, Lucinda Amanda Callaway, John Francis Marion Callaway, Madison Jasper Callaway, Martha Missouri Callaway, Leonidas Newton Callaway, Sarah Elizabeth Callaway, Nancy Clementine Callaway, Elisha William Callaway, Mary Emiline Callaway, Richard Columbus Callaway.

These eleven descendants grew to maturity; but probably the most widely known of them were Augustus Washington, (father of Mrs. T. L. McComb and Mrs. E. J. Flemister, of Milledgeville) and Leonidas Newton (father of the late Dr. J. A. Callaway, of Milledgeville). These two brothers proved themselves to be unusually capable, highly respected and useful citizens, each amassing quite a competency for his family, as well as aiding others along the pathway of life.

A. W. Callaway, not being of robust health, was delegated by the constituted authorities to remain at home during, the Civil War and look after certain interests of the city,-especially to care for the women and children. He was one of the six aldermen whose duty it became to surrender Milledgeville to Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Through the request of these six councilmen, the city was spared the torch. After the close of the war, L. N. Callaway represented Baldwin County in the Lower House of the Legislature. .

The following is a clipping from the Federal Union, dated Aug. 10, 1866.

Death of A. W. Callaway

"Our whole community has been made sad by the death of one of our most prominent citizens, Mr. Augustus W. Callaway, who expired at his residence in this city on Thursday morning last, (9th'inst.) after a few weeks of severe illness, in the 47th year of his age. Thus in the vigor of manhood, with the promise of a long life and extended usefulness, has passed away a polite and courteous gentleman, an honest man, a genial companion, a warm friend, a kind brother, and an affectionate husband and father.

Born and reared in this county, he was well known, and his death is greatly regretted. While it has often been asserted that he had more influence

than any other man in the county, he was modest and unassuming and sought for himself no high position, choosing rather, in a quiet way, to exert his great influence for good to all those who sought his counsel and advice. Endowed by nature with a strong mind, having a large experience in the affairs of life, of sterling integrity, great decision of character, and a remarkably social disposition, it is not strange that he exerted a controlling influence among his fellow men.

By his energy and frugality, he acquired a large property, but never, as is often the case, oppressed the poor to put money in his own pocket; on the contrary, he did much to help them along, and many men will remember Gus Callaway as their best friend. He was warmly attached to his native city, the scene of his early struggles and seldom left it. To his family, his loss is irreparable, and the community will long and deeply regret the removal of one of its strongest pillars. At the time of his death, he was Justice of the Inferior Court, and a member of the City Council, and before the war was one of the most prominent merchants of the city."

Written by,

MRS. LUCY P. WALKER,

(A grand-daughter of Sarah Elizabeth Callaway,
who married Benjamin F. Brake)..

PUBLIC LIFE OF DAVID CROWELL CAMPBELL

Taken from Different Articles Published after his Death.

Colonel David Crowell Campbell was a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Hamilton College, New York. Soon after completing his education, he moved to South Carolina, and for several years practiced law in partnership with the Hon. C. Y. Memminger, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

About the year 1835 he changed his residence to Macon, Georgia, and soon afterwards represented the county of Bibb in the Legislature. He moved to Milledgeville, and in 1845 he became proprietor and Editor of the "Federal Union," in which character he was a firm and zealous supporter. of the Southern Rights Party in the contest of 1850-51. After the defeat of the Southern Rights ticket, he sold the office and devoted his time mainly to his valuable planting interests and to works of internal improvement connected with the seat of government.

He was an active and zealous member of the old Democratic Party of Georgia. A forcible writer, he did valuable service to the cause and party to which he was attached, and when the "day of secession" came, he was among the first of those to advocate our separation from the North. The State Convention at Milledgeville, which ordained our separation from the Union, nominated Col. Campbell as the Commissioner from this State to Delaware, where, as the Journal of that body shows, he ably presented to that State, Georgia's position and secession, and ably and eloquently urged her to go and do likewise.

At the time of his death, which occurred April 14, 1862, he was corresponding Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Joseph Brown, a post of honor which he filled with much ability.

Col. Campbell was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Macon, and an Elder of the Church at Milledgeville during the time of his residence in that city. In that relation he was very useful. He was attentive to all the interests of the church. The sick, the poor, the mourner, the erring, the Sabbath School, the prayer meeting were all objects of his careful attention. His nature was very sympathetic, and grace gave to his sympathies, warmth and vigor. He was indeed a good and true man.

"Peace be to his ashes."

Col. David C. Campbell

Macon, Georgia, April 14, 1862

At the request of a friend of the deceased, and in accordance with the promptings of my own heart, I record a brief memorial of Col. Campbell. While the task is melancholy, it is yet pleasing. He was my friend, for many years my neighbor, with whom I was accustomed to interchange the offices of personal intimacy and take the counsel of Christian fellowship. It is melancholy because a good and useful man is taken from this sphere and committed to the cold embrace of the grave; and it is pleasing, because his life was eminently useful, affording no painful retrospect, and his death triumphant, ushering him into the glories of the upper sanctuary. His work was done and his Master called him. Why should we mourn? He fulfilled the chief end of man, for he glorified God and enjoyed Him. Who among his many admirers would withdraw him from the service and peace of heaven, and restore him to the trials, and sufferings, and sins of earth? Not one. What we have to do is to emulate his virtues, rejoice in his triumphs, and by faith and obedience secure an immortal reunion with his ransomed spirit. Though dead, yet he speaketh. His grave is eloquent of death, human obligation, eternity, and the triumphs of faith in the Son of God.

Col. Campbell was born in New Jersey. After completing a liberal education, he emigrated, being very young, to the State of South Carolina. There he studied the science of Law, and was admitted to the bar of that State. He was for many years associated in the practice with the very eminent Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, Mr. Memminger. While a member of the Carolina Bar, he maintained the character of an industrious, honest, honorable and efficient practitioner. In the prime of his life he removed to Georgia, and settled as a planter in the coun

ty of Houston. In a few years he became a citizen of Macon.

He did not resume his profession in Georgia, but was an active and ardent politician in the ranks of the Democratic party. In that relation he soon became eminent, and was nominated by a convention of the party on its congressional ticket. Afterwards he assumed the official conduct of a political journal, "The Federal Union," in the city of Milledgeville. In this service he continued for several years. At his death he was one of the resident aides-de-camp of Governor.

Brown, engaged in assisting the Executive in the arduous duties of the war. He was called in the course of a long life to occupy various positions of responsibility and trust, which in an article like this cannot be enumerated.

Such is but a meager outline of a" life which in its details is rich in facts, incidents, and experiences. It may not be omitted that from the beginning he gave himself with enlivened zeal to the cause of Southern independence, deriving, as he was known to do, strength to his political convictions from his sense of religious obligation.

All the relations which Col. Campbell bore to society were beautified by Christianity, and it is his Christian character that I desire to hold up to the affection and imitation of all who read this sketch. Religion was illustrated in his public life as conspicuously as in the bosom of his family, in the circles of private friendship, or the walks of business. No one, it is confidently believed, has been known to reproach him with having acted as public or professional man otherwise than became a Christian gentleman. This is no small encomium. Happy is the man who is enabled, through a long life, to carry into the agitations of politics, and the perplexities of the profession, the graces of Christianity, and to maintain, through the strifes of party unquestioned loyalty to the principles of the Gospel. This beatitude his friends may rightfully claim, for our de

parted brother. The writer does not know certainly when he united with the church, but thinks it was when he was still a young man, and that he was converted under the preaching of Rev. Daniel Baker.

He was an elder of the Presbyterian church in Macon for many years, and an elder of the church at Milledgeville during the time of his residence in that city. In that relation he was very useful. He was attentive to all the interests of the Church. The sick, the poor, the mourner, the erring, the Sabbath School and the prayer-meeting, were objects of his careful attention. His nature was sympathetic, and gave to his sympathies warmth and vigor.

Nor was he less attentive to the church at large. Frequently a member of her judicatories, he sustained her boards and contributed counsel and means to her enterprises. He understood her constitution and polity, he loved her doctrines and venerated her usages. He was notwithstanding a Catholic Christian. While he loved the very dust of the outer court of the temple at Jerusalem, he was willing to worship upon any mountain of Samaria. He commanded his household, yet he was kind, even tender, to all about him. One of the proofs of his thorough Christian character is found in the profound reverence entertained for him by his children. He was a Christian father, husband, master, and citizen. What more need be said, Behold what religion wrought in the person of this man of God! Is humanity depraved? Yes, but see how beautiful and pure it is when transformed by grace. It is a ruin by the fall, but a glorious temple by the Gospel

R. Memminger Campbell

Among the noble dead in our country's cause it is our painful task to record the name of Memminger Campbell, youngest son of the late Col. D. C. Campbell of this city. He was one of the first volunteers who entered the service as a member of the "Baldwin Blues," 4th Regiment Georgia Volunteers. This he

did while a student in Oglethorpe College, though his age would have exempted him from duty by some twelve months. Young, gifted, and greatly beloved, we mourn his early death.

Rumor for some weeks excited most painful 'fears that he had fallen a victim of the battle of Sharpesburg; but hope triumphed over fears, till the return of a paroled prisoner, a short time since, from Hagerstown, making certain the fact that Memminger died at Hagerstown on the 25th of September, eleven days after his battle wounds, "a prisoner in bonds."

The record of martyred heroes who have fallen in the sacred cause of Southern Independence embraces in its increasing magnitude endeared objects of affection from, every section of our wide-spread Confederacy. But who can portray the anguish in bereaved homes, or depict the agony produced by voids that never can be filled?

It is ours to lament a, youthful patriot; to record the death of one whose love of country prompted to volunteer service in the ranks of her defenders; one who left an endeared home to encounter the perils of the battle field, and finally to offer his young life a sacrifice upon the alter of his country.

Thus, died the youthful, the lamanted, R. Memminger Campbell, ere yet he had attained the period of manhood. He fell mortally wounded on the sanguinary battlefield of Sharpsburg, and died in the hands of the enemy after protracted suffering for a way from the home of his childhood, and the loved ones who, during weeks of torturing suspense, vainly hoped he might survive the alas! too fatal wound.

Long will the subject of this tribute be remembered. But amid the anguish that can be felt only by those who are called to pass through similar bereavements, there is yet light that shines beyond the youthful soldier's grave. "There is hope in death."

Though young, he had dedicated himself to the service of his Maker, and by a consistent walk as well amid the temptations of the camp, as when engaged in ordinary duties of life, he evinced to all around him that he was indeed a Christian soldier, and though death came suddenly upon him, he was prepared to enter upon a higher service, and is now beyond the reach of all earthly trials and temptations.

From infancy to manhood,
How lovely was thy walk;
How gentle every action,
How pure thine every thought,
"N one knew thee but to love thee," In
friends how rich thy store,
Fond friends who loved thee dearly, Thine
early loss deplore.

Milledgeville, 1862.

DEATH OF DR. G. D. CASE

Dr. George D. Case, the oldest physician in the city, died at his residence, on Thursday morning last, after an illness of only four days. His funeral took place on Friday after-noon, Rev. G. T. Geotchius officiating. He was buried with Masonic honors, W. M. Adolph Joseph, reading the impressive burial service at the grave., He was one of the oldest and most active members of the fraternity in this place, and occupied a warm place in the affection of the brotherhood.

As a physician he stood high. At the time of his death he was, (as he had been for many years) Dean of the Board of Physicians of the State of Georgia. He began the practice of medicine in this city when quite a young man, devoting his life to the active duties of his profession in our midst. Many families are greatly distressed at the loss of their physician, and our whole community mourns the loss of an intelligent and honorable citizen. He had been Mayor of the city,

Judge of the Inferior Court, and enjoyed many other manifestations of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens; and always evinced a lively interest in the welfare of his town and county. He was a man of energy and industry, firm in his convictions, correct, systematic, and upright in his business relations, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He leaves a void in our community not easily filled.

GEORGE D. CASE

George D. Case was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, November 8, 1856. His parents were Sarah W. Worth, from Westfield, Massachusetts, and George Daniel Case, of Syracuse, New York.

They came South before the Civil War—the father to practice medicine, and the mother as companion to an invalid sister who wanted the southern climate for recuperation. She liked Milledgeville so much that she remained to teach art in the old Scotsboro Academy. Here the two met, plighted their troth, and lived always in the Southland. Her father, Dr. Case, was one of the leading physicians in this section for many years.

There were six children: Four little girls, who died in infancy, George Daniel, and Charles Lane. George was the eldest son. His early life was just as other boys in the first years after the Civil War. He attended schools in this city (private schools in those days). At the age of twelve he was sent to the famous Mt. Zion School near Sparta, Georgia, with such Professors as Charles Northern, who afterwards became governor of Georgia, and Professor Derry. Later, he went to Richmond Academy at Augusta, and then entered the University of Georgia in 1871, graduating in 1875, at eighteen years of age, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then attended the Medical College in Baltimore, hoping to follow in his father's footsteps.

Upon the death of his father, in his second year at college, he had to return home, and entered business in the drug store of Dr. Jno. M. Clark. He married, on June 14, 1882, Miss Mollie Clark, the adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jno. Clark, a lovely Baldwin County girl. Two children, Iverson Clark Case, now a doctor, and Sarah Elizabeth Case, now Mrs. W. L. Ritchie, were born to them.

After the death of Dr. Clark, Dr. Case continued the business, and by his skill as a chemist and apothecary developed it into a fine business. He later entered the Drug business for himself, and conducted it for thirty years, finally selling out to accept a higher position with the United States Government as agent in the Department created under the Harrison Narcotic Act, a position he filled until his death.

He was a Mason-the most loyal, untiring, devoted. He loved Masonry with all of his golden heart. He served as Grand Commander of Georgia in 1911. He was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall for years, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Military College until his death, which occurred on June 12, 1920.

PETER J. CLINE.

Peter J. Cline was born in Augusta, Georgia, September 28, 1845. He was the son of Peter and Bridget Connell Cline, natives of Roscommon, Ireland. He first went to school at Sharon, Georgia, and later to St. Vincent's College in Pennsylvania, where he remained until the close of the Civil War. In 1870, he and Mr. Joe Quinn began business in Milledgeville, Georgia, under the firm name of Cline and Quinn. At the same time they also had a store in Eatonton. In 1875, the firm's partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cline continued in business in his own name. Later he moved to Macon, and was in business with Mr. Lyons, of the firm of Lyons and Cline. After several years, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cline returned to Milledgeville and resumed the management

of his store which had continued during his residence in Macon.

He remained in active business until his health failed, when he retired. In 1888, he was elected" Mayor of Milledgeville, and it was at this time that many improvements in the old city were started. In 1891, during his term of office, the contract with the American Pipe Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, was made and the present water system in Milledgeville ,was installed. He was interested in, and a stockholder in, the first Electric Lighting system in the city. Mr. Cline was also an honored member of the Board of Trustees, of the Georgia Military College, a director in the Milledgeville Banking Company, and a member of the Board of Commissioners, of the Colored Industrial School at Savannah, Georgia.

He was twice married, first, in 1875, to Miss Kate L. Treanor, who died August 1, 1884. By this marriage there were seven children: Hugh, Peter, John, Theodore, Bernard, Mary, and Pearce. The second marriage was to Miss Margaret Ida Treanor. Both wives were daughters of Hugh D. and Joannah Treanor, of Milledgeville. By the second marriage, there were nine children: Conden, Katie, Robert, Frank, Louis, Cleo, Regina, Agnes, and Herbert. Mr. Cline was a devout and staunch member of the Roman Catholic Church. He died in 1916. Thus ended the life of an honored and highly respected citizen.

THE COBB FAMILY

By James Calloway

The Lookout, published by Miss Zella Arhstrong of Chattanooga, gives in its issue of March 10, a full genealogical account .of the Cobb family of Georgia.

This is a short extract:

The Cobbs and Lewises are of Welsh extraction,
and of an ancient house. Some of their given names

are yet lettered upon crumbling headstones in the country Church yards in Wales..

The Colonial records show that the Cobbs were passengers on the earliest boats that came to the new west, after the settlement of Jamestown. The name was at first pluralized into Cobbs, and Joseph Cobbs kindled the fires of his wilderness settlement on the banks of the James as early as 1611, and the settlement was called Cobbham. In time, most of the Cobbs left the tide-water region, and settled over the rich Virginia lands.

But sometime prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, there drifted southward, two brothers, Thomas and John Cobbs, into Georgia, Thomas coming in advance of John.

Thomas Cobbs, who settled in what was Columbia county, appears, from the records, to have been the most ancient patriarch who has ever lived on Georgia soil, reaching the prenominal age of one hundred and eleven years. He was born in Virginia and died in Georgia, in 1835. He was eight years George Washington's senior, but drew his sword and marched to meet the British, and survived not less than ten presidential inaugurations. He won the title of Col. Thomas Cobbs.

This old patriarch was the grand-father of Thomas Willis Cobb, who represented Georgia in the United States Senate, and also presided over one of the Circuit Courts. Cobb county was named for Thomas Willis Cobb. Senator Cobb was guardian of Robert Toombs, and influenced the future Mireabeau towards the law.

Co!. Thomas Cobbs had an only daughter, Sarah, who married John Benning, of Columbia county. One of their children, Pleasant. M. Benning, became the father of Gen. Henry L. Benning, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, winning the sobriquet of "Old Rock," by his gallantry on the field of battle.

General Benning was the father of Mrs. Samuel Spencer, whose husband was the late President of the Southern Railway.

The Cobbs first met the Lamars at the marriage altar, when Sarah Cobb Benning became the wife of Col. Peter Lamar, of Lincoln county. When McDuffie county was separated from Columbia, the old homestead "Cobbham" became one of the landmarks of McDuffie.

Col. John Cobbs, youngest brother of Thomas Cobbs, "Old Granddaddy Cobbs," settled in middle Georgia, in what was then Washington county. He married Milgre4, daughter of Howell Lewis, of Granville, N. C. This John become the father of Henry Lewis Cobb and John Addison Cobb, who appear to have been born in North Carolina.

Howell Lewis Cobb seems to have been an exceptionally strong man, and represented Georgia in the halls of Congress. When he came to Georgia is not known, but John Addison Cobb came early and settled in Jefferson county. John Addison Cobb married Sarah Rootes, daughter of Thomas Reade Rootes, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, - and from this union came Howell Cobb and Thomas R. R. Cobb, two of the most illustrious sons of Georgia. Howell become the Speaker of the National house of Congress, Governor of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Cabinet, President' of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and Maj or General in the Confederate army.

Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb was not less distinguished, he stood at the head of the Georgia Bar, and was a most brilliant 6rator. He entered politics for the first time, advocating secession. He organized Cobb's - Legion and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, in 1862, almost in sight of his mother's birth-place. He married Marion, daughter of Chief Justice Lumpkin.

Besides Howell and Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb, the other children of John Addison Cobb-were; Maj.

John B. Cobb; Laura, wife of Prof. William Rutherford ; Mildred, wife of Col. Luther J. Glenn; Mary, who first married an Erwin, and afterwards Dr. J. M. Johnson; and Martha, wife of Maj. John C. Whitner. Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb and Miss Millie Rutherford, the brilliant Georgia educators and former Principals of the Lucy Cobb Institute, are granddaughters of Joseph Addison Cobb and neices of Gen. Howell and Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb. "Miss" Rutherford is widely known throughout the South as a brilliant historian.

PHEASANT M. COMPTON,

Born September 13, 1810, in Jasper County, Georgia, Pleasant Compton, on reaching his maturity, moved to the county of Butts, Georgia, where he located in the town of Jackson and engaged in a mercantile business. While representing his county, as a Whig, in the Georgia Legislature, in 1840, he was elected by that body Surveyer General of the state, an important and lucrative office.

He then moved to Milledgeville, the capital of the State. He held this office for ten years. His excellent business qualifications and habits, high character and genial manners, made him one of the best known public men of the State. He was afterwards, for more than thirty years, an active business man of Milledgeville, and died March 19, 1890, nearly eighty years of age.

SKETCH OF PROF. O. M. CONE'

Prof. O. M. Cone, who for so many years taught in the schools of Milledgeville, moved to this city from Linton, Hancock County, in 1872. He at once organized a private school, using the Academy buildings located in the southwest section of the grounds now appropriated to the use of the Georgia State College for Women. Those two buildings, designated respectively as "The Male Academy and

the "Female Academy," had always been used by individual teachers who were willing to assume the entire responsibility of the School, as there was no Board of Trustees to finance it in any way.

Prof. Cone's school flourished, but in 1875 he was persuaded to become the assistant of his brother-in law, Prof. Ivy W. Duggan, who was teaching in Sandersville.

In the fall of that year, Prof. Cone taught at Norcross, Ga. The next year he decided to return to Milledgeville and reorganize his own private school which soon grew to such proportions that he was obliged to secure help. Mr. George D. Case, became his first assistant. Miss Mary E. Herty, Mrs. Geo. T. Goetchius and others, at different times, assisted him with the girls.

He continued teaching this school until 1879, when the Georgia Military College was established in Milledgeville, at first as a branch of the University of Georgia. Prof. Cone was elected to fill the chair of Latin, but the next year was appointed to the chair of Mathematics, which position he filled until a few months before his death. He was a fine mathematician and knew how to impart his knowledge to others. Many boys and girls, throughout the State, received their training in mathematics from him. So interested was he in the thoroughness and advancement of his pupils, that any of them, at any time, felt free to come to him for individual help, even in his own home, in the evenings, or at regular periods during vacation. When pay was offered, his reply was: "The only pay I want is for you to make a success of your work and your life."

Prof. Cone, for a number of years, was President of the Board of Education, of Baldwin County. He served as County Surveyor for a long term of years.

He was a Deacon in the First Baptist Church and took an active interest in its life and progress.

In 1877, he married Miss Mamie Carr, of this city, who died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Kyle T. Alfriend, now of Forsyth, Georgia.

In 1886, he married Miss Nettie Whitaker, daughter of Mr .Samuel E. Whitaker, of this county. By this marriage, there were three children-Mrs. John A. Sibley, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Malcolm S. Cone, now o~ Rome, Ga.; and Miss Clara Lee Cone of Atlanta, Ga.

In the fall of 1917,- he resigned from his position at G. M. C. because of failing health. His death occurred March 28, 1918.

CONN

William Thomas Conn was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, June 10, 1834. He died in Milledgeville March 28th, 1918.

He was Steward of the Methodist Church from 1869 till the time of his death; he was Chairman of the Board of Stewards for perhaps thirty years, and. Superintendent of the Sunday School for forty years.

He served four years in the Confederate Army with the rank of Captain. He was wounded twice.

He established the first wholesale Grocery business in Milledgeville, which is conducted now by his son, John Conn.

He was a man esteemed, not only for his high character, but for his great charitableness in word and deed.

SAMUEL AUSTIN. COOK

Samuel Austin Cook, son of Hamlin Jarrett Cook and Dorothy Ann Irwin Cook, was born at Palmyra, near Albany, Georgia, December the' tenth, 1846. Later his parents moved to Albany where he attended the school of Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, noted educators. He was preparing to go to the University of Virginia, when the war carne on. Though only sixteen, he entered the service and was stationed at Andersonville

Commissary department. At the close of the war, he engaged in banking and warehouse business. .

In 1869, he married Anna M. Green, daughter of Dr. Thomas F. Green. He had always loved nature and horticulture, and in 1872 moved to Midway and bought the old colonial home of Mrs. Tucker, where he had a beautiful and profitable experimental farm, importing plants and trees from Japan. In Milledgeville today, stands a variety orange tree he gave to

Mrs. John Clark.

In 1880, he was urged by the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum to take charge of their garden and fields. He did this for eight years. The constant riding impaired his health and in the fall of 1888, he became Editor of the Agricultural Department of "The Southern Farm," established by Henry Grady. For fifteen years he edited the Agricultural columns of the Savannah News.

In the notice of his death the Union Recorder wrote the following: "Mr. Cook has been a resident of this county for a number of years, coming here from Albany. He was a Christian gentleman and was dearly loved by all who knew him. He has done a great deal of writing for various Agricultural Journals and acquired great knowledge by close reading and study. He will be missed by a large number of friends throughout the State."

Mr. Cook was a member of the Methodist church, received during the pastorate of Rev. A. J. Jarrell, with whom he had a close friendship. Being at home most of his time, and for years an uncomplaining invalid, he became identified with every detail of family life. His daughter-in-law, who lived for fourteen years in the house, said of him that he was the best man she had ever known. He loved all of womankind. By him they were exalted, and the neighbors among them ministered continually by music and recitation to his happiness and entertainment. He especially loved music, being a fine musician himself.

During his years of labor, he, contributed much to the intensive farming of Baldwin county. An article on Andersonville Prison by, surgeon, Dr. Kerr, who was in correspondence with Mr. Cook, and published in the Chicago papers, is published with this sketch.

Andersonville Surgeon Says It Was Pellagra

Dr. Kerr declares that a very large. proportion of the deaths at Prison were from this disease and Hookworm. Says most of the bread was made from musty meal.

Dr. W. J. W. Kerr, of Corsicana, Texas, who was surgeon in charge at Andersonville prison, and since the war, president of the Association of Army and. Navy Surgeons, C. S. A., writes to the Confederate Veteran as follows:

"In December (1909) Veteran, there is a quotation from a short address that I delivered in New Orleans before the Southern Medical Association concerning the deaths in Andersonville Prison in 1864. I said that now, with the history of pellagra, I was perfectly satisfied that a very large proportion of deaths there were from Pellagra. We had no yellow fever there at all. The symptoms of Pellagra, as known now are identically those of a large number of cases that occurred at Andersonville. Our bread there was of corn altogether, and a large proportion of the meal was musty, probably three fourths being damaged; but it was the best that we could get. Taking that into consideration, and that we had 36,000 prisoners in the prison which was intended for only 5,000 men, the death rate is easily accounted for. Since my attention has been called to it, by Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the United States Marine Hospital service, I am also satisfied there were many cases of hook-worm there. Neither hook-worm nor Pellagra was known in this country at that time. Prof. Joseph Jones, deceased, of New Orleans, and I performed 128 post-mortem examinations

there and made about 360 drawings of brain lungs, liver, and intestinal canal, which were sent to Richmond, Virginia, and I am informed were captured by the Federals and sent to Washington, together with notes that I made of a great many cases. If those drawings and notes have been preserved, they will doubtless prove that pellagra and hook-worm both were in abundance there.

"The time will come when the name and character of Maj. Wirz will be vindicated, and the vile charges made against him at his trial will be proved false. I knew him as no one living now, except his daughter, Mrs. Cora Perrin, of Natchez, Miss. Capt. J. M. Page, of Montana, says in his True History of Andersonville Prison, there was no kinder or more humane officer than Capt. Wirz. If Edwin M. Stanton, United States Secretary of War, had consented to an exchange of prisoners when the twenty-six men were sent from Andersonville, and paroled unconditionally to report the status of the prisoners there and the surroundings that could be helped, before the United States government, there would never have been the number of deaths there that occurred; neither would Major Wirz have been hanged.

"I am the only living Surgeon, so far as I can learn, of sixty-three, who were on duty there in 1864; but my opinion is both backed and accepted, I believe, by all of the best informed physicians in the country. I join the number of comrades who are telling what they are thankful for, and state that I am thankful to God for sparing me until this time, that I may contribute my mite to establishing the truth. I was in the same bill of indictment with Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet, Maj. Wirz, and others, and I feel it my duty to do what I can to record the truth."

Dr. J.C. Johnson, of Rogers Avenue, Vineville,
Macon, belonged to the medical staff, at Andersonville
prison, during the period of which Dr. Kerr writes.

COOPER

Captain James Oliver Cooper was born in Baldwin County, July 15, 1863, the eldest son of Thomas Jefferson Cooper and Sarah Frances Ethridge. He was reared in the settlement known as Cooperville (now called Coopers) and received his education in an "Old field school," where the Blue Back Speller held sway.

At an early age he began railroading and soon worked his way up to conductorship. He has been a conductor on the Central of Georgia R. R. for about thirty-five years.

Capt. Cooper married Miss Cora Eloise Echols in 1888, at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Kilpatrick in Morgan County, Georgia. Mrs. Cooper was born in Milledgeville, Ga., April 15, 1872. She was the only child of Fayette I. Echols, and Cora Eloise Kilpatrick. Mr. Echols' first wife was a Miss Jeans. Their three children were Brad, Eugene, and Ethel (now Mrs. Jim Ennis).

Fayette I. Echols was a Confederate soldier, serving in the Governor's Horse Guards, Co. A., Phillip's Legion, Hampton's Brigade, Stewart's Cavalry. He died at Midway in 1896 and is buried there.

Capt. and Mrs. Cooper have two children. Alva Kilpatrick Cooper was born May 1, 1891, at Eatonton, and married Miss Alice Foster, of Beuna Vista, Ga., March 12, 1913. They have four children, Alice, Alva, Jr., Ann Elizabeth and Cora Eloise, twins. Alva Cooper, Sr., is a well known merchant of Prattsville, Ala., and is a graduate of Emory College.

Mary Eloise Cooper (second child of Capt. and Mrs. Cooper) was born in Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 31, 1894. Two years later the family moved to Covington, Ga., and there Mary Eloise received her education in the Covington Schools. Later, she attended Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., from which she was grad

uated in 1914. She married Chester R. Cannon, of Conyers, Ga., Nov. 3, 1915. They have only one child, Renee Eloise Cannon.

HON. JOEL CRAWFORD

Hon. Joel Crawford commenced his career at the bar in Sparta, but in 1811 removed to Milledgeville, where he resided until the close of his professional labors.

In the War of 1812, he enlisted as a volunteer in a corps of dragoons, commanded by Captain Steele, and was shortly brevetted aid-de-camp to Gen. Floyd, a post which he retained to the close of the campaign. This brevet gave Mr. Crawford the rank of Major and imposed upon him 'grave responsibilities in our Indian wars. Through these he sustained himself with credit and honor. The theatre of his military achievements was that part of Georgia which now constitutes a part of the territory of Alabama. He bore himself gallantly in the battle of Antossee and at Cauleebee Swamp. In both these engagements his horse was shot from under him. Major Crawford always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his commanding General, of his comrades in arms, and his country.

Major Crawford was elected for two terms a representative in Congress from Georgia, under the general ticket system, and declined the nomination for a third term, that he might recruit his private fortunes which had been much reduced by the unthrifty vocations of public life. Soon he abandoned his profession as a lawyer and gave himself to agricultural pursuits. He repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature and discharged, at intervals in his long life, important ministerial agencies for the state. In 1826 he was commissioned, by Gov. Troup, to the difficult and exposed service of adjusting the boundary line between the states of Alabama and Georgia. Ever

ard Hamilton and Richard Blount were associated with him in this commission, and finding that the Commissioners on the part of Alabama were strangely disinclined to act, after meeting for the purpose and obstinately declined to do anything, except to embarrass as far as possible the negotiation, the Georgia Commissioners boldly went through with the labor, notwithstanding the known hostilities of the Indians, and traced and defined the line under the compact of 1802

between Georgia and the general government. And though Alabama, for a time, remonstrated against supposed inaccuracies in the demarkation, no revision has since been demanded in that adjustment.

In 1837, the Legislature, by a joint ballot of both houses elected Major Crawford, Samuel Farriss, and Charles Bolton as a Board of Commissioners for the survey, location, and construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. By his associates he was chosen President of the Board, a post he continued to occupy until that great work was nearly complete and until the Board was dissolved.

After all, Major Crawford cannot be said to have been what is commonly called a popular man. He lacked that supple nature which qualifies for bowing and cringing to catch the popular breeze. Hired presses, caucuses, factitious platforms, and like appliances of party drill were all regarded by him as mere devices of the demagogue to delude a credulous people into a practical abuse of the elective franchise.

He was a kind father, a provident and indulgent master, a benevolent neighbor, a fast friend, and a chivalrous and devoted patriot. He deserved of his country a more permanent memorial of his public services and private worth than his friend, the writer, can accord him.

CHARLES PETER CRAWFORD

Charles Peter Crawford, the son of Hon. Joel Crawford, was born in Hancock county 29th of September, 1831. After attending Yale and graduating from Harvard, Charles P. Crawford was admitted to the Bar and commenced his legal career in South West Georgia. He soon moved to Milledgeville, Georgia, and was a citizen there until his death, January 19, 1900. Charles P. Crawford was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a profound scholar, a true citizen, and an active participant in all public matters.

During the Civil War, he organized a company, was made Captain, and served in Cutt's Battallion of Artillery to the end of the war. In matters of education, he maintained the greatest interest; was the prime factor in the establishment of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College. He drafted the bill establishing it and procured its passage through the Legislature. He was a Trustee of the College at its organization and remained on the Board until its success was assured.

As a Christian he was well known, and especially to the leading men of the Methodist Church. He was recognized as a wise counselor in church matters. He was frequently a lay delegate to the North Georgia Conference, and twice to the General Conference.

Capt. Crawford was twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha Williamson. From this marriage the children who grew to maturity were Emma Eliza Crawford, Joel Crawford, Corine Anna Crawford, and Charles Terrell Crawford. Capt. Crawford's second marriage was to Miss Anna Ripley Orme. Of this marriage, there were two children: Mary Abbie Crawford, (Mrs. G. F. Milton, of Chattanooga) ; and Mabel Hamilton Crawford, (Mrs. J. C. Sallee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee).

MRS. ANNE V. DuBIGNON**"Old Miss"****1823-1909**

Anne Virginia Grantland was born in 1823, in Virginia, at the home of her great, great-grandfather, Col. Thomas Garland Tinsley, and was the daughter of Nancy Tinsley and Seaton Grantland.

Mr. Grantland, though a young man, was Assistant Editor of the "Richmond Enquirer."

Six weeks after this, Mrs. Grantland died and Mr. Grantland moved to Georgia, bringing his family with him, which consisted of his son, Fleming, Susan and Anne, who came in the arms of her nurse, Hester, who remained with her until her death in 1904; nursing her children and grandchildren and was the typical old ante-bellum Mammy. Mammy had always said when she died she wanted on her tombstone, "Hester Anne Buffington-Gone to Glory." So in the old negro cemetery on the place, her wishes were carried out.

Mr. Grantland establish~d the "Milledgeville Recorder" which soon became a power in the land, and gave tone and color to politics throughout the State.

Mr. Grantland bought the home, with five thousand acres, from Governor Clarke, which is still known as "Woodville." It was here that Anne Grantland spent her life. As a young girl, she and her sister, Susan, were sent to a fashionable boarding school in Philadelphia; While there, their father married Katherine Dabney, of Virginia, who became a real mother to his children and by whom she was greatly beloved.

In Milledgeville, the capital, the aristocracy of the State assembled, and Mr. Grantland as twice representing his District in Congress, became a leader in politics and his home a center for gatherings, where, after the death of his wife, to his daughter, Anne, fell the domestic and social duties of the large estate,

where she presided with grace and dignity over the many brilliant dinners and entertainments of her father, the Hon. Seaten Grantland. Some of the handsome banquet clothes are still in good condition and used for large dinners now by his great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Alston.

Susan Grantland, the eldest child of Mr. Grantland, married the Hon. David J. Bailey, of Griffin, who left six children, among whom was the late Hon. Seaton Grantland. The only two surviving children of this union being David J. Bailey, of Griffin, and Mrs. Anne Vorhees, of California.

Fleming Grantland was the only son and brother, a man of great promise, a physician educated abroad, who died at thirty-six, and on whose monument we read besides his name, only three words, "My only Son"-but how eloquent they are!

In 1844, Anne married Charles duBignon, of Jekyl Island, Glenn County; then a member of the Legislature. His grandfather, Christophe Poullaine duBignon, was a French Royalist, who came over during the Napoleonic Era on his own ship,. bringing his family, servants and household furnishings, and. settled on Jekyl Island; which Island remained in the family until this generation, when it was sold to a wealthy New York corporation as a Club House, and who have made it into a veritable earthly paradise. .

Charles duBignon served his country in one of the Indian wars; the Mexican War, and was also a captain in the Confederate War, in Cobbs Legion of Cavalry. He was fondly called by his friends, from his gallant and handsome appearance, "Our French Field Marshal."

To this union were born five children, ie: Charles, who when but nineteen years of age, returned from France, where he was at school, to enter the Confederate Army; he and his Cousin, T. D. Tinsley (now of Macon), having been like brothers, volunteering together. Charles died of meningitis the first year of

the war, a grief from which his mother never fully recovered. The only daughter, Katherine, married Gen. Gilbert Maxley, of Savannah, who was Gen. Longstreet's Chief of Staff, and who afterwards became a Brigadier General in command of a brigade. Seaton, named for his grandfather, and who died before he was thirty, Fleming Grantland duBignon, who married Caro Nicoll Lamar, of Savannah, whose four children survive, and are: Mrs. Robert C. Alston, of Atlanta; Anne Grantland duBignon of Atlanta; Charles, who lives in Moultrie, and Mrs. W. C. A. Henry, of Philadelphia,-Christophe Poullaine duBignon, known as "Dixie," lives in Milledgeville and is the only surviving child.

In 1866, after the death of her father, "Old Miss" assumed charge of this large plantation, having inherited her father's business acumen, force of character and love of politics. Her son, Hon. Fleming Grantland DuBignon's career was a source of great pride and interest to her; his notable success at the

Bar, his sparkling wit, magnetism and political interests he inherited from his mother. He served two,

years as Judge of the County Court of Baldwin. In

1880 and '81 he represented that County in the Lower House. In 1882 and '83 he was a member of the Senate. In 1883 he moved to Savannah and the following year was elected Solicitor General of the Eastern Circuit, and in 1888, was elected President of the Georgia Senate. In 1881 and '82 he was a Delegate at Large to the Democratic National Convention and was Chairman of the Georgia delegation, and in 1892 was a zealous supporter of Grover Cleveland in the Convention Hall. In 1901, he could have had the nomination for Governor of his State, but owing to ill health, his physicians advised against it.

In politics "Old Miss" had always to be reckoned with. For years, lands adjacent to her plantation were occupied by the "Pineywood Folke." These people always sought "Old Miss" advice in times of

need and especially in politics. "Old Miss" couldn't vote, but they would vote for her! Her death was a great loss to these people whom she befriended and to whom she was a tower of strength.

Many interesting stories are told of "Old Miss" and these people. One that Captain Newell loved to tell, was of a Justice Court in the Piney Woods, presided over by Judge Ringgold. One of her servants had been arrested, by a bailiff of this Court, on a fake charge (there was always animosity between these people and Old Miss niggers). Old Miss walked in, the judge was on the Bench, and her laundress on the stand. "Judge, what do you mean by arresting one of my servants?" she asked. He promptly left the Bench and began "Yes, Old Miss; Yes, Old Miss." She turned to the woman on the stand and told her to go home to her wash tubs and "Judge, you let my servants alone." He bowed and said: "Yes, Old Miss; you are right, Old Miss."

One, showing the explicit faith of the darky in "Ole Miss," was told of Lumpkin, who was quite a well known character, whose chief claim to fame, besides being Old Miss' woodcutter, was having shaken hands with John L. Sullivan. Lumpkin was greatly disturbed by stories of the horrors of the Spanish American War, and went to Judge Sanford to know why "Old Miss" and President McKinley didn't "stop dis yer war."

Once, when a candidate for Governor spoke in the Court House, she was the only woman present, and was on the stage. The candidate began his speech: "Mrs. duBignon and gentlemen."

She took the deepest interest in the State Asylum and its welfare, and each year Dr. Powell invited her to dine with the Trustees, when she was taken in by the Governor. Every week for years she and her daughter, Mrs. Fleming duBignon, would carry hamper baskets to cheer the women of this institution, and to talk to them.

But nothing was quite so dear to her heart as the Episcopal Church, of which she was an ardent member, contributing generously to its support and taking an active part in all church work. Being a woman, she could not serve on the vestry, but they- always advised with her about the management of the Parish.

In St. Stephens Church, on the Alter, are the Six Candlesticks, given by her grand-daughters, in her memory, to the Church she loved so well.

On December third, 1909, at her home in Woodville, two weeks to the day, of her son, Fleming's death, "Old Miss," stricken with grief, passed into the Great Beyond.

Seated sorrowing, with her children and grandchildren, was "Aunt Becky," her faithful cook, whose son Adam was her coachman, and :whose mother and father had been the cook and coachman before her.

A few months afterwards, Aunt Becky died too, for she said "Ole Miss was gone, all was gone."

Mrs. duBignon was a true Southern woman of the highest type of the "Old School." Possessed of- a brilliant mind, a love of Justice, with a keen sense of humor, an undying interest in all that was going on in the world_, and throughout all the years, the irradiating wit of "Ole Miss" kept its sparkle.

She was buried from St. Stephen's Church, and laid beside her husband and boys. in -the Grantland lot in the Milledgeville Cemetery, where she sleeps beneath "The Shadpw of the Cross."

CARO duBIGNON ALSTON

ZACH J. EDMONDSON

Zach J. Edmondson was born in Putnam County, Georgia, November 8, 1838, and died January 9, 1924. His grandfather, Thomas Edmondson, came from Virginia to Columbia County, Georgia, soon after the Revolutionary War, moving to Putnam when it was

in its infancy, and there reared a family well known in later years.

Zachariah Edmondson, son of Thomas Edmondson, and father of Zach J. Edmondson, spent a life time in Putnam County where his broad acres and many slaves ranked him among the wealthiest men of that county.

His wife, Mary Gorley, descended from the Bobos, who with the blood of the Huguenots in their veins, fled from France and came to America, settling in Virginia during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Young Zach was reared in old time Southern style and knew all of its comforts and luxury. He treasured its customs and traditions, always.

His early lessons were learned in the schools of Eatonton and his college days were spent at Mercer University (then at Penfield, Georgia).

After graduation, he came home to be the head of his father's affairs; and circumstances ever afterward gave to him the life of a planter.

The War between the States soon followed; the call for volunteers came, and Zach J. Edmondson went with his county "to the front, joining the Putnam Volunteers, Co. C., 44th Ga. Regiment, under Colonel Robert Smith. He was secretary and special friend to Colonel Smith. The hardships of a Southern soldier were not unknown to him; but his faithful servant, Jim, often brought to him the best that Virginia could afford.

He was in that fierce charge at Ellison's Mill, where eighty-three were killed, and three hundred wounded, from the seven hundred who went into the fight. While at home, on a sick furlough, he was offered the commission of Adjutant; but he did not return to his former regiment after the death of his good friend, Colonel Lumpkin. Later, he joined Prudden's Battery and was with that command, between Augusta and Milledgeville, when the surrender came.

When the war was over, he returned home, with the strong determination that he would use his best influence in restoring the broken South.

During the Reconstruction Days he was, for a time, a citizen of Baldwin County, going there to maintain his father's interest on a plantation known as the Sanford place. Several times, little differences occurred between him and the Federal officers, who were stationed near. These affairs were settled in the most pleasant manner, and some times the enemy became his good friend.

Even before the war, much of his young manhood was spent socially in and around the old Capitol at Milledgeville.

After returning to his native county, he was married in 1868 to Mrs. Louisa Hodges Coombs, a woman of beauty and rare culture. There were six children by this union. Four of them, Zach J., Jr., Albert Sidney, Louisa D. (Mrs. Champion) and Martha Virginia, grew to maturity and lived in Putnam County. Mrs. Coombs had one daughter, Leila (Mrs. J. S. Turner, of Eatonton).

Possessing a high order of intellect and sound judgment, Z. J. Edmondson was ever recognized as one of Putnam's leading citizens. His ideals were high; his principals, pure and noble.

He served on the County Board of Education, and was for many years a Trustee of the Eatonton School. He was also trustee and chairman of the Board of Friendship School. The last grand jury in the old courthouse, and the first in the new honored him as foreman.

When a young man, he joined the Methodist Church, giving to his master's cause a long life of service. He was ever true and loyal to every call for the uplift of his fellow man. He held his friends dearer than himself. .

He was an official of Friendship Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday School there almost as far back as memory goes.

His life stood for home, for country, and for God. As the years passed, and his Christian life ripened in the autumn time, his gentle unassuming manner, and kind spirit was for him the love and esteem of -all that came within his influence.

In his going, a gentleman of the old school passed away.

ELLISON-BROOKS

In 1845, Nicholas Beauchel Brooks, Jerry Fowler, John Ferrell, Acey Jeffres, Clayton Vaughn, Willis Vaughn, and Ras Vaughn came to Milledgeville, from Cherokee County, when these young men were about twenty one years old.

About this same time Frances Worsham, a widow with her three sons, Joe Urbin and John, and two daughters, Caroline and Mary, came from Putnam County to settle in Milledgeville. Two years later, Nicholas Brooks and Mary Worsham were married.

William Vinson Ellison came to Milledgeville from Cherokee county while a young man. This was about the year 1830. He married a Miss Hass, who lived only a few years, leaving three children. William Ellison, then married Theressa Boutwell, a daughter of Chappel Boutwell and Hannah Micklejohn Boutwell.

Adolphus Leroy Ellison was a son of this second marriage and was married to Anna Brooks, a daughter of Nicholas Brooks and Mary Worsham Brooks, in the year 1870.

Mr. Chappel Boutwell, the grandfather of Adoluphus L. Ellison, was mayor of Milledgeville when General Sherman was camped in the city. It was through Mayor Chappel - Boutwell's efforts that the cotton factory was saved from destruction. He beg

ged this boon from Sherman, in order to give work to the poor and thus save them from starvation. At that time the cotton mill was the chief source of revenue in Milledgeville.

ENNIS

The Ennises of Baldwin County are of ScotchIrish descent. The first to come over were from Scotland and settled in North Carolina. E. Nathaniel Ennis came from North Carolina and settled in Hancock County, Georgia, about 1775. He had one son by his first marriage, Charles Ennis, born in 1800. He married young and settled in East Baldwin, about seven miles from Milledgeville, in about 1818. He became a good farmer, operated a saw mill, grist mill, and gin, and served Baldwin County for twenty years as sheriff. His wife was Miss Ella Morman of Wilkinion County, and was related to the Bells of that county. There were born to them fourteen children, ten boys and four girls. The boys were P. M., E. N., Sr., W. R., Erasmus Bell, George Troupe, Thaddius, Benj. T., Chas. 1, Chas. 11., and Francis Ennis. The girls were Annie Alice, Smithie Ann, Sarah Jane, Nancy Bell Ennis. Sheriff Charles Ennis died in 1873.

P. M. Ennis, the eldest son of Charles and Ella Ennis, married a Miss Minor, of Hancock County, bought and settled part of his father's farm on Town Creek, and continued to operate the mill and gin. There were born to this union seven children. The five boys were W. C., E. A., P. T., E. N., Jr.; and Marcell us Ennis. The girls were Eliza and Epsie Ennis.

W. C. Ennis married Eliza Barnes of Baldwin County and settled on a farm near his father's. He served Baldwin County as Sheriff for sixteen years. He served in the Confederate army, and after the war organized, and was captain of the Salem Greys, which were disbanded in 1876. He also served as lieutenant of the Baldwin Blues under Capt. Herty and

might have served as Captain. He died a resident of Milledgeville, about 1906. There were born to W.' C. and Eliza Ennis, five children. The sons were: Chas. Ernest, J. H. and W. R. Ennis. The daughters were: O'Nora and Cora Ennis.

J. H. Ennis married Miss Tommie Harper of Hancock County, and settled in Milledgeville. He was captain of the Baldwin Blues until the spectacular hunt of the U. S. for Villa on Mexican soil. He was serving Baldwin County in the Legislature at the same time, and had to give up his captaincy. He has served Baldwin a number of terms as representative and one term in the state senate. He is now serving Baldwin in the legislature, and Milledgeville as Mayor. He is a prosperous farmer, merchant and saw-mill man. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ennis, one son, H. B. Ennis.

H. B. Ennis married a Miss Kathleen Allsbrook, of South Carolina, and later married Mils. Marcelle Mahre, of Paris, France. He served his country on the Mexican Border, and in France in the World War. He was selected as one of the two boys from Georgia, as a member of the guard, at Versailles. He is now reorganizing the Baldwin Blues, of which he has been made Captain.

Charles Ennis was killed by boiler explosion when about twenty years old.

Ernest Ennis is Chief of Police in Dublin, Georgia.

W. R. Ennis was proprietor of drug store in Milledgeville for a number of years. He is now in drug business in Lakeland, Florida.

Miss O'Nora Ennis was a member of the faculty of G. M. College for a number of years. She is now teaching at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Georgia.

Miss Cora Ennis married Mr. J. B. Holt, of Washington County, and they lived in that county until his death about ten years ago. She is now teaching at Midway Junior High School, Baldwin County.

The next in line of P. M. Ennis sons was E. A. Ennis who married Miss Emma Haygood, of Washington County. They are still living on the farm in that county, where she was born. To them were born sixteen children, ten boys and six girls, all of whom are still living except the oldest girl.

The next in line of P. T. Ennis' sons was P. T. Ennis, who married Miss Elizabeth Haygood, of Washington County, and settled at his father's old home place, in East Baldwin. He served his county one term as tax receiver. He organized, and was captain of the Blount Volunteers which disbanded after his death in 1891. He was a merchant-farmer. There were born to him and his wife, six children. The sons were Ras, Dosh, who died at two years old, and O. M. Ennis. The daughters were: Evie, who married Dr. Perlen, of Washington County, and died about three years later; Bessie, who married W. J. Marshall, and now lives in Rome, and is the mother of one boy four years old, and one girl one year old; Annie Lee, who has been in the civil service department since the World War, working three years in Washington and later transferred to Atlanta.

O. M. Ennis, the only son who lived to be grown, went to Washington County in 1901, to do clerical work, for his uncle. He married Miss Marie Gilmore of that County, in 1905. He moved back to Baldwin, and settled in Midway in 1915. He is a merchant farmer, has served on the board of education for several years, and now county commissioner. To him and his wife were born four children: Oscar Marion and S. Gordon G. Ennis now in school at G. M. College; Frances, a student at G. S. C. W., and Evelyn Margaret Ennis, just four months old.

The next in line of P. M. Ennis' sons was E. N. Ennis, Jr., who married Miss Russell, of Baldwin county, and settled in East Baldwin, on a farm. He was a farmer-merchant and saw mill operator. He represented Baldwin County two terms in the legislature. To him

and his wife were born two children. One died young. the other, Willie Ennis, married J. H. Harbin, of McRae, Ga~ They now live on a farm in Washington County and are the parents of one son.

E. N. Ennis' wife died young and he later married Miss Boyer, of Hancock County. To this union, were born four children. Hines T. Ennis, who married Miss Eliza Duggan, of Sandersville, and is now engaged in the automobile business in Milledgeville. Ellen married A. W. Smith, of Washington County, who is now engaged in the mercantile business in Sandersville.

Mary Sue married Mr. Landorn of North Carolina. They now live in Milledgeville where he is in the automobile business. Alice Ennis now teaches at Midway Junior High School. E. N. Ennis moved to Washington County in 1901, where he now resides, and operates a large farm and saw mill.

One of P M. Ennis' daughters, Eliza, married G. W. Campbell, of Telfair County, where they resided until her death. To this union were born five children: Walter, Charles, Oscar, Epsie, and Evie Ennis.

The other daughter of P. M. Ennis married T. E. Pugh, of Baldwin County. To this union were born five children: P. M. and Dr. T. E. Pugh, of Sparta; Lily, (who died shortly after becoming grown) ; Essie, who married Mr. G. Hooten, a farmer of Baldwin County, and is the mother of two small girls; Ethel, who married Mr. R. Ivey, farmer of Baldwin County; ty, and died young leaving two small daughters.

The next in line of the first settler, Chas. Ennis, sons was E. N. Ennis, Sr., who served under Gen. Myrick during the Civil War. He married Miss Davis, of Baldwin County. After the war he settled on the farm in East Baldwin and became a prosperous farmer. He lived there until his death. To him and his wife were born ten children. Chas. Ennis, a farmer of Baldwin County, married Miss Blizzard of Baldwin County. To them were born thirteen children.

Next in line of E. N. Ennis, Sr. sons was Jim Ennis, farmer of Baldwin County, who married Araminta Echols, and to whom were born six children: Opheila, who married Mr. Hansel Stanley; Cora, who married Mr. Winsley; Jimmie Pearl, who married Mr. Torranee; Lollie, who married Mr. Winsley (who was a brother of Cora's husband); Harvey, who married Miss Kitchens; and Ormie, who died in boyhood.

The third son was Robert Ennis, who settled in Wrightsville, Ga., and married Miss McAfee. He died young leaving two daughters.

Fourth son was Myrick Ennis, a farmer, who died unmarried.

The fifth son, Sam Ennis, was a farmer and unmarried.

The five daughters were: Eliza, who married Lanis Palmer, a farmer of Baldwin County; Nancy, who married Joe Tucker, farmer of Baldwin County; Emma, who married E. Erby, farmer of Hancock County; Lula, who married Mr. Bothwell, a farmer of Baldwin County. To this union were born two children: Robert Lee, superintendent of a cotton mill

in New Orleans; and Annie, who married Mr. Burk hart. She died young, leaving one daughter, Annie Mae, who is attending G. S. C. W.

The fifth daughter was Dora, who married T. E. Pugh, after the death of his first wife. To this union was born one girl, Arline.

The, next in line of the first settler, Chas. Ennis sons was W .R. Ennis, who married Miss Speights, of Hancock County. He was a farmer and settled in West Baldwin, later moving to Midway. He was cited for bravery during his services in the Confederate army. He was a prosperous farmer and a good citizen. To him and his wife was born one daughter, Annie, who married Mr. Tyler, of Texas. She died young leaving one son, Chas. Tyler, who now lives at Belton, Texas.

Erasmus Bell Ennis, the next son of Chas. Ennis, died young.

The next son was George Troupe Ennis, who did excellent service in the Governor's Horse Guard, Hampton's Cavalry. He was killed in action.

The next son of said Chas. Ennis was Thaddius Ennis, who married and moved to Montgomery County. To him and his wife were born two sons and a daughter. One of the sons was named Chas. Ennis, and now lives at Glenwood, Ga. He is a prosperous farmer and has several children. The other son, Erasmus A. Ennis, is now practicing law at Vidalia, Ga. He is married, but has no children.

The first settler, Chas. Ennis, had two sons named Chas., both of whom died young. He desired to perpetuate the name Chas., but grew discouraged after two attempts, so named no more of his sons for himself. There was another son, Francis Marcellus, who died young.

The oldest daughter of said Chas. Ennis was Annie Alice. She married Clem Butts of Laurens County, and they had several children. One of their daughters married E. Fowler of Washington County. She was the mother of Andrew, John, Chas., Ras., and Ennis Fowler, all of whom are prosperous farmers of either Baldwin, Washington, or Montgomery Counties.

The second daughter, Smithie Anne, married Rev. Leonard, a Baptist minister of Baldwin County. In 1895, she was killed, by a negro with an axe, in her home in East Baldwin. She had no children.

The third daughter, Sarah Jane, married Thomas Hall, a farmer of Baldwin County. She died without heirs.

Nancy Bell, the fourth daughter, married Thomas Prosser, of Washington County. She was the mother of the present Chas. Prosser, who lives on the line of Hancock and Washington counties. He is a prosperous farmer and mill owner. His daughter, Laura Bell, married D. T. Butts, of Milledgeville.

Benjamin T. Ennis, the only living son of Chas. Ennis, resides in East Baldwin. He has one son, named Gilbert, who is overseer on the farm of J. H. Ennis.

Capt. P. T. Ennis, the grandson of the first settler, and father of the present O. M. Ennis, was in I Savannah with his company attending the Chatham Anniversary Centennial in 1886, when the horses to the carriage of Jefferson Davis ran away, and threw Miss Winnie Davis out. One of the men from Capt. Ennis company knocked one of the horses down with his rifle, and thus, no doubt, saved the ex-president from getting hurt. The Centennial address on this occasion was made by Governor McDaniel.

Written by

O. M. ENNIS.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE FAIR FAMILY

Peter Fair, Jr., was born in Charleston, South Carolina. His parents moved to Milledgeville when Peter was a very small boy. He was the son of Peter Fair, of France, who came to America with LaFayette and fought in the Revolution. His mother was Susannah Bone of Charleston, South Carolina.

Peter, when only eighteen years of age, married Miss Elizabeth Reynolds Smith, who for more than fifty years was bedridden. But this, instead of being a hindrance, was evidently an incentive to a larger sphere of usefulness, for she not only proved a blessing and benediction in her own home, but the town in which she lived in its every activity felt the influence of this remarkably versatile woman. They both lived to the ripe old age and their lives are closely interwoven with the growth and development of Milledgeville.

To this union were born ten children, two of whom died in childhood. They gave six of their sons for service in the Confederate army, one of whom fell in the

battle of Richmond, where he was buried. Capt. John Bone Fair, son of Peter and Elizabeth Reynolds Fair, was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, July the ninth, 1838, and died September 14, 1915. He distinguished himself by valiant service in the Confederate Army; first, as First 'Lieutenant of the Baldwin Blues, and afterwards as Captain of a company which he organized..

Captain Fair was one of the best informed men ever reared in Milledgeville. No citizen was ever esteemed more highly for his genuineness and sincerity than he. The purest and highest' motives actuated him in an earnest endeavor to advance the interest and welfare of the community. He was married to Miss Mary Joe Porter, of Putnam county, September the 15, 1869. She survived him seven years. They were blessed with only one child, Mrs. Carl W. Minor, of Americus, Georgia. .

Miss Caroline Tomlinson Fair was 'born in Milledgeville in 1828, and died in 1896. She was familiarly and lovingly known to every one as "Miss Carrie." She gave her life in training the children of Milledgeville, where she taught school for about fifty years. No one woman ever lived in the city of Milledgeville whose life counted more in the civic, mental, and spiritual activities of the city, than did "Miss Carrie."

JONATHAN T. FARELL.

Jonathan T. Farell was born in Forsyth County, Ga., Feb. 4, 1829. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of North Georgia and rendered service in the war of 1812.

When a very young man, Jonathan Farell began the study of Pharmacy at Charleston, S. C., later, enroute to Rome, Ga., to establish a drug store, he visited his brother, Dr. William Farell, a Physician at the State Sanitarium. Here he met Miss Martha Moore, daughter of William Bolling Moore, first steward of

the Sanitarium. In 1857, they were married at Midway, Dr. Samuel K. Talmadge, of Oglethorpe College, performing the ceremony.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Farell was assigned to the Apothecary department and located at Staunton, Va., where he served about two years. In 1865, his drug business being practically ruined by the war, he accepted a position at the State Sanitarium, where he remained for forty three years, serving that Institution faithfully till he resigned on account of approaching old age. At his resignation from this Institution a local paper commented on his service as follows:

"Mr. J. T. Farell, who has served the State of Georgia forty three years at the Sanitarium as a Supervisor, has resigned. No man ever made a better or more honorable record than has Mr. Farell, and no man ever had more implicit confidence imposed in him by those officially above and under him. He has grown old in the service of the State and in all the long tenure of office there has never been even a complaint. The comfort and care of these unfortunates under him, was regarded as a Christian duty and he felt a strong responsibility resting upon him at all times. He leaves the Institution with a record of faithfulness that has never been surpassed by anyone."

At times, Mr. Farell wrote for the papers, his articles setting forth subjects of the day with that rare judgment and optimism for which he was sought. In him were assembled those high qualities, intellectual and moral, which constitute excellence as a man, a Christian, and a philosopher.

After leaving the Sanitarium, Mr. Farell engaged in the mercantile business, in Midway, for about nine years. He died at the age of eighty four years; respected and loved by all who knew him. He remained active and able to attend to his business, personally, until a few months previous to his death.

Mrs. Martha Moore Farell survived him. by two years, dying at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Farell . was a sister of the late Jerry N. Moore, editor of the "Union Recorder," and Mrs. Jerry Fowler and Mrs. Emma Lane and a half sister, of the late Walter and Richard Vaughn. Mrs. Farell's father, William Bolling Moore was one of the first officials of the State Sanitarium, being the first Steward and Supervisor. He received the first patient, committed to this Institution, and Mrs. Farell remembered when there were only nine patients in the Sanitarium.

Mr. and Mrs. Farell are survived by seven children, one having died in infancy and one, Chas. W. Farell, having died in his fortieth year, also a large number of grand children.

The living children are Mrs. C. E. Bazemore of Milledgeville, Mrs. L. A. Chapman, of Dublin, Ga., Mrs. B. H. Green, of Maysville, Ga., J. M. Farell, of Atlanta, Ga., Ernest Farell of Eufaula, Ala., and Thomas. T. and Arthur Farell, of Midway, Ga.

THE FORT FAMILY.

Arthur Fort came of English parentage. Three brothers, Moses, Arthur, and Elias, first settled in North Carolina and afterwards scattered to different parts of the country. Arthur Fort was born January 15, 1750. He was living in Burke county when the Revolutionary War broke out. Before the war he had married a widow, Mrs. Whitehead, formerly Miss Susannah Tomlinson. She came of a Pennsylvania Quaker family, was a very small woman, with dark hair and eyes. Her children ever retained a tender memory of her. She died December 13, 1820. She had one son by her first marriage and eight sons and daughters by her second. Her oldest child, Sarah, was born the 14th of August, 1779; Moses, March 17th, 1782; Arthur, April 3rd, 1785; Tomlinson, July 14th, 1787; Elizabeth, December 26th, 1789; Susannah,

March 11th, 1792; Zachariah Cox, February 12th, 1795; Owen Charlton, December 1st, 1798.

Arthur Fort was a man of a strong, original mind. His early opportunities were poor but he was possessed of uncommon intellect. He was a patriot and served Georgia with distinction during the Revolution. When Sir James Wright evacuated Savannah, Georgia, he was put in charge of the Government house.

Before Georgia was organized as a state, Arthur Fort was one of the men appointed on the first executive Council. During the war he made a few stolen visits home and was once betrayed by a Tory neighbor, which was the cause of a very dramatic scene. This neighbor collected a band of Tories and came in to take Arthur Fort a prisoner and kill him. His wife threw herself in front of her husband and one of the soldiers said: "I'll not kill him, little woman, for your sake." After the country became more quiet he settled on the shores of the Ogeechee river, in Warren County, Georgia. Most of his children were born at this home. They afterwards moved to Twiggs county, Georgia, where he died, November 16, 1833.

His children married as follows: Sarah, to Appleton Roseter; Moses, to Eudocia Walton Moore; Arthur, to Mary Newsom; Tomlinson, to Martha Low Fannin; Elizabeth, to Lovett B. Smith; Susannah, first to Robert Jemmison; and second, to Samuel Hunter; Zachariah Cox, to Amanda Beckam; Owen Charlton, died unmarried. He died at thirty-three years of age.

Arthur Fort, Sr., lived to be very old. He left a stainless name. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years. He rode on horseback fifty miles, to hear the first Methodist preacher who visited this section; it was old Bishop Asbury. He took great interest in the politics of the country, and had papers read to him daily during his many years of blindness.

Dr. Tomlinson Fort graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College in Pennsylvania, and became one of the most distinguished physicians of the State, also a leading figure in politics. The expense of maintaining a large family compelled him to retire from politics and devote himself to his profession. He served as Captain, in the War of 1812, and was severely wounded in a battle with the Indians, in Florida. He organized his company in Milledgeville, "The Baldwin Blues," Abraham Fannin was his first Lieutenant. The battle in which Dr. Fort was wounded took place at night, Colonel Williams commanding. Co!. Williams was shot seven times, once while in Dr. Fort's arms. Dr. Fort walked twelve miles that unfortunate night. He was shot in the knee while holding Col. Williams in his arms. He was on crutches for eighteen months.

He was a great student and an able writer. He wrote a valuable work on medicine, published in 1840, called "Fort's Medical Practice." This added greatly to his reputation and has been extensively used in the South and West. The wound received in the Indian War was at last the cause of his death. He was attacked by a strange disease, pronounced by physicians as "lead poison," caused by the presence of the ball in his knee. He had the ball removed, but with no beneficial result. The physician of Milledgeville, fearing for his life, refused to perform the operation. But Dr. Fort insisted that it should come out, and made his son, George, (then a young physician) undertake the operation. Dr. Eve, a noted physician of Augusta, was sent for and assisted. Dr. Fort himself held the knee and directed the knife. The operation, so far as removing the ball, was successful, but did no good, and for ten years he suffered paroxysms of great agony. He died in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 11th of May, 1859. He is buried at Milledgeville, where he had lived about fifty years.

DEATH OF HON. F. C. FURMAN

Farrish Furman is dead!

In the vigor of manhood, when with matured judgment, he had entered upon a career of great usefulness in the development of the agricultural resources of the country, and when the enjoyment of the renown and distinction, so pleasing to his ambition, spread out pleasantly before him, he is called at the early age of thirty-eight, from the busy scenes of an active and enthusiastic life, to a bed of sickness, pain and death. How inexpressibly sad this seems to his host of friends who had never associated his bouyant, energetic, aggressive life with the grave; but sharing his enthusiasm, looked forward to long years of earnest work, crowned with the blessings and benefactions of his countrymen. He was a man of strong convictions and lived for a purpose, and the world is better, we doubt not, because he lived in it. His mission is accomplished! His progressive ideas and good intentions are not all lost. They will bear fruit in the hands of others.

From the best sources at our command we give the following brief sketch of his life: Farrish Carter Furman was born in 1846, at Scottsboro, Baldwin County, Georgia, and died September 14, 1883, at the old homestead, and in the room in which he was born. He was the son of Dr. John H. Furman, of South Carolina, and the grand-son of the celebrated Dr. Richard Furman, a Baptist divine, after whom Furman University, in Greenville, South Carolina, is named. His mother was the daughter of Col. Farrish Carter, a prominent citizen of this state, and after whom Cartersville, Ga., is named. She was also the niece of that distinguished and honored son of Georgia, Gov. Charles J. McDonald.

Judge Furman was educated at Oglethorpe University, the Citadel at Charleston, and finished his education by graduating at the South Carolina Uni

versity, in 1868. He commenced the study of law soon after he left college, and in 1870, was admitted to the bar in Macon, Ga., having studied law in the office of Nisbet and Jackson. In December, 1870, he formed a co-partnership with Judge D. B. Sanford, and began the practice of law in this city. The partnership, thus begun, continued until the death of Judge Furman.

Mr. Furman was too young to be an active participant in the first years of the war; but his dauntless spirit and brave young heart carried him, young as he was, into the strife, and the last year of the war he was a gallant private in Elliott's South Carolina Brigade

He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph LeConte, now of the University of California, a lady widely known and greatly beloved for her abounding Christian charity, who with two children, both daughters, survive him.

In politics, he was a Democrat. He was elected Senator for the 20th district in 1876, for four years but his senatorial term was cut short by the calling of a Constitutional Convention-a measure he supported with all the ardor of his nature, hoping the convention would restore the Capital to Milledgeville.

He was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1877, and made a useful member. During the capital campaign which followed, the location of the capital being left to the vote of the people, he took an active part, making speeches in many counties in favor of returning the seat of government to the "halls of our fathers."

He was a good speaker, but not always a discreet politician. He was a man of sleepless and untiring energy-a firm friend and an earnest worker.

For the past five or six years, while continuing the practice of law, he devoted most of his time to farming, bringing to that occupation a determination to succeed and a practical and scientific knowledge rarely found among the cultivators of the soil. He took sixty acres of land that produced eight bales of cotton

the first year he cultivated it, and by intensive farming and the application of a compost that he called a perfect cotton food, he raised the yield steadily until it reached eighty bales from the sixty acres. He expected to make from the same ground this year one hundred bales, and much interest has been manifested in his growing crop.

With his usual liberality, he published to the world his formula, for the benefit of the farmers. Many of the most successful farmers in this, and other States, have adopted his system, and give it their unqualified endorsement. The publication of his speeches, on his system, had made him one of the best known men in the State.

He had been absent from home a good deal this year, having accepted invitations to deliver addresses, and was also engaged in organizing a company to manufacture his fertilizer. He returned from Atlanta about three weeks ago, where he had been to attend the Agricultural Convention, and lingered to perfect the organization of his company. He came home, sick of malarial fever, probably contracted during a recent visit to Alabama. He was attended by Dr. W. H. Hall and his father, who is a physician was with him. On Friday morning he grew worse rapidly, and it was known that his illness was unto death. He was baptized by Rev. J. M. Stoney, Rector of St. Stephens Episcopal Church in this city, and received the communion. We learn that he expressed himself as willing to die. At 8 :30 o'clock P. M. Friday, he breathed his last.

His funeral took place from the Episcopal church, at 5 P. M., Saturday, Rev. J. M. Stoney, officiating, and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were Messrs.

Grieve, E. C. Ramsey, T. W. Turk, Jno. G. Thomas, C. W. Ennis, Walter Paine, Geo. D. Case, and J. W. Wilcox.

He was laid to rest in the old cemetery, among the people he loved and who loved him. We have sel

dom heard so many expressions of sorrow and regret from all classes of our people, as on this sad occasion. Among the mourners were many colored people who remembered many acts of kindness at his hands.

Judge Furman was an honest man. Open as day, he had no concealments; spoke what he thought on all occasions, without regard to consequences, but was not a man to bear malice. He was warm hearted, impulsive, and sanguine of success in whatever he undertook. Among his plans for the future was the development of the water power which he owns on the Oconee river. In his death the whole country, and this community especially, suffers a deplorable loss.

Judge Furman was a. member of the Royal Arcanum and the American Legion of Honor, membership in the former society carrying a life insurance of three thousand dollars and the latter of. five thousand dollars. We are glad to notice this thoughtfulness. on the part of a devoted husband and father. While our friend possessed fine business sense and made money with ease, he spent it with a liberal hand. His life insurance enables his family to inherit an unincumbered estate.

The Press of the State, speak in tender and reregretful language of the death of Farrish Furman.

GARRARD

The name Garrard is correctly pronounced Garrard' with the accent on the last syllable. Family tradition says the original French name was Gerard, but it probably was Garard as the name Gerard can not be found in the London records. The families who preceeded Peter Garard to England changed the spelling to Garrard and Peter Garard doubtless adopted the precedent. In Agnew's valuable work, Peter Garard's

name is spelled Garrard while in the original Patent it is spelled Garard.

After much research in London and Paris, Mr. Paul Oeker, of Paris, France, concludes that Peter Garard left the Walloon county in northeastern France, being a French Huguenot, about the year 1685, after the Revocation of the Treaty of Nantes, with his two little sons to make his home in England. On May 8, 1687, in the ninth year of the reign of William the Third, Peter Garrard was naturalized as a British subject. Here in England, Peter Garrard and his two young sons lived and died. The child of one of the sons was, of course, the American ancestor of William Garrard of Stafford county, Virginia and his brother, J. Garrard, while Robert, John and Jacob Garrard were the children of the other son of Peter Garrard, of England. All these were grandsons of Peter Garrard, the French Huguenot.

The first of the family to come to America was William Garrard, the grandson of Peter Garrard of England, probably between the years 1730 to 1740.

He settled in Stafford county, Va., where he held the office of County Lieutenant in Stafford county, and during the Revolutionary War, he held the rank of Colonel. By his first marriage, to Mary Lewis, Col. W m. Garrard had among other children, a son, James. James served as a Colonel in the State Militia of Stafford County, and during the Revolution filled many positions of honor in his county and State. On December 20, 1769, in Stafford county, James Garrard married Elizabeth Mountjoy. In 1783, James settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was elected Governor of that State. Garrard County, Kentucky, was formed in 1796, and named for James Garrard, then Governor of Kentucky. The descendants of this branch of the Garrard family are scattered over Virginia, Kentucky and many other States.

About 1750 or 1755, three brothers, Robert, John and Jacob, Garrard came to America from England.

They were grandsons of Peter Garrard, the French Huguenot. These three brothers were first cousins of Col. William Garrard of Stafford county, Va., the father of Governor James Garrard, of Kentucky. They are supposed to have entered Virginia at Norfolk, and about 1757 the three brothers left Virginia for the more southern States.

Robert Garrard, Emigrant, settled in South Carolina, where he died at an advanced age. His descendants are dispersed over that State.

Jacob Garrard, Emigrant, married about 1755 in Stafford county, and his eldest son Anthony Garrard was baptized February 12, 1756, from the Over Wharton Parish. At a later period, he removed to North Carolina, where he and two of his sons were killed in the Revolutionary War. His children remained in North Carolina, except Anthony, the eldest, who removed to Wilkes County, Georgia, and Jacob Garrard who went to Jackson County, Georgia. Anthony Garrard married Elizabeth Green in 1777. Anthony died in Wilkes County, Georgia, and was the ancestor of William U. Garrard, of Savannah and Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, Ga. Anthony Garrard died about the year 1807.

John Garrard, Emigrant, ancestor of the Garrard's of Baldwin and Putnam counties, was born in England about 1730. He was married about 1758 in South Carolina to Mary Bolt, of Welsh descent, a sister of Abram Bolt, of that State. John Garrard was a

very moral man, quite lively and peaceably disposed. After living several years in South Carolina, John Garrard moved to Georgia. About 1773, he bought land in Wilkes County, Ga., about seven miles from Washington, Ga., near the Ebenezer Baptist Church, where he lived until a short time before his death. John Garrard entered the Revolutionary War at the beginning of the conflict and fought the British and Tories until Peace was declared. He was given 287 1-2 acres of land in Washington County, Ga., for his services.

John's wife, Mary Bolt Garrard, died about 1804 in Wilkes County, and was doubtless buried at Ebenezer Church, where she was a member. John married about 1806 to Elizabeth, in Wilkes County. Soon afterwards he sold his property in Wilkes and moved to Jones County, Ga., where he died in March, 1811. He was buried on the farm he had bought.

The children of John and Mary Bolt Garrard (no heirs by the second marriage) were: Robert, the second son of John Garrard, died in Wilkinson County, Ga., where he left three sons, John, James and William. Frances Garrard married John Barron, the son of Captain William Barron and Prudence Davis Barron. Nancy Garrard married a Mr. Ledlow and lived in Jones County, Georgia.

One daughter concerning whom nothing can be learned.

Jacob Garrard, born September 4, 1763, the eldest son of John and Mary Bolt Garrard, was about ten or twelve years of age when his father moved from South Carolina to Wilkes County, Georgia. Jacob Garrard said, "that the Revolutionary War had been going on about three years when he entered the service at the age of sixteen." He was in the battle of Cowpens, as well as other engagements, and remained in the service until the end of the War. (Extract from an old family letter). On June 22, 1786, in Warren County, Ga., probably, Jacob married Mary Elizabeth Barron. Mary Elizabeth Barron was the daughter of Captain William Barron, a Revolutionary Patriot beheaded at Augusta, Ga., by the Tories during the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Prudence Davis Barron. Jacob Garrard lived in Wilkes County, Ga., until December 1804, at which time he moved to Baldwin County, that part which was later cut off to make Putnam County, on Lot No. 239, containing 203 acres. He then bought 60 acres from Arington, and later added to this from Lot No. 240, bought from John Roquemore. They were Baptists and attended the

Rooty Creek Church which was later changed to Flat Rock Church. Jacob Garrard died in 1819, and his wife died in February, 1827. They are both buried in the "Watt Field," which is a part of the Garrard plantation at the present time, at Dennis, Georgia. Stone markers with dates of death and names or initials inscribed thereon, mark their graves. Elizabeth Barror Garrard came with her parents from Waterford, Ireland, and is a lineal descendant of Lord Gerald, of the Great House of Offaby. The children of Jacob and Elizabeth Garrard were: Nancy, born Oct. 14, 1787, married (1) Thomas Roquemore, (2) Samuel Johnson, (3) Green Simmons, died 1834.

William Barron Garrard, born December 7, 1791, married (1) Delilah Clements, (2) Mrs. Mary Ann Roquemore Allen-died Nov. 22, 1862.

John Garrard-Born Feb. 20, 1790, died unmarried; Jacob Garrard-born July, 1794, died about 1814, unmarried; Mary Rebecca Garrard-born Feb. 4, 1798, died unmarried; Hiram Garrard-born March 24, 1800, married Nov. 1824 to Martha Goss, nine children, died Nov. 7, 1871, in Montgomery Co., Alabama; Zillah Ann Garrard, born August 8, 1802, married Rev. James Roquemore, ten children, died about 1875, in Panola County, Texas; Eliza Mariah Garrard-born September 15, 1806, died unmarried; Anna Lucinda Garrard-born March 18, 1808, died unmarried.

The above dates of births are from the old Garrard Bible.

John, Mary, Eliza and Lucinda as well as their father, Jacob, died of typhoid fever caused by the erection of a mill dam on Rooty Creek, now called Flat Rock Creek, by Watt. The first wife and children and negroes of William Barron Garrard, except his son John Marion, also died of fever, from the same cause. On account of this they moved their home at Watt Field to the present house at Dennis, Georgia.

William Barron Garrard, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Barron Garrard, was born December 7, 1791,

and died Nov. 22, 1862. About 1814, he married Delilah Clements, of Putnam County, Georgia, their son, John Marion Garrard, was born Aug. 9, 1815, died Jan. 26, 1888, at Columbus, Ga. About 1845 he married Elizabeth Morrison, who died Nov. 1867. William Barron Garrard married Mary Ann Roquemore Allen, a widow, (second marriage) on Oct. 6, 1822, in Jones County, Ga. Mary Ann was the daughter of Peter Roquemore, Sr., a soldier in the War of 1812 and Indian Wars. William B. Garrard was a most successful planter with hundreds of acres of land under cultivation.

The children of William Barron Garrard and Mary Allen Garrard were: Harriet Ann Lucinda Katherine Garrard-born July 24, 1824, married Nov. 24, 1840 to Gibson T. Mahone. Their only son, Gibson Garrard Mahone, was killed at the battle of Cross Keys, Va. He was on the top of the breast works and both of his legs were shot off. His dying words were "tell them I died with my face towards the damn Yankees."

Evaline Elizabeth Garrard-born April 30, 1827, married General Tilman H. Mahone, on Nov. 16, 1841. Mary Ann Garrard-born Oct. 6, 1827, married Peter F. Mahone, Nov. 27, 1845, died Oct. 6, 1852. Sarah Jane Garrard--:born 1829, died June, 1831. Nancy Amanda Melvina Garrard-born Sept. 25, 1830 and died July, 1832. Zilla Ann Rebeccah Garrard-born Jan. 15, 1832, married Dr. Abram C. Philips, Oct. 3, 1850, died 1905. William Thomas Garrard-born Feb. 8, 1837, married Eliza Handy Waller on Oct. 28, 1856, daughter of Dr. Isaee Rhodes Waller, surgeon in the war of 1812, of Putnam County, Ga.

Eugenia Augusta Garrard-born Feb. 28, 1844, died Oct. 30, 1844.

A baby died in infancy.

William Thomas Garrard was a member of Co. F. 44th Regiment of Volunteers, Ripley and Doles Cook

Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. This Company was known as the Putnam Volunteers and was organized and recruited from Putnam- County, Mar. 12, 1862. This company was made a part of, Company F which was organized at Griffin, Ga., with Col R. A. Smith, of Macon in command.

The children of William Thomas Garrard and Eliza Handy Wa'ller Garrard were: Peter Roquemore Garrard-born Nov. 1, 1859. Prominent planter in Putnam County. Attended Emory University.

Mary Frances Garrard-born Feb. 23, 1861, died Aug. 19, 1861.

William Thomas Garrard-born July 24, 1863, married Adrain E. Armor, died Oct. 12, 1924. He, with his brother, P. R. Garrard, were the largest land owners in Putnam County, and owned many acres in Baldwin County. Graduate of University of Georgia, Athens Georgia.

Mary Kate Garrard-born Sept. 13, 1865, died Sept. 2, 1904, married William T. Lane, of Valdosta, Ga. Graduate of Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., with

A. B. Degree.

Frances Perry Garrard-born June 30, 1867, married Charles Ingram Humber of Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 24th, 1893, died Nov. 7, 1907. Graduate of Wesleyan College, Macon; Ga., with A. B. Degree.

James Isaac Garrard-born Jan. 29, 1870, physician, graduate of G. M. C., finishing his medical education at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Maj. Surgeon, 1st Georgia Regiment in Spanish-American War. Volunteered service in World War, and received commission for same. Medical Staff of Georgia State Sanitarium, Milledgeville, Ga. Married Sarah Hearn, Oct. 18, 1916, daughter of William Howell Hearn, of Eatonton, Georgia.

Eugene Barron Garrard-born Jan. 13, 1873, graduate of G. M. C. and attended University of Georgia. Living at Midville, Ga.

Charles Humber Garrard-born Nov. 6, 1874, unmarried, died Feb. 13, 1902.

William Thomas Garrard, died Feb. 4, 1875, and Eliza Handy Waller Garrard, born June 16, 1840 and died Oct. 12, 1910. They are both buried in the Garrard cemetery at Ararat Church, Dennis, Putnam Co. Georgia., by the side of the parents of William Thomas Garrard.

The children of William T. Garrard, of Milledgeville and Adrain E. Armor, of Greensboro, Ga., married April 25, 1893, are:

William Thomas Garrard, Jr., of Milledgeville, Ga., who married Harriet Allen, daughter of Judge John T. Allen. He held the commission of 1st Lieutenant, Infantry during the World War. Graduate of G. M. C.

The children of Mary Kate Garrard, who married Walter T. Lane, of Valdosta, Ga., are:

Katherine Lane, who married William Ashley, son of C. R. Ashley, of Valdosta, Ga. Graduate Winston-Salem College.

Almaryne Lane, who married Thos. Elam Waters, of Columbus, Ga., now residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. Graduate of Winston-Salem College.

Walter Thompson Lane, Jr., who married Marie Ashley, daughter of D. C. Ashley, of Valdosta, Ga. He served as a 1st. Lieutenant Artillery, in the World War.

The children of Frances Perry Garrard, who married Charles Ingram Humber' are:

Petrona Garrard Humber, who married Frank Rahn Hean, now residing in Norristown, Pa. Graduate of Wesleyan College; Ceres Wellman Humber, now residing in Washington, D. C. Graduate of Brenau; Robert Christian Humber, residing at Dennis, Ga.; Marion Louise Humber, residing at Dennis, Ga., Grad-:

uate of G. S. W. College; Charles Ingram Humber, Jr., cadet at West Point Military Academy; Frances Perry Humber, residing at Dennis, Georgia.

(Compiled and written by Petrona Garrard Humber Hean, 807 Swede St., Norristown, Pa.)

FLEMING GRANTLAND

Fleming Grantland was born in Westover, Virginia, in 1790, and died in Milledgeville, Georgia, after a brilliant career, in his twenty-ninth year; with his brother, Seaton Grantland, he established the "Georgia Journal," early in the life of Milledgeville as the Capital. Old files of the paper, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, are in possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. David Ferguson. Editor of a popular Journal, Senator, and financier, he served his country and adopted State as Lieutenant in the war of 1812, in Florida, under General Floyd.

He married Agnes Eliza Jones, and one daughter survived-Eliza Grantland, wife of Miller Grieve.

DR. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY GREEN

Dr. William Montgomery Green was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1767. He belonged to the nobility of Ireland. He married Anne Maria Wilkes, a niece of John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London. Having to leave Ireland on account of taking part in the Rebellion of 1798, he emigrated to France. In 1800 he came to this country with Thomas Addis Emmet. They landed at New York, but the climate proving too severe for his wife's health, Dr. Green came to Beaufort, S. C., where, December 25, 1804, was born Thomas Fitzgerald Green. There were three other children: John, Willy, and Anne. About this time the family moved to Savannah, Georgia. In 1807, Mrs. Green died, leaving little Thomas, to his sister Anne's care. Willy died in childhood. One thing impressed itself upon his brothers and sisters: One night he saw

a great, burly negro coming up the stairs; Little Willy seized a sword, that hung in a scabbard above his bed, and rushing to the steps, let in between two walls, flourished it over the negro's head. The negro fled at once, not knowing that the sword was in the hand of a child. John led a seafaring life, but died at ; Mount Pleasant, E. Feliciana, La., 1833. Anne died when Thomas was about six years of age. He often said that the first tears he ever remembered shedding were at her death.

Several years later Dr. Green married Miss Jane McKonkey, who was born in Burke County, Georgia, nine miles from Louisville. Their children were:

James Mercer, Henry KoBuck and Anne Wilkes. Mrs

Jane Green died December 12, 1828. Both sons became distinguished physicians. Dr. James Mercer Green married Miss Virginia Selina Prince, daughter of Oliver Hilhouse Prince. During the Confederate War he had charge of the Third Georgia Hospital, Richmond, Virginia. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Academy for the Blind at Macon, Georgia, and for many years the attending physician.

Dr. Henry Kolluck Green was born in Milledgeville, in 1818. He married Miss Theodosia Parker, of S. C. He was regimental surgeon during the war. He , died in 1867, April 25. Anne never married. The gentleman to whom she was engaged, was drowned at sea, when returning from a trip to Europe.

Dr. Green's third wife, Miss Sarah McDougal, survived him. She was a Scotch lady of great worth and character. In 1816, Dr. .Green was elected Professor of mathematics and Languages at Franklin College, Athens. After a few years he resigned and opened a school, in Milledgeville. Later, he moved to Macon and edited the Macon Messenger. He died at an advanced age, devoted to the end to the principles he had espoused in the old country.

An old lady, resident of Macon, told his granddaughter that she remembered him from her childhood

as a tall, straight, stately old gentleman, who carried a red, bandanna silk handkerchief, and took snuff from a gold snuff-box.

THE GREENS

Thomas Fitzgerald Green, son of Wm. Montgomery Green and Anne Wilkes Green, was born December 25, 1804, married Adeline Eliza Anne Crowder at Powelton, Hancock County, December 1826. They had nine children, two of whom, Thomas and William, died in infancy. Addie Eliza, who married Mr. James Augustus Hall, died in 1861 and left no children. Mary Hawkins married Adlai Osborn Houston, son of Col. David C. Houston and Lemira Osborne Houston. Col. Houston was related to Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas. Mrs. Houston was related to the Youngs, Osbornes, and Hills of North Carolina. Col. Houston was one of the founders of Oglethorpe University, and in its financial embarrassment, he, with others, took scholarships.

Adlai Osborn Houston and Mary Hawkins Houston had five children, two of whom, Eugene Crawford and David Eugene, died in infancy, Addie Green in third year. Mary Osborn married James Alfriend, February 14, 1874, died April 17, 1895, leaving no children. Thomas Fitzgerald, born December 31, 1858, married Virginia Clay Withers, July the third,

1879. He died in 1855 leaving two children, Thomas Fitzgerald and Harry Huger. Thomas Fitzgerald, born Aug. 4, 1880, died Sept. 1894. Henry Huger, born November, 1884, married October 6, 1905, Miss Victoria Baumhauer. One daughter, Margaret Virginia, died in infancy. There were six sons: Harry Huger, Jones Withers, Theodore Thomas, John Matthew, Jacques Baumhauer, and William Douglas.

Martha Crowder Green, born Nov. 20, 1836; married Dr. Charles L. Bass, in July, 1858. They had nine children: Thomas Green, died in infancy; Addie Green; Mary Raubun; Martha Crowder; Wm. Rabun

and Henry Fawcett, twins, died in infancy; Charles Larkin, Julia Louise and Adlai Houston, who died in infancy.

Thomas Fitzgerald Green II, oldest son of Dr. T. F. and A. E. A. Green was born March the 3, 1843; married October 18, 1843, Ella Bibb Lipscomb, daughter of Andrew Adgate Lipscomb, Chancellor of the State University. There were three children: Thomas Fitzgerald, Andrew Lipscomb, and Frances Adgate. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, III, married October, 1902, Miss Hope Linton. There were three children: Thomas Fitzgerald Green, IV, John Linton Green, and Lucile Linton. Thomas Fitzgerald Green, II, died July, 1874.

Anna Maria Green, daughter of Dr. T. F. and A. E. A. Green, was born September 22, 1844; married April 8, 1869, to Samuel Austin Cook, who was born December 10, 1846. There were ten children: Addie Green, Thomas Fitzgerald, Hamlin Jarrett, - Samuel Irvin, Ansel Brewster, Dorothy Anna, Anna Maria, Callie Irvin Ignatia, Samuel Austin, II, Bryson Augustine.

Hamlin, Samuel Ervin, Samuel Austin, and Dorothy died in infancy; Anna M. in 20th year.

Addie Green Cook, oldest daughter of S. A. and A. M. Cook married William Lee Procter. There were three children: Samuel Cook, William Lee, II, and Daniel- Guinn.

Thomas Fitzgerald Cook, oldest son of S. A. and A. M. Cook, married, December 11, 1894, Julia Lee Nottingham. There was one daughter: Emily Anna Cook. After the death of his wife, Julia Lee, Mr. T. F. Cook married, October 17, 1899, Rosa Clay Young. There were six children: Thomas Fitzgerald, II, Robert Madison: Ansel Brewster, II, Susan Elizabeth, Samuel A., Walton Walker Young. Emily Anna Cook, oldest daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald Cook and Julia Lee Nottingham Cook, born Mar. 15, 1896, married Mr.

B. S. Deaver, in 1917. Their daughter, Jeanette Deaver ,was born Feb. 3, 1919.

Ansel Brewster Cook, son of S. A. and A. M. Cook, was born December 25, 1877; married December 20, 1899, Augusta Theodore Flemister, who was born September 19, 1880. There was one son, Edgar Austin Cook, who was born October 3, 1900, and died September 1, 1902.

Fannie Joseph Green, youngest daughter of Dr. T. F. and A. E. A. Green, was born October 5, 1848; married November 2, 1871, to Dr. James Patton Phillips, of Habersham County, Ga. There were three children: Addie Patton, William Fitzgerald, and Thomas Duval. Addie Patton Phillips, their oldest born April 15, 1881; married May 1, 1898, James Henry Ghastley.

There were eight children: James Henry, II, Nettie; Fannie Green; Charles; Sallie. Florence; Thomas Duval; William Phillips; Katherine Elizabeth; William Phillips and Katherine Elizabeth were twins. Mrs. A. P. Ghastley died May 15, 1908. Her oldest, and two youngest children, are the only ones surviving her.

William Fitzgerald married Lillian McMullen.

Tribute to the Memory of Dr. T. F. Green

A very large congregation assembled at the Methodist church on Saturday, the 15th of February, to pay the last tribute of respect to a man who perhaps has done as much for Milledgeville and his race as any other who has lived in it.

The Masons, of which order he was an honored member, the attendants and the officials of the Asylum, and the citizens filled the church. Among those present, we noticed a very large number of colored people who evinced their attachment to him by deep, unfeigned grief. The services were opened by Rev. G. T. Goetchius, Chaplain of the Asylum, who read a lesson from the fifteenth of Corinthians. The beauti

ful and appropriate hymn, "Servant of God, Well Done," was sung. After prayer, Mr. Smith, the pastor, made these remarks:

"Dr. Green's profound interest in the insane, and sympathy for their lamentable condition, induced him to appeal to the Legislature for appropriations for their suitable care and treatment. Dr. Green was at the laying of the first brick and at the last of the main structure, and for thirty-four years was at the head of the Institution. He needs no other monument. His is there, not a shaft of sculptured marble, but a grand

Asylum for the suffering and the poor. No life, it seems to me, more resembles that purest and best of lives, the life of Jesus, as such a life as Dr. Green led for thirty years-living every day in the midst of those

who were suffering from lunacy. It has already seemed to me that one of the chief elements in the suffering of the Man of Sorrows was His constant contact with the sick and suffering, but He at least could relieve,

The physician called to one suffering with the intensest physical pain, with anaesthetics or narcotics can produce at least insensibility, but who can minister to a mind diseased? Here, one can only sympathize and weep. Yet he can sometimes with gentleness and love and skill bring back Reason to her throne, and how many are they who have come to him, wild and crazed, and gone from him clothed and in their right mind! He continued his work as long as he lived. Writing a prescription, he fell in his last attack; then rallied and worked on-went to bed, having committed himself to God, slept sweetly-was stricken again, then again, and without a pang left the house of clay for the land beyond. So beautiful was the ending to so beautiful a life!

"Dr. Green was a Methodist for nearly forty years.

He was a consistent, cheerful, liberal Christian. His piety never made him morose, nor was he frivolous. He was large hearted, cheerful, serene, free from bigotry, a lover of good men, just and temperate.

"Of his family relations, I dare not say all I feel. Some men have the power to make themselves love too well, and so it was with him. Wife, children, grandchildren, associates in his work, servants, everybody loved him. His heart was large, his hand was free.

"We shall miss him, and yet could we have asked that the stroke could be gentler? He had neared his four-score years-his eyes were undimmed; his strength was unabated, and without a moment's pain, a day of helplessness, he is called to another field and a higher work. We shall not say, "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well," but, "after life's useful labor he enters into the joy of his Lord."

MILLER GRIEVE, Sr.

Miller Grieve, Sr., born in Edinboro, Scotland, in 1802, came with his mother and two sisters, to Lexington, Georgia, in 1811. In 1822, he entered a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, afterwards Chief Justice. Governor George Gilmer brought him to Milledgeville in 1829, as his secretary. He married Sarah Grantland, daughter of Fleming and Agnes Jones Grantland.

Upon Gov. Gilmer's retirement in 1831, Col. Grieve assumed the editorship of the Georgia Journal, which had been founded in 1812, by Fleming and Seaton Grantland. In 1850, he was appointed Ambassador to Denmark, and served most acceptably for four years. As editor of the leading paper in the capital city, Col. Grieve wielded great influence. Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Alex. Stephens, and the leaders of politics in Georgia, acknowledged their debt to his wise editorials and sane deductions.

A staunch Presbyterian, he helped to finance old Oglethorpe University. Full of honors and years in 1879, he fell on sleep.

MILLER GRIEVE, Jr.

Miller Grieve, Jr., lawyer, architect, and dramatist, was the oldest son of Miller Grieve and Sarah Grantland Greive. He went with his father to Europe when the latter was Ambassador to Denmark, and received part of his education in Europe. With great talents, he abundantly served his generation. His defense of a criminal case would bring an audience from many miles. He served his country gallantly in the Civil War, then came back to serve a broken country with all his gifts.

MAJOR JACOB GUMM

Major Jacob 1. Gumm served as a soldier in the Creek and Mexican Wars. On August 18, 1916, the Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R. of Milledgeville had touching and appropriate exercises at the marking of the grave of this hero. The slab was furnished by the government, in recognition of his many services. He helped to organize Baldwin County and to layoff the town of Milledgeville.

His father, Jacob Gumm, was a native of Virginia and of sturdy German stock. He was one of the early settlers of the colony of Virginia, a man of wealth and prominence. His mother was a daughter of an English nobleman. His father gave his life fighting for liberty in the early years of the Revolution.

Jacob the second, then a mere lad, entered the army to avenge his father's death and to help in the

struggle for liberty. While in command at Fort Wilkinson, he heard of a young lady of North Carolina, Miss Katherine Hightower, who was visiting near the Fort. She proved to be one whom he had met in North Carolina and who had ministered to the soldiers and of whom he said, "Some day I intend to try to win that lady for a wife." And his wife she eventually be Came.

JOHN HALL

John Hall was born in central Alabama, in 1777. In early manhood he moved to Georgia, what is now Baldwin County, settled on a land-grant, about eight miles south of present site of Milledgeville.

At the age of twenty-two, he married Miss Mary Johns. They lived at his home, South of Milledgeville, until their deaths. John Hall died Sep. 22, 1850, his wife, Mary, died five years later, May 5, 1855.

They were survived by eight children, seven of these moved into different parts of the State, leaving their youngest son, James Monroe, at the old plantation of his parents.

January 15, 1856, James M. Hall and Mary E. W. Havis, of Perry, Houston Co., were married. They made their home in Baldwin county, on the old Hall plantation, operating large farming and milling interests.

To them were born eight children, the oldest being Mary Sophia, born January 17, 1857, died Mar. 7, 1887.

The second, Ida Caroline, was born February 6, 1859. On November 6, 1884, she was married to Charles Franklin Riley, of Haynesville, Houston county, Georgia. To them were born seven children; Mamie Hattie, born August 24, 1883; Emmie Louise, born March 8, 1887; Julia Roberta, born February 26, 1889; on August 20, 1918, she was married to Ernest Lee Cates, of Locust Grove, Ga. . They have two children; Ernestine, age five; Charles Alexander, age - three.

Samuel Hall was born Feb. 1, 1891. On July 5, 1914, he was married to Ethel Lindsey, of Irwinton, Georgia. They have one child, Julia Claire.

Claude Franklin was born February 26, 1893. He married Marie Scheel, of Eatonton, Ga., December 25, 1916. They have two children; Charles Sam) age four; and Claude Franklin, age three. . .

John Willie Riley was born January 23, 1900. He married Eliese Cox, of Millen, Ga., on October 18, 1923.

Helen Lydia was born August 20, 1903. Charles Franklin Riley died March 10, 1915.

John Havis Hall was born January 6, 1861. In early manhood he studied medicine, in Baltimore. After graduating, he located in Milledgeville, Ga. There he married Miss Minnie Simms. He died November 23, 1886.

Minor William was born November 8, 1863. Finishing in law, he located in Milledgeville, practicing in the firm of Howard and Hall. Later, he married Lula Rockwell, of Milledgeville. He died August 31, 1893. Two children survive them, Mrs. Robert McCombs, of Milledgeville, (who has five children; Marie, Camille, Emette, an twins, Bobbie and Billy. Camille and Bobbie both died in infancy) and Evan Rockwell Hall, of Raleigh, N. C., who was born November 30, 1891.

Julia Elizabeth was born July 1, 1866. In November 1886, she was married to Robert Lee Holloway, of Barnesville, Ga. They had seven children; Julian Lee, of Atlanta; John Holloway, of Milledgeville, who married Fairie Wright, of Milledgeville; Emmette William, of Atlanta; Charlie Whitfield, of Chattanooga, who married Elizabeth McMaster, of Atlanta. They have two children, Elizabeth and Catherine. Andrew Hall, of St. Petersburg, Florida, and Mabel Pauline, of Atlanta.

Julia Elizabeth Holloway died September, 1924,

Emmagin Ezell Hall was born April 15, 1869. She married James E. Humphries, of Meriwether. They have seven children: James Hall, of Helena; Maggie, of Atlanta; Lillian and Carolyn, of Meriwether. Nelle Catherine, Mary Julia, and Robert, died in infancy. James Monroe was born January 3, 1872-died July 7, 1873.

Sammie, born February 1, 1876; died June 21, 1881, just a short while after his parents' death. James Hall, his father, died May 3, 1881. Mary, his mother, died May 25, 1881.

The old Hall plantation, in South Baldwin, has been divided into smaller farms and sold off, all except the old home site, which is owned by Mrs. C. F. Riley, the second child of James and Mary Hall. This farm is operated by Frank Riley, her second son.

On this old farm, stands the old house built by John Hall, in 1800; this is the Riley home. They preserve it as a curiosity. It was built of hewn timbers, cut from the original forest there; the nails were all shop made, on the place, by the old slave who was a blacksmith. The brick are of the old time wedgeshape. They, too, were burnt in kilns on the plantation.

THE HAMMOND FAMILY

In Baldwin County

The Hammonds came to Georgia, from Virginia, during the Revolutionary War. The immediate occasion was the destruction of their property in Virginia by the Tories. Charles Hammond, who before the war was secreary of the Virginia House of Burgesses, brought his family for safety to his plantation in Georgia. He was accompanied by his brother, Col. LeRoy Hammond, who settled in South Carolina.

The first of the family to come to America was John Hammond, post captain of the British navy. He was a son of Charles Hammond, of Hampshire, England, and was grandfather of the Charles Hammond who came to Georgia. He was a member of an old English family. Tradition says that the first to come to England, came with William the Conqueror and that his name was Robert the Hammer, because of his fighting qualities. The members of the family have been good fighters and good patriots always.

Besides Col. LeRoy Hammond, who commanded a regiment in both the Indian War and Revolutionary War, there were four sons of Charles Hammond in the Revolutionary War. Three of these were officers; and the fourth and youngest, Charles, gave his life for the cause. One son, Col. Samuel Hammond, served after the war for nineteen years as military governor of Missouri, and later served South Carolina as Secretary of State.

Baldwin County is more concerned with the history of Captain Abner Hammond, a younger brother of Col. Samuel Hammond. It was he who brought the state papers from Louisville to Milledgeville. And it was he who founded the family in Milledgeville. He served Georgia as Secretary of State for a number of years, until his death in 1829. Born in Farmington Parish, in Virginia, in 1762, he had come to Georgia when a mere boy with the family of his father, the Charles Hammond, first, mentioned above.

An old family servant who was brought from Virginia, and is said to have lived to have been over a hundred years old, is responsible for the following story of him, Abner Hammond:

Left at home because of his youth, he ran away, raised a company of volunteers and joined his brother's regiment. And official records show that he joined his brother's regiment at the siege of Augusta, and that he was captain at twenty years of age.

Abner Hammond was married twice: first, to Anne Jones; and second, to Sarah Dudley, of Richmond, Va. The children of the first marriage were: Sarah, William, George, and Daniel. Sarah married William Wright, and their son, General Ambrose Ransom Wright, was distinguished in the Confederate army. His son, Captain William A. Wright, has served Georgia for forty years, as Comptroller General.

Nine children of the second wife, Sarah Dudley, lived to be grown: Anne, married Peter Stubbs; Eliza married Baradel Stubbs; Charles married a Miss

Pound; Abner died unmarried; John married Caroline Fort; Martha married Rev. Charles Stillman, famous Presbyterian minister; Eleanor married a Mr. Woods; Catherine married Mr. Edwards; Mary married "Evander McIver, Chief Justice of Alabama.

John Hammond, the last of his name in Baldwin County, served his county as Ordinary for many years. Although, except for the period of Radical rule, his service was continuous, after he was once in office he never made an active campaign for re-election. Election day was as quiet as any other with him. The people's knowledge of his good service and high character kept him in service. He was an earnest Christian, for over fifty years a steward in the Methodist church, of Milledgeville. On the completion of his fiftieth year as steward, a handsome Bible was presented to him by the church.

He was born in Louisville, Ga., in 1811, and died at "Midway" in 1885. He married Caroline Fort, daughter of Judge Moses Fort and niece of Dr. Tomlinson Fort, and great-niece of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had six children who lived to maturity.

John LeRoy Hammond was president of the First National Bank, of Savannah." He died in 1891, leaving a wife, Marion Morrell of Savannah, and three children.

Frances Martha married George W. Hollinshead. She has six children now living.

James Polk Hammond married Mary Ella Hull, of Savannah. He died in Griffin, Ga., in 1902, leaving five sons.

Caroline Fort married Chauncey Wright, of Milledgeville. She died in 1898, leaving one son.

Eudisia Moore married Robert Adams, a Presbyterian minister, formerly president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. They have six, children.

Sarah Ellen married. Irby Adams, of Eatonton, Ga. They had five children, four of whom are still living. There are no members of the Hammond family by that name now living in Baldwin County. The grand-sons of John Hammond who bear his name are: John LeRoy. Hammond, of Savannah, Ga.; Henry Hammond of Motts, Ala.; J.. Woods Hammond, of Griffin, Ga.; Grattan Hammond, of Macon, Ga.; and Arthur. Hammond, of Atlanta, Ga. The only descendants now living in Baldwin County are Mrs. Frances Martha Hollinshead, a daughter and second child, and her children and grand-. children, and one great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth Ann Bell, who is the fifth in line from Abner Hammond, and the ninth in line from the post Captain of British navy, John Hammond, who chose America as his home about two hundred and fifty years ago.

HARPER

Charles Rhodes Harper, one of Baldwin County's oldest citizens, was born in Putnam County, Georgia,. April 22, 1841. He. was the oldest son of Robert Hutchins and Eliza Carter Harper. When eight years old, he moved. with his parents to a plantation in Baldwin County, but spent several years afterwards with his grandparents in Putnam County, where he attended school. In early life he joined the Methodist church, and has been a faithful member and .official of his church. In the War Between the States; he served four years as. a . Confederate soldier; and was in the seige of Vicksburg and the battles around Atlanta. Shortly after the 'war, Jan. 16, 1866, he married Eiizabeth Anna Tatum. They made their first home in Baldwin County, and have spent their fifty-eight years of married life in their several homes in this county. Mr. Harper owns a large plantation and has been actively engaged in farming until a short time ago. His father, Robert H. Harper, was also a farmer. He was born in

Hancock Co., in 1817. When twenty-one years of age, he moved to Putnam Co., where he lived until 1849, when he moved to Baldwin. He died at his home, near Milledgeville, in 1884. His wife, Eliza Carter Harper, was born in Putnam County in 1821, and died in Baldwin County, in 1881.

Elizabeth Anna Tatum Harper, wife of Charles Rhodes Harper, was the second daughter of Dudley Herbert Tatum and Frances Kirby Green Tatum. She was born June 1, 1843. During childhood, she attended the day and boarding school of her father, at his home. When a young woman she was a student at the Baptist Female College, at Madison, Georgia, but the war prevented her graduation. Her father, Dudley H. Tatum, was born in Gilford County, North Carolina, in 1805. He came from his native State on horses back in 1834, to Jones County, Georgia, where he spent two years teaching. While there in the home of Capt. Miles Greene, he met and later married in 1835, a relative of Capt. Green's, Frances Kirby Greene. In 1836, they established their home in Baldwin County, on a farm five miles west of Milledgeville, where Mr. Tatum lived for sixty-two years, dying at the age of ninety-three. His wife, Frances Greene Tatum, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1814. Her father died when she was quite young and in 1832, she and her mother, Mrs. Judith Mabry Greene, moved to Milledgeville, where they lived until the marriage of the daughter. She died in 1887, at her home near Milledgeville. -

The descendants of Charles Rhodes and Anna Tatum Harper are as follows : Children-John Benjamin (deceased) ;Frances Eleanor (Mrs. George Wesley Griner, of Oklahoma) ; Robert Dudley (deceased) ; Charles Tatum; Annie Eliza, and Julia Mabry, Milledgeville, Ga. . Grandchildren, descendants of John B. and Mamie Dinkins Harper,-Charles Edwin, Macon, Ga.; Mary Ellen (Mrs. Felton William. Coleman), Macon; and Anna Pauline (Mrs. Robert Frank

Ensslin), Washington, D. C. Grandchildren, descendants of Rev. George Wesley and Frances Harper Griner, --Paul Haygood, New Orleans, La.; Charles Benjamin, Jacksonville, Fla.; George Wesley, Jr. (Capt U. S. Army) Bryan, Texas; and Heidt Harper, Oklahoma.

Great-grand child,-Olive Mabry Griner, daughter of Capt. George Wesley and Olive Self Griner.

FAMILY TRADITIONS

HARRIS - HUNTER- McINTOSH

In 1877,. Sidney Lanier, writing to a kinsman, said: "The slight esteem in which genealogical investigations are sometimes held, can legitimately attach only to such as are pursued from unseemly motives of display. For, indeed, to the earnest man, the study of his ancestry must be regarded as the study of himself. Christian insight, no less than heathen wisdom, has sanctioned the ancient admonition, 'Know thyself,' and if it be true that in order to know one's self one must know one's ancestors, then the practice of genealogic research must be regarded as a "duty, and with peculiar fitness the Family Tree is inscribed in the Family Bible."

The family tree of which I happen to be one of the comparatively recent twigs, was transplanted from the old world to the new in the early days of the Colonies. Here came in 1650, Thomas Harding, who we are told in the Journal of American History, was active in the early settlement of Virginia. Later, came John Ellis, one of the grantees of the second charter of the Virginia company, settling in Henrico county; John Hunter, Scotch Irish, planting his home near Fredericksburg; Thomas Harris, of Brunswick county; John. Washington and Thomas Lanier, of Surry; Richard Littlepage, member of the House of Burgesses, from New Kent ; John Lewis, lawyer, of King and Queen; Robert Walton, of Brunswick; and all these lines were to be brought together in course of

years, to give to the country of their adoption many sons to uphold her honor, as well as many daughters to refine and made glad the homes for these pioneers.

It might be interesting in these days of equal rights for women, to mention an ancestress, Sarah Shelton, daughter of Charles Shelton, a commander in the British Navy, who was lost with his ship, the Coronation, in the English Channel, in September, 1691. Tradition says that Sarah came with her brother, William, to Virginia, where she married Richard Gissage, a merchant from London, who settled--in New Kent, now King William county. She must have been a most impressive person, as her second son, Ralph, took as his surname, the maiden name of his mother, being known as Ralph Shelton, of St. Mary's Parish.

Charles Ellis, son of the immigrant, married 1719

20, Susannah Harding, removing about 1754, to Amherst, at that time Albemarle county, calling his place "Red Hill." One of their sons was Josiah, born 1746, married 1766, Jane Shelton, daughter of Richard, son of the original Ralph. It is said of this couple by a writer of that time, "They had twelve goodly children, six of whom had black eyes and six blue." One of these was Nancy, my grandmother, born 1770, married 1793, Robert Hunter, planter, for in all this time the Hunters were enlarging their borders, marrying and founding families as well as homes, of their own. The first John married Henrietta Davidson; one of their sons, John the second, in course of time, taking as his bride, Rachel McFarland, moving with her to Bedford, afterwards Campbell, now Appomattox County, calling their home "Clover Green." Here on November 10, 1766, was born their son, Robert, who inherited the place on the death of his father. Here he brought his bride, Nancy Ellis, whom he married at "Red Hill" in Amherst; here he died and was buried. Eleven children were born to them, the youngest, Richard Lewis, born 15th Nov., 1815, being my father. "Clover Green" seems to have been one of the well known

homes of that section, with room for all comers, where hospitality was that of the old regime, free and unfailing. When a child, it was a joy to me to hear my father tell of his life on this old plantation. He remembered that on one occasion Thomas Jefferson was an overnight guest, having written "Captain Hunter," my grandfather, that he would be passing through the county at a certain time, and if "convenient and agreeable would stop with him for the night." Though only five or six years of age, my father remembered well the preparations for entertaining the distinguished man, the messengers sent to all neighboring families inviting them to come to "pay their respects" to the famous visitor. Christmas, however, was the greatest time of all the year, for then the young cousins from adjoining and near-by counties gathered, so that often the seventeen room house would be filled to its limit with young people, while with hunting, dancing, feasting and visiting, several happy days would speed by.

Then the horses would be saddled, carriages brought to the door, when the visitors, joined by the young people of the family, would depart, a gay company, to make the round, visiting in turn the homes of the kin, till after two weeks of frolicking, the party would disperse before the winter rains and snows made the roads well-nigh impassable. In an old letter written by my father to a cousin in Richmond, dated January 9, 1838, telling of the holiday gayeties, he tells of visiting his great uncle, Jack Shelton, in Amherst, and reports the old gentleman as still wearing knee breeches and buckles, which, he remarks, "looks very antiquated."

But love for all one's kin was no more universal than it is today, and sarcasm was employed then as now in showing this feeling of unfriendliness. As an instance: In Buckingham county lived a cousin by marriage, between whom and my grandfather there existed no noticable feeling of cordiality, and their method of expressing their dislike was by referring to

each other as "The Earl of Buckingham," and the "Duke of Bedford."

Having begun this paper by quoting Sidney Lanier, it might be well to take up here his record, which goes back to Louis Lainer of Bordeaux, France, who to escape religious persecution, removed with many others, to Virginia. As early as 1747, Thomas Lanier, son of the immigrant, received grants of Crown lands in Brunswick county, as well as several others in Lunenburg, the last dated 1768, in all about three thousand acres. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Washington and Elizabeth Jordan- his wife, Richard being the son of John Washington and his wife, Mary Flood, widow of Richard Blunt, all of Surry County, not related, so far as known, to the George Washington family. Thomas and Elizabeth Lanier had among other children, a son named Sampson, who married Elizabeth Chamberlayne, and in this couple the ancestry of the poet and myself come to the parting of the ways, his descent being from a son, Lewis, mine from a daughter, Rebecca, children of Sampson and his wife. Rebecca, born 1744, married

in 1760, Walton Harris, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Walton Harris, of Brunswick county, he being five years her senior. This union was blessed with eleven children. With others of the family,. Walton removed to the great fisheries on the Yadkin river in North Carolina, thence to Georgia. With two of his sons, Buckner and Sampson, he entered the Continental army, and as a captain, fought under General Greene, being taken as a prisoner at the battles around Augusta. After the war he settled in Green County, Georgia, where he died. He was a member of the state legislature in 1783.

The fourth child of Walton and Rebecca Lanier Harris, Augustine, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, 30th January, 1767. He married Anne, daughter of Rev. Edmund Byne and his wife Anne Lewis, daughter of John Lewis and his wife Sarah Iveson.

Tradition says that this John Lewis, with, his brother Zachry, were from Wales and settled in King and Queen county. With his wife, Augustine Harris came to Georgia where their only son, Iverson Lewis was born in 1805, at Watkinsville, the family shortly afterwards removing to Milledgeville, later making their home at their plantation, "Pomona," four miles from the town. Anne Byne Harris was a sort of Major General in petticoats, if tradition can be relied on. She is described as being nearly six feet in height, straight as an arrow, hair the color of a raven's wing, eyes so black and piercing they seemed to be searching out the darkest secrets of one's soul, and to read at a glance the character of each one she met. Her children and servants naturally stood in awe of her, and many stories are told illustrating her devotion to duty, as well as her courage. One of these has to do with the War of 1812. When the British were approaching Milledgeville, then the state capital, she was urged to come to the town, from her country home, for protection. Loading a four-horse wagon with things she valued most, including her children, she mounted to the seat with her negro foreman, Peter, as driver. On reaching Fishing Creek, she found the bridge guarded by a squad of enemy soldiers, who gave the order to "halt," when Peter obediently pulled his team to a standstill. Without appearing to see the soldiers, his mistress calmly commanded "Drive on, Peter," and when he obeyed, the British with muskets aimed straight at his head, repeated the order to halt; again the team was stopped. The second time the voice, serene and untroubled, admonished, "Drive on, Peter," "La, ole miss, dem mens will kill us," remonstrated Peter. To relieve his fears' she grasped the lines, rising to her full height, she plied the whip with such vigor, that the mules broke into a mad gallop, charging the enemy with such effect, that their precipitate flight opened the way, and "ole miss," with her treasures, drove triumphantly on her way.

The only son of Augustine and Anne Harris, married in 1826, Mary Euphemia, daughter of William Davies of Savannah, and his wife, Mary Ann Baillie, the daughter of Robert and Ann (Nancy) McIntosh Baillie. Of a family of twelve, my mother, Frances Bartow Harris, the second child, married in 1849, Richard Lewis Hunter, a civil Engineer, of "Clover Green," Campbell county, Virginia.

William Davies, Judge of the United States District Court, was the son of Edward and Rebecca Lloyd Davies, the latter the daughter of John and Rebecca Savage Lloyd of Charleston, S. C. Born in Wales, Edward Davies was active in the affairs of the Colony, after immigrating to Georgia, being a member of the Rebel Assembly which met in 'Savannah in 1776. The father of his wife, John Lloyd, born in Bristol, England, but coming to South Carolina in early life, began his public career long before the Revolution. In 1761, a Provincial regiment was raised to serve in Indian wars and troubles, John Lloyd being one of these mentioned in history, all afterwards fighting in the Revolution. He was a member of the legislature in 1768-69, as well as president of the senate in 1783.

But it seems that the McIntoshes have been lost in this avalanche of ancestors, so it is necessary to go back a bit, for it would hardly be fair to ignore this Scotch family in any of the wars of the past two hundred years. John Mohr McIntosh, born in Badenoch, Scotland, in 1700, according to a record in his family Bible, "Took shipping on board the "Prince of Wales," Capt. George Dunbar, at Inverness, October 1735, with some hundred of sons for the new Colony of Georgia, came in at Tybee Bar the beginning of January, 1736, and landed at Darien, on the Altamaha river, the place of their destination, the 1st of February, same year." He married Marjory Frazer of Garthmore, 4th of March, 1724. They brought with them six children born in Scotland, Ann, called Nancy, being born in Georgia, 18th April, 1737. As captain

of the-Highlanders, who came over with him, John McIntosh joined Oglethorpe in fighting the Spanish in 1740-42, being also a member of the Provincial Assembly held in Savannah in 1751. His sons, William and Lachland, served in the Revolution, the first at.

taining the. rank of Colonel, the second Major-General, so the family early won the sobriquet, "the fighting McIntoshes." Shortly after their arrival in Georgia, another party of Scotsmen came, among others, their kinsmen, the Baillies. Sometime in the latter.

seventeen fifties, Robert Baillie and Ann McIntosh were married. Among some old family papers, is part of one of his letters in which he is urging his suit, reminding his "Dear Miss Nancy" that she had said she had no objections to his person, and adds "You can have none to my character." Her answer to him, however, which is intact, regarding their approaching marriage, is such a unique document, I quote it here in full:

To Robert Baillie, Esq., at Barrington. Sir

I have the favour of yours by Jack. As to answer, I told you here it should be don in the privatest maner, I expect no persons to be evedences but my Brothers and Sisters you may acquaint them when you think proper.

I remain Sir your constant friend and humble servent .

ANN MACKINTOSH.

Except in the matter of spelling, punctuation, etc., this is the most proper epistle I have ever purused. What a shock it would be to a young man of the present day, to receive one under similar circumstances, modeled after this. Yet, they seem to have lived happily ever after, leaving a large family, one of whom was Mary Ann, who married William Davies, of Savannah. The devotion of this husband to his wife manifested itself in the naming of three daughters; to the

first he gave the full name, Mary Anne; on the second he bestowed the name of Anne; while the third he called Mary. I cannot help wondering' what would have happened if there had been a fourth. Could his mind, agonizing over such a problem, have projected itself into very recent times, and christened his fourth Pollyanna?

McINTOSH PEDIGREE

In the Atlanta Constitution of November 10th, 1912, there appeared a sketch of the McIntosh family written by Dr. J. G. B. Bullock, of Washington City. From this article I prepared three pedigrees and sent them to Rev. Herbert H. Flower, Edinburgh, Scotland, to whom I had been referred as one who would put me in the way of ascertaining from the proper officials, whether or not these pedigrees, were correct. In writing Mr. Flower, I intimated that if they were correct it was my desire to have them confirmed or certified by the Herald's office, or if inaccurate to have them corrected, and inquired what the probable fee would be.

Below is his answer, also the letter from the Herald's Office which he very kindly enclosed.

Pittorie House
Castle Esplanade
Edinburgh Oct.
13, 1913.

Dear Madam:

I have been unable to answer yours of Aug. 16th before, being away from home and busy on my return.

From my own books, etc. I found all the enclosed M. S. correct but, wishing the highest authority before writing, I referred them to the inspection of the Herald's Office here and enclose the report of my friend, the Rothesay Herald, who is one of the first

authorities we have on genealogy. You will see that he confirms my own judgment on the subject.

If I can help you further, I shall be glad to do so.

There is no fee or charge for what I have done. If you wish to, make any offering make it to my very poor church here, but don't feel obliged to do so.

Yours very faithfully,

HERBERT H. FLOWER

Court of the Lord Lion H.
M. Register House
Edinburgh, Oct. 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Flower:

I have gone over the Mackintosh pedigrees you left with me with Mr. A. M. MacKintosh of Geddes book and the Scots Peerage. I find the statements agree absolutely with these works and Mr. Mackintosh's book can be relied on as I know it is the result of years of research. I return the letter and pedigrees.

Yours sincerely,

FRANCIS J. GRANT
Rothesay Herald

The Rev. H. H. Flower

It is interesting to know that with the aid of a good history, and taking these pedigrees, as a base, we can trace our lineage directly back to some of the most illustrious names and families of the civilized world-Mary Hunter Hall.

1. Sir James Stewart, married Joanna, widow of James I, of Scotland. Their son,
2. Sir John Stewart, 1st Lord Athole, married Eleanor St. Clair. Their son,

3. Sir John (or James) Stewart, 2nd Athole,
married Janet Campbell, of Argyle. Their daughter,
4. Elizabeth Stewart, married Colin McKenzie,
of Kintail. Their daughter,
5. Agnes McKenzie, married, 1567, Lachlan Mohr
McIntosh. Their son,
6. Wm. McIntosh, of Borlum, married Elizabeth Innes,
of Invermarkie, gr-gr-dau, of Edward 3rd of England. Their
son,
7. Lachlan McIntosh, married Helen' Gordon.
Their son,
8. Wm. McIntosh married Mary Baillie, of
Dunain. Their 2nd son,
9. Lachlan McIntosh, of Knocknagael, married
Mary Lockhart. Their son,
10. John Mohr McIntosh, married Marjory Fra
ser, Mar. 4th, 1725. Their daughter,
11. Ann (Nancy) McIntosh, married -Robert Bail
lie, of Coulter Allers, Scotland. Their daughter,
12. Mary Ann, married. Wm. Davies, of Savan
nah, Georgia. Their daughter,
13. Mary Euphemia, married Iverson Lewis Har
ris, of Milledgeville, Ga. Their daughter,
14. Frances Bartow, married Richard Lewis Hun
ter, of Virginia. Their daughter,
15. Mary Davies, married Lewis Christian Hall,
of Dardanelle, Arkansas.

1. Robert 3rd of Scotland, married Annabella
Drummond. Their daughter,
2. Princess Mary, married James Kennedy, of
Dunure. Their son,
3. Gilbert, 1st Lord Kennedy, married Katherine,
daughter of Herbert, 1st Lord Maxwell. Their son,
4. John, 2nd Lord Kennedy, married Elizabeth, daughter
of Alex Gordon, Earl Huntley. Their daughter,

5. Jean Kennedy, married. Sir Alexander Gordon, of Lochinvar. Their daughter,

6. Jean Gordon, married Lachlan Beg McIntosh, (See no. 7, 3rd pedigree). Shaw McIntosh, 2nd son of Duncan, 5th Earl of Fife, 1204 (descendant of the Thane of Mcduff).. His descendant .

1. Shaw McIntosh, married Helena, daughter of the Thane of Calder. Their son,

2. Ferquhard, married Mora, daughter of Angus Og McDonald, of Isla. Their son,

3. Angus, married Eva, daughter of the Chief of Clan. Chattan. Their son,

4. William, married Margaret, daughter , of Ruari McLeod, of Lewis. Their son,

5. Malcolm Beg McIntosh, married Mora, daughter of Ranald McRanald. Their son,

6. Lachlan, married (3rd) Catherine, daughter of Sir. Duncan Grant, 1st of Freuchie. Their son,

7. Lachlan Beg McIntosh, married. Jean, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of Lochinvar. Their son,

8. William, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ogilvie, of Deskford and Findlator. Their son,

9. Lachlan Mohr, married Agnes, daughter of Colin McKenzie, of Kintail. (See no. 5, first pedigree }

HERTY

Memorandum

James Berty and his wife Frances Herty came to Milledgeville from Farquier County, Virginia (date unknown)

They had seven (7) children: Mrs. Ann Herty Gessner, Miss Mary E. Herty, Dr. James W. Herty, Capt. Bernard R. Herty, Mr. Charles Herty, Mr. Thomas Herty, Mrs. Frances Herty Joseph.

Bernard R. Herty was born in Milledgeville, January 26, 1844, and died on October 7, 1878. He was married in August, 1866 to Lou Turno Holmes who

died September.4; 1876. Bernard Herty left Milledgeville for war as Fourth Sergeant of the Baldwin Blues on April 26, 1861. He succeeded to the command of the Baldwin Blues in April 1864, when Capt. Wallace Butts was desperately wounded and captured. The Baldwin Blues then became Company H ~f the Fourth Georgia Regiment, and took part in all the :fighting around Richmond,- in Maryland and in Pennsylvania.

Bernard and Lou Herty had two children,
Charles Holmes .Herty and Florence Modesta Herty.

.Details concerning Charles Holmes Herty taken from
"Who's Who' in America-1922 -1923 areas follows:

“Herty, Charles Holmes, chemist; b. at Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 4, 1867; s. Bernard R. and Louisa T. H.; student Ga. Mil. and Agrl. Coll., 1880-4; Ph. B., U. of Ga., 1886; Ph. D., Johns-Hopkins, 1890; at univs of Berlin and 'Zurich, 1899, 1900; m. Sophie Schaller, of Athens, Ga., Dec. 23, 1895. Asst. Chemist, Ga. State Expt. Sta., 1890-1; instr., 1891-4, adj. prof. chemistry, 1894-1902, U. of Ga.; collaborator, 19'01-2; expert, 1902-4, Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture ; with Chattanooga Pottery Co., 1904-5; Prof. of Chemistry, U. of N. C., 1905-16; editor Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, New York 1917-1921.-Fellow A. A. A. S., Chem. Soc.

(London) ; memo Soc. Chem. Industry, Am. Chern. Society (pres. 1915, 16); Societe Chimique de France, Soc. Chim. Industrielle, Am. Electro-chem. Soc., Soc. Cotton Products Analysis, Soc. for Promotion Engring
Edn., Am. Forestry Assn., Soc. Am. Foresters, Franklin Inst., Am. Philos. Soc., Washington Academy of Sciences.

Clubs: Chemists, Century, Cosmos. Present position, Pres.,' Synthetic Organic. Chemical Manufacturers Association of U. S., One Madison Ave., New York City."

JAMES WILLIAM HERTY
(1838-1876)

The subject of this sketch was born in Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 14, 1838. His parents-James Herty and Frances Lawler Herty-moved from Farquier County, Virginia, between 1834-36. Nine children blessed this union, most of whom died in early life.

James William Herty attended the local schools but studied medicine in Philadelphia, Penn. He graduated with credit to himself, and shortly after that consummation of his ambition, sought and obtained the post of Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States. Navy, although at that time he was not of legal age for admission to the service. Exception was made in his case because of his unusual talents and training.

He was assigned to foreign service and visited many European countries. In England he made many warm acquaintances whose friendship lasted during his remaining life. Later he saw duty off the West Coast of Africa where the "San Jacinto," Capt Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., was searching for slavers. As the War of Secession had broken out the "San Jacinto" was ordered home. When near Cuba, Capt. Wilkes learned that Messrs. James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to England and France respectively, had run the Blockade and reached Havana, at which port they engaged passage for Europe on board the British Mail Packet "Trent."

"Some distance out, the 'Trent' was overhauled by an American man-of-war under Capt. Wilkes, the two commissioners were taken off (November, 1861), and carried to Boston harbor where they were imprisoned in Fort Warren. This action, which was illegal and unauthorized, caused great excitement in England, and came near causing a collision between the two countries. Lord Palmerston made a peremptory demand for the surrender of the prisoners. The Amer-

ican government had already disavowed the act of Capt. Wilkes, which, though it was justified by the British claim of the 'right of search,' was contrary to American principles. The Confederate Envoys were therefore promptly released and sent to England."

(Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXITI, page 777).

When the two captured commissioners were brought aboard the "San Jacinto" Dr. Herty and Capt. John Roger Fenwick Tattnall, U. S. Marine Corps, (also a Georgian by birth), surrendered their staterooms for the better accommodation of the prisoners. . Further, these two officers because of their indignation, consequent upon the capture of their fellow Southerners, handed their resignations to Capt. Wilkes, who declined to accept them. Upon reaching Havana Dr. Herty and Capt. Tattnall. attempted to make their escape, with a view of working their way to the South, but were intercepted and taken aboard the "San Jacinto" under arrest. When called upon to surrender his sword Capt. Tattnall flung his weapon far overboard into the sea.

The two commissioners and the two officers were taken direct to Boston, Mass., where they were incarcerated in Fort Warren, until liberated (as in the case of the former) or exchanged (as in the case of the latter).

Immediately upon his exchange Dr. Herty returned to Milledgeville and offered his services to his country and served in the navy as surgeon until the collapse of the Confederate Government.

At the close of the war, Dr. Herty became a general practitioner, in Milledgeville, and continued his gentle ministrations to his fellow man, until an early and untimely death ended his career of usefulness.

On Dec. 19, 1865, he was happily married to Mary Frances Bonner, daughter of O. P. Bonner, of Baldwin County, .Ga.

This union. resulted in the following children: Mary Marwood, Olive Philip, and Frank James.

Dr. Herty died at the early age of 38, Dec. 19, 1876-the anniversary of his wedding.

Dr. Herty was universally beloved for his geniality and generosity, both afloat and ashore.

'Mrs. Lou T. Herty

Died in this city, Monday, Sept. 4, 1876, Mrs. Lou T. Herty, wife of Capt. B. R. Herty, daughter of Capt. Isaac Holmes, deceased.

"There is a reaper whos'e name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
An the flowers that grow between."

How true in the sad death of Mrs. Herty! She was indeed, as a beautiful flower, with brightest hues and ,richest fragrance, cut down suddenly, by the sickle of death. "

HINES

Madison Hines, son of Robert Hines and Susan J. Fortner, was born June 2nd, 1849, in Stokes County, North Carolina. He was married to Frances J. Roberts, daughter of Rufus Roberts I (who married Lucy Cox) on November 21st, 1872. This family moved to Milledgeville, Georgia, in January of 1880, where Madison Hines conducted successfully a mercantile business, in partnership with his brother from then until his death.

He was a member of and an officer in 'the Methodist church where a tablet has been placed to his memory. He died in Milledgeville, Jan. 7th, 1895 and was survived by his widow and five children. His widow died in August, 1896.

Maude, the oldest daughter, married Adolphus Vaughn of Baldwin County, they now live in Spartanburg, S. C. They have three children: Hines, living in Tampa, Fla., who married Florence Scoville, of Jack.'

sonville, Fla; Kenneth, in Spartanburg, and Mattie Day, who married Armstrong Coleman, and lives in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Mattie married Robert L. Day, of Walton County, both of them now dead. They left one child, James Day, who lives in Spartanburg, S. C.

Beula married George G. Reid, of Putnam and' Walton Counties, and they have five children: Garland, Warreh, Ruth, Will and Geraldine.

William Trice, the youngest son, married Antoinette McComb, daughter of Tom L. McComb, and Lula Callaway McComb. They have three children, Antoinette; who married Campbell King, of Maconnow lives in Kingsport, Tenn, and has one child, Antoinette Hines King; and Frances and McComb.

Edward Roberts Hines, the oldest child, married Nelle Womack, of Covington, daughter of Emmett Womack (for twelve years solicitor of the Flint Circuit) and Ellen Wright. They have two children, Emmett Womack, a graduate of Tech, who married Frederica Boatright, of Cordele, Ga~, and who lives in Atlanta; and Madison Hines who is a law student at Mercer University.

Edward Roberts Hines graduated at Emory College, and from the law school of the University of Virginia, and. has practiced law in Milledgeville since 1898. Nelle Womack Hines has been connected with the State College for Women since 1906 as teacher of piano. She has served six terms as president of the local Woman's Club, and was for five years president of the Federated Clubs. of the Tenth District. As a writer, Mrs. Hines has produced two dramas, two musical comedies, a book of poems, short stories, and as a composer, a number of songs. She is a member of the Macon Writer's Club and the League. of American Pen Women, and for a number of years has done feature story work for the Macon Telegraph. '

JULIUS ADRAIN HORNE

Julius Adrain Horne, son of Henry Horne and Adelaide Valentino, born in Macon, Ga., July 14, 1860.

Educated. Pio Nona College, Macon, Georgia, and Manhattan College, New York City.

Married May 16, 1881, to Carrie Sherman Budlong, of Jersey City, N. J. Came to Milledgeville, Georgia, May 1, 1887. Ten years later, on December 1, 1897, Mr. Horne was elected Mayor of the City of Milledgeville. He assumed office Jan. 1, 1898. Elections for Bonds for the City Sewers were held twice, Jan. 24, 1905, defeated; again November 9, 1905, carried. In the spring of 1906, the work was commenced and completed during the year. On July 31, 1907, an election for the Bonds to erect a City Hall was held, and work was commenced September 12, 1907. On January 1, 1908, he retired from office.

By virtue of the office of Mayor, he became a Trustee of the Georgia Military College. After his retirement as Mayor, he was elected a Trustee and held said office until his death.

In 1905, he organized the firm of Horne-Andrews Commission Co. In 1910, he organized the First National Bank of Milledgeville, Georgia, and was its president until his death, which occurred December 25, 1917.

His remains were interred in the City Cemetery which he loved and in which he had taken so much pride.

HUMBER

1. John Humber, (1) Emigrant, ancestor of the Humber Family in America, at the age of sixteen embarked in a sailing vessel from the shores of the Humber River, England, where his family lived and from whom it is said the river derived its name "Humber." He reached America about 1720 or 1725 and settled in Hanover County, Va. II. In 1734 John Humber (2) married Betty Meeks. They had one child, John Hum

ber of Saint Pauls Parish. John Humber married Elizabeth Christian on March 2, 1757. Elizabeth Christian was the daughter of Charles Christian, whose will was probated Feb. 16, 1784 in Goochland County,

Va. The Christians were descended from the ancient family of McChristen of the Isle of Man, and the name was first written Christian about 1600. John Humber and Elizabeth Christian Humber settled in Goochland County, Va., thirty-five miles above Richmond, on their estate, "Air Hill." Here thirteen children were born to them who were:

2. Charles Humber-born Jan 22, 1758, died Mar. 30, 1758; Christian Humber-born April 26, 1759, married Mr. Jarrett; Mary Humber-born Mar. 31, 1761, died in infancy; John Humber-born Jan.

6, 1764, died June 30, 1765; Elizabeth Humber-born Jan. 26, 1765, married Mr. Mangum; Lucy Humber born Oct. 9, 1768~ married Mr. Pleasant~; John Humber-born Aug. 7, 1770; Judith Humber-born June 9, 1775, married Edward Cox, Jr., Dec. 18, 1794, died Oct. 2, 1822; William Humber-born Feb. 23, 1778; Charles Christian Humber-born May 27, 1781 ; Robert Christian Humber-born June 6, 1783; Mary Christian Humber-born Feb. 19, 1786; Edward Humber-born Feb. 14, 1790.

William Humber settled in North Carolina. John Humber settled in Alabama and their brother Robert Christian Humber settled in Monticello, Ga., and one of the other sons of John Humber, settled in Crab Orchard, Ky.

3. Robert Christian Humber, born June 6, 1783 in Goochland County, Va., and died in Butts Co., Ga., in 1842. After leaving Goochland County, Va., Robert C. Huxpber settled in Monticello, Ga., where he married on May 4, 1815, Elizabeth Flewellyn, of Putnam Co., Ga. She lived only a short time after her marriage. Robert C. Humber was in the Jasper Co. Cavalry in the war of 1812, commanded by Capt. John W. Compton. On Feb. 12, 1823, h~ married Mary

Ellice Waller Davis, widow of Jonathan Davis, and daughter of James Waller and Elizabeth Ellis Waller. :Mary Ellice Waller Davis Humber was born April 13, 1793 and died Oct. 1, 1836. After his second marriage, Robert C. Humber moved near Ina.ian Springs, Butts Co. Robert C. Humber married for a third, time on Jan. 21, 1840 to Elinor Anderson, sister of General Charles and Colonel William Anderson of Fort Valley, Ga. Robert C. Humber and his second wife, Mary E. W.

Humber, are buried at the Sandy Creek Church near Flovilla, Georgia.

The children of Robert C. Humber and Mary Ellice Waller Davis Humber are: Mary Christian Humber-born 1829, died 1860, married Geo. Whittier Keith in 1847; Charles Christian Humber-born 1827, died 1893, married Mary Jane Flowers on Oct. 4, 1846;

Martha Christian Humber-born 1824, died 1910, married James Bickerstaff in 1839; William Christian Humber-born, ,1832, died 1852, unmarried; Robert Christian Humb,er-born 1835, died 1891, married Sarah Elizabeth Emily Rebecca Ingram, June 13, 1861.

The children of Robert C. Humber and Eleanor Anderson Humber : John Humber-born 1841, married Emma Hughes of Columbus, Ga.; Anna E. Humber-born 1842, died 1869, married Boney Mitchell in 1866. Honor graduate from Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

4. Robert Christian Humber, born in Butts County, Ga., on Oct. 24, 1835, and died in Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 11, 1891. He graduated with first honors from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and later graduated from the University of Georgia with honor. He married Sarah Elizabeth Emily Rebecca In

gram on June 13, 1861, which was the Fast Day of the Confederacy, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Tomlinson H. Fort, in Milledgeville, Ga. Mrs. Fort provided a Confederate Wedding Supper for the occasion and her guests without exception declined to touch anything offered because of the Fast Day

Proclamation of His' Excellency,' President Jefferson Davis. " RobertC. Humber at the time was a Lieutenant in 'the Infantry and had obtained a three day furlough in order to be married. ' His wife was better known, as Elizabeth Ingram, the only daughter of Stith Harper Ingram, who married in 1838 Emily Hurt. Emily Hurt was the daughter of Spencer Hurt and wife, Rebecca Abercrombie. Elizabeth Ingram was a direct descendant of Col. William Randolph, Sr., of Turkey Island, Va., through her paternal 'grandmother, '

Elizabeth 'Parham, wife of Presley Ingram. Elizabeth Ingram Humber was born March 17, 1839, in ,Putnam Co., Ga., and died July 14, 1901, in Milledgeville, Ga., and is buried beside her husband in the Milledgeville cemetery.

Robert C. Humber, when he grew to manhood studied law under U. S. Senator Benjamin Harvey Hill, a cousin of his wife, and 'at an early age he acquired great success in his chosen profession; At the age of 23 he was sent to the State Legislature from Troup County and afterwards, with Senator Benj. H. Hill, he represented Troup County in the Secession Convention. Both of them favored the Union, but when Georgia took her place in the Confederacy in . 1860, they followed their State.

Robert Christian Humber enlisted as a private in Company "B"--4th Regiment ,Georgia Volunteers, LaGrange Light Guards-April 21, 1861, at LaGrange, Ga. He was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on Oct. 16, 1861. He served throught out the four years of the war with distinguished service, at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Upon this battle he was promoted to Captain.

After the war he settled on his plantation in Putnam County, Ga., near Little River. The people of Putnam County called him from his plantation on two occasions to represent them in the Legislature, which he did with distinguished ability. He served four years as Trustee of the State University and was a

Trustee of the Georgia Military College from the time of its opening until his death. He served three years as steward of the State Asylum. A few years before his death, he made his home in Milledgeville, Ga.

Charles Christian Humber, the only brother of Robert C. Humber, married and had heirs, was born in 1827 and died in 1893. He served in the Confederate Army and was wounded three times at the Battle of Atlanta. He married Mary Jane Flowers, on Oct.

4, 1846. Their children were-Robert T. Humber, of Lumpkin, Ga.; L. F. Humber, of Columbus, Ga.; W. H. Humber, of Cobb, Ga.; Charles Humber, J. E. Humber and J. T. Humber, of Hill House, Miss.; Mrs. Mattie Little) of Carrollton, and Mrs. M. D. Good, of Lumpkin, Georgia.

The children of "Robert Christian Humber and Sarah Elizabeth Ingram: Emily Hurt Humber, wife of Dr. Joseph Hill White, retired Assistant Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. Rendered distinguished service in stamping out Yellow Fever Epidemic at New Orleans. Special Representative of the Rockefeller Foundation on Tropical Diseases. She was a graduate of Wesleyan College, Macon.

Mary Christian' Humber-graduate of Methodist College, Staunton, Va.; Charles Ingram Humber-born Dec. 15, 1866, married Jan. 24, 1893, to Frances Perry Garrard. Attended G. M. C. and appointed to U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

Leila Humber-Died in 1909; Robert Christian Humber-married Alice Gerding. Appointed 2nd Lieut. U. S. Army. Aug. 18, 1901. Held the rank of Colonel during the World War. Graduate of G. M. C. Milledgeville" Ga.

Roberta Christian Humber-Graduate Wesleyan College, Macon; Kate Fort Humber-married Harry C. Inman, of Macon, Georgia.

5. The children of Emily Hurt Humber and Dr. Joseph Hill White: Roberta White, attended Tulane University; Emily H. White, married Dr. Robert Her

ring, graduate of Tulane Univer.; Josephine White, graduate of Tulane University; Joseph White, Jr., graduate of Bingham Military College, married Emma Edith Wehner, of St. Louis, Mo.

The child of Kate Fort Humber and Harry C. Inman: Izetta Inman.

The children of Charles Ingram Humber and. Frances Perry Garrard are: Petrona Garrard Humber-born Sept. 19, 1893 in Putnam Co., married June

19, 1919, to Frank Rahn Hean, Harrisburg, Penna.; graduate Wesleyan College, Macon; Ceres Wellman Humber-born Feb. 2, 1895, Putnam Co., graduate of Brenau College; Robert Christian Humber-"born in Putnam Co., Apr. 10, 1898, attended G. M. C.; Marion Louise Humber-born in Putnam Co., May 20, 1900. Graduate Georgia State Woman's College; Charles Ingram Humber, Jr., born in Enid, Okla., May 3, 1905; Frances Perry Humber-born Enid, Okla., Oct. 3, 1906.

Emily, Kate and Charles 1. Humber are the only children of Robert C. Humber who have heirs.

(Written by Petrona Garrard Humber Hean, 807. Swede St., Norristown, Pa.)

HUSON-McCOMB

The Huson and McComb families came to Georgia from Mecklenberg County, N. C., in early part of the eighteenth century. The Husons coming to Milledgeville, and the McCombs going to Meriwether County. The Huson family consisted of Mrs. Sara W. Huson, four sons and one daughter-Marcus Do.. Frank, Charlie, Thomas and daughter, Sarah. Mrs. Huson opened the first hotel Milledgeville had, and it was known as the Huson Hotel. She ran this hotel for several years, successfully. She then took charge of the Clay Hotel, on the corner of Wayne and. Green Streets. This house burned down about 1867. Her older son, Marcus D., chose the profession of farmer, and was very successful. He accumulated a large

number of valuable slaves. Before our Civil War he took charge of the Milledgeville Hotel and ran same for a year or two. He was a perfect man in physique -six feet, weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and had hair as white as snow. He never married but was very fond of young people. His town residence was the Callaway house, at the corner of Wilkinson and Green Streets, where he entertained lavishly the younger set of his day. At the beginning of our Civil War he turned over the lease of the Milledgeville hotel to his brother, Frank, who was married to a lady that every one know as "Aunt Millie." General Sherman said of her in his memoirs, that he had traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and had never met a character like her. By this Marriage, he had two children: Mark and Fannie Huson. Both of these married and had families.

Mr. Huson was a very large man, weighing over three hundred pounds. Giving up the hotel business after our war, he moved to Kingston, Ga., where his wife owned a plantation. Federal soldiers were stationed there at that time. He was arrested by them for some trival offense, and kept in confinement for several weeks. After being released, and smarting under the treatment, it was said he shot the arresting officer, through a window; at night. He was arrested for this crime and was tried, but they lacked sufficient evidence to convict him. The third brother, Charlie, lived with his mother until death claimed him. He, like his father, was a man about town, whom every one liked. He was very generous and. loved children dearly, and many a child was made happy by his frequent gifts of toys and sweets. The fourth brother, Thomas, located in Perry, Ga., where he married and had two children; Thomas and Fannie. These two, when last heard from, were living in California. Their only daughter, Sarah W. married Mr. Robert McComb, Sr., who came from Meriwether County, with several nephews and located in Milledgeville. This was in the

early days of this city. He then' took charge of the Huson Hotel, and this hotel was known thereafter as the McComb's Hotel. This hotel, was known throughout the length and breadth of the land for it's famous cooking, and service and servants. All of the big men of the time stopped there, and were entertained.

Hearing that LaFayette was to visit all of the capitals of the United States; McComb had 'built the " West wing of this hotel, fronting on Green Street. Henry Clay spoke from the balcony of this house, on his famous speaking tour. Many happenings of 'historical' value could be associated with this old structure, which will be pulled down in a few days. Mr. McComb, Sr., had by his first wife, eight, children: Thomas, Huson, Martha A., Robert A., Marquis D., William D., Samuel and Sarah W. McComb. Sarah- W. Huson, wife of Robert McComb, Sr., was born the first day of March, 1799; and married the 19th of August, 1817. Robert McComb, was born the 13th of March, 1797. His oldest son, 'Thomas, was born 28th of -October, 1818, and died 2nd of September 1821. Martha A. was born 2nd of November, 1820. Robert A. was born 13th of Oct., 1822, and died September, 1874. He married Mary Jane Lawson, of Hancock County, 1845. In 1857, at his father's death, he, and his brother, Sam took charge of the old McComb hotel and ran same successfully until after our Civil War. About this time, Mr. Frank Huson vacated the Milledgeville Hotel and Sam and Robert McComb ran the magnificent hotel' until the Capitol was removed from Milledgeville. Robert A. McComb had four children: Marcus Huson, Sarah Antoinette, Thomas Lawson, and Roxanna McComb. The two latter a,r~now living. M. H. and T. L. McComb, after the fire that destroyed the Milledgeville Hotel, opened the old, McComb hotel again, to run for several years, until the Oconee House was built, where the present Baldwin Hotel now stands. R. A. McComb represented this County in the General Assembly when Ga. with-drew - from the

Union. Marquis D. LaFayette McComb was born Mar. 5th, 1825, and died in July, 1859. He was Secretary of State under Governor Herschel V. Johnson, and was said to be the handsomest man in Georgia. He also represented this County in the Legislature. He won this honor over the distinguished citizen, Hon. Augustus H. Kenan, which was said to have been one of the hottest county elections ever waged. He died of typhus fever, in the very prime of life. William D. McComb, was born the 22nd of September, 1826, and died 3rd of October, 1827.

Sam McComb was born 14th day of May, 1828, and was killed by a pair of runaway horses, February, 1872. He served through the Confederate War, and also represented this county in the General Assembly. Sarah E. McComb was born the 26th day of May, 1830, and died 4th of May, 1831.

Robert McComb, Sr., took to himself a second wife, Camilla Sanford, in the year 1831. From this marriage the following children were born: William Sanford, Zacharia, Roxanna, Frederick, Adolphus, John Hunter, Gordon, Henry Emerson, and lone. All of the above eight children have passed over the river. Mrs. Camilla McComb was one of the twenty flower girls. who strewed flowers in the path of LaFayette,

from his carriage to the door of the Government House. He also lifted and kissed each one of these twenty girls. Mrs. Camilla McComb lived to be 87 years old. It is through her, her research work and able memory, that I have been able to write this short history of the Huson and McComb families.

OLD TIME-OLD PEOPLE

A Noted Landlady and a Famous Hostess

The writer of these "Talks" with our old citizens begs a little divergence the present week, to revive a reminiscence or two of the early days of his arrival in Milledgeville, in '37, and some of the remarkable people who lived here then. .

A noted person at that day was Mrs. Frances Huson, an aged widow, who kept first the McComb hotel and subsequently the famous "Huson Hotel" situated, then, on Wayne Street, near the corner of Greene. Mr. Robert McComb, Sr., married a daughter of Mrs. Huson, and they, together, for many years, kept the "Farmers' Hotel," subsequently "Henry Clay House," named in honor of the great statesman, who on his visit to Milledgeville in 1844, was a guest of that hostelry. After the defeat of Mr. Clay, the Henry Clay sign was removed, and the house was called "McComb's Hotel," and is so designated today; and is kept by Mrs. Stembridge.

There was a small wooden building on the corner used as a law office, and afterwards as a barber shop. The "Huson Hotel" began about where Mr. Skinner's Store now is, and extended in front, to the present store-room now occupied by Mrs. Wootten. It was two stories high and built of wood with large basement below. It was destroyed by fire. Doubtless, there are hundreds of men in Georgia today, who can locate the famous "Huson Hotel" and can remember vividly its venerable proprietress, for she was a woman who once known was not soon forgotten.

She had the finest servants that ever held a waiter or set a room in order. Hamilton, Nelson, Aleck, Amos, Phyllis, Hagar, Judy, Jane, and the rest, how plainly we see them now, moving about in their respective spheres-no clashing, all peace and harmony. There was no such thing then as feeing servants to get civil and proper attention. Every one in the house, boarder or transient visitor, was treated alike. The humble Senator, or representative from a mountain county, who came to Milledgeville in his gig or sulky, with a leather bag, was treated with all the respect that was paid the gentleman from Savannah or Augusta, who traveled in carriages, or by stage, with numerous baggage and equipments.

But of Mrs. Huson, we mean to speak. She was an old lady at the time the writer first knew her. She had no help, other than her servants, and she always presided at the head of her table, at every meal.

Every servant was thoroughly master of his place; the cooking was in the good old way; every room was as clean as a new pin; very bed soft and inviting; and the formality of modern arrangements, as to preferred rooms-except in extraordinary cases-was never thought of nor observed. The gentleman from Bullock, "old Uncle Peter Cone," as he was called, and who represented the county thirty years consecutively, walked into the room of the Chatham delegation with as little unconcern as a present member of the Georgia legislature would accept a free ticket on a railroad. The beauty about the sessions of the Legislature, in Mrs. Huson's day, was the gregariousness of its members, so to speak. It was more like a family gathering than a meeting of strangers. Indeed it was communism on the elevated plans of Brotherly Love." Mrs. Huson cultivated this family or social idea, and the consequence was that the members of the legislature, who boarded at her house, were all acquainted. The Wire-grass man from Irwin, the apple-bound, chestnut-ribbed man from Union, met on the square with the oyster-eating, bifurcated, coat-tail man, from McIntosh and Glynn.

It was lust near enough then to Arcadian simplicity to have made a few of the politicians of the present day "die of a rose in aromatic pain."

Mrs. Huson was exact in all her business matters. She wanted "all that was nominated in the bond," but she wanted no more. She was a friend of the poor, and no true object of charity ever left her door unsatisfied.

ADOLPH JOSEPH

Mr. Adolph Joseph came to Milledgeville in the year 1865. He was born in Bamburg, Germany, in

1846, and came to America, as a small boy of twelve years, in 1858. He was first in New York City and then Cincinnati until 1865, when immediately after the Civil War, he came South on a business mission for his firm. He traveled from Chattanooga, by horse, and wagon, to Macon, Georgia. There he met Col. Kenan, of Milledgeville, and accepted his invitation to visit him at his home in Milledgeville, traveling with Col. Kenan by horse and carriage, as there, were no, railroads to Milledgeville then. As the guest of, Co. Kenan, he became much interested' jn Milledgeville and decided to make it his home. He entered into the business life of the city at once, dealing largely in cotton and dry goods. His first sale of merchandise was a suit of clothes to Alexander Stephens. Mr. Joseph prospered and became one of the founders of the business life 'of the town after the war. In 1875, he maarried Miss Frances Genevive Herty. In 1880, a Son was born to them, Leo, Joseph. Mrs. Joseph died on December 20, 1887.

On May 3rd, 1893, Mr. Joseph married Miss Mamie Fox. To them were born the following children : Margaret Hannah, Ellen Fox, Rosalind, Frances Genevieve, and Mary Fox.

Mr. Joseph died August 25, 1914, at the age of 68, after a long period of ill health.

During his lifetime he was one of the successful merchants of Milledgeville for forty-eight consecutive years. He was one of the founders of G. M. C. and at his death he was President of the Board of Trustees,

being the last member of the original Board.

Mr. Joseph was prominently identified with' the, various fraternal orders of the city .As a Mason for more than thirty years, he was fourth in Lodge and Chapter, and for twelve successive years was retained in the office of Worshipful Master. He was one of the founders of the Elks Lodge, serving as Exalted Ruler and Trustee. He was a Knight of Pythias and an Odd,

Fellow. He was also member of the City Council, in which body he served a number of years.

KENAN

Among the earliest settlers of Baldwin County will be found the Kenan family. Thomas Kenan emigrated from Ireland in the year 1733, and settled the village of Kenansville, near Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina. He reared a large family of children. Three of his sons, James, Michael Johnston, and Owen, took prominent and conspicuous parts in the War of the Revolution: James rose to the rank of a General; Owen, as Captain, was killed early during the war while leading a detachment of the Militia against a notorious band of Tories who were harassing his neighborhood; Michael Johnston was a member of the famous Continental Convention called by act of the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1777, and at that time took the oath of allegiance in support of the colonies against the Mother Country, and otherwise actively engaged in the war that ultimately secured our independence.

Michael Johnston Kenan was. born in Duplin County, N. C., Aug. 26th, 1746; married Ann Holmes, a sister of Governor Gabriel Holmes, of that State, and shortly after the close of the war, moved with his family, to the State of Georgia, and settled in Jasper County, going to Hancock County later, where both he and his wife died. His eldest son, Thomas Holmes, was born in Duplin County, N. C., on March 1, 1774, and of course came to Georgia with his father.

In his early manhood he settled at Milledgeville, in Baldwin County; he married Mrs. Aurelia Powell, a widow, and was prominent in establishing the City that was the capital of the State for nearly sixty years. He was a man of the highest character, and during a long life held many offices of Public trust and confidence in Baldwin County, and was U. S. Marshal of the District. He died March 17, 1837.

The issue of this marriage was two sons, Augustus Holmes, Michael Johnston; and three daughters, Uriah Threatt who married John T. Lamar; Arabella, who married James U. Horne, of Spalding County, and amongst her children, a daughter, Leila, married Lucius J. Lamar, who held the important position of Steward of the Georgia State Sanitarium for a continuous period of about forty years, and until his resignation in

1923 on account of ill health. They are residents of Milledgeville at the present time.

Michael Johnston Kenan, the other son, also resided at Milledgeville. He was bred to the law, but was forced to give up the practice of his profession on account of deafness. After his marriage to Catherine Ann Spalding, a daughter of the Honorable. Thomas Spalding of Sapelo Island, where he. planted cotton up to 1861, when he returned to Baldwin County, where he resided many years. He was once Mayor of Milledgville.

Augustus H. Kenan, his elder brother, was also a lawyer by profession; he resided in Milledgeville and Baldwin County all his life and was a prominent figure in the history of the County. He 'was probably one of the ablest criminal lawyers of his day and time. He fust married Miss Henrietta G. Alston. He was later divorced from his wife and married Miss Sarah Barnes, of Baldwin County.

Thomas Holmes, the eldest son of Augustus H. Kenan, was a physician by profession, and for many years lived at Milledgeville, and held the position of Assistant Physician at the State Insane Asylum. Some time during the eighties he moved to Atlanta, Ga., where he died.

. Lewis Holmes Kenan, the other son of Col. Augustus Kenan was by profession a lawyer, and for many years practiced with his father in Milledgeville, and in 1869 or 1870, was assassinated on the street by John Strother. Both Thomas and Lewis were officers in the Confederate Army, and both bore conspicuous re

cords for loyal service. Their father was a member of the Provisional, as well as the Regular Congress of the Confederate States, until its overthrow.

Michael Johnston Kenan had two sons; Spalding Kenan and Owen Tom Kenan, and two daughters, Aurelia, who married Dr. Chas. H. Hall, of Macon, and Clifford, who married Capt. Wm. Williamson, a prominent lawyer of Milledgeville, where they resided up to the date of his death. Spalding Kenan was born Nov. 11, 1836, and married Miss Evelyn Elizabeth Livingston, of Columbus, Ga. Spalding was a physician and saw service also in the Confederate Army, as surgeon. After the war he was for several years on the Medical Staff of Georgia Insane Asylum. He lived in Milledgeville until 1871 and then removed to Darien, McIntosh County, Ga., where he practiced his profession until 1908, the date of his death.

Owen Tom Kenan, many years the junior of Spalding, lived at Milledgeville; he married Lizzie, a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel G. White, and resided for many years in Milledgeville. He was Commandant of Cadets at the Georgia Military College, and organized that department, and for the first four or five years of its history established it with great efficiency. He removed from Milledgeville to Macon, Ga., and for some time was Chief of Police. During his administration as chief, it was remarked that the Police Force of Macon was the finest military organization in the State. The truth was, Owen Kenan was a natural born soldier. He saw service both in the Spanish American, and World wars, in active participation in Europe, the Philippine Islands and in this country. His record in both, wars brought him honor and merited promotion and distinction. He is now residing at Atlanta, Georgia.

The last member of the Kenan family who resided in Milledgeville, was Livingston Kenan, who was born Dec. 18, 1863-, he married Helen Mary Hart Gignilliatt, daughter of the Hon. Wm. R. Gignilliatt, of Mc

Intosh County, Ga. He was a lawyer' by profession and was educated at the Georgia Military College. He returned with his family in 1908 to Milledgeville, where he lived until Jan., 1919. when he returned to Savannah, Ga., where he now lives and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

He has two sons, Thomas Holmes, and Robert Gignilliat Kenan, both of whom were educated at the Georgia Military College, and two daughters, Meta and Helen, who hold diplomas from the Georgia State College for Women.

From the earliest settlement of Milledgeville, there has never been a time when representatives of this old family have not resided in the County of Baldwin. They have all contributed to its development and history.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT, LL.D., FRS.

Lucian Lamar Knight, the author of "STONE MOUNTAIN," is not unknown to the world of letters. He is Georgia's State Historian. In recognition of his work, in the Department of History, he has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of England, and is known, therefore, on both sides of the water. Only a very few Americans can boast an "F. R. S." It is of interest to note that he received this unique honor, in '1919, exactly one month after this same distinction was conferred on the Prince of Wales. The University of Georgia has made him an LL. D., while his master's degree has come from Princeton. He is also a Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Knight is the founder of Georgia's Department of Archives; and, besides a Standard History of the State, in six handsome volumes, he has written "Reminiscences of Famous Georgians," "Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends," and "Memorials of Dixie-land." Though his time has been chiefly given to the serious demands of history, he has now

and then paid court to the muses, and, especially in the vein of satire, has been signally successful.

In some of the biographical details of Dr. Knight's life, there is a suggestion of Stevenson. His first work was written on an island, in the Pacific ocean. At a valon, a fisherman's village, on Catalina Island, 27 miles off the coast of Southern California, he wrote the two volumes which compose the "Reminiscenses." It was during a period of enforced exile, due to ill health.

Journalism was his first love. For ten years, he was on the staff of the Atlanta Constitution, a paper made famous by his kinsman, the late Henry W. Grady, distinguished as the South's great orator and peace-maker. Here he was associated with Joel Chandler Harris, in the writing of editorials; and when Dr. Knight's first work came from the press, it carried an introduction from the pen of the beloved "Uncle Remus."

Identification with the South has furnished a further equipment for the author's task. His first ancestor of the Knight name was settled at Jamestown, as early as 1624. Besides his father, he had three uncles in the Confederate army; and of the five commanding officers who are to represent Georgia, in effigy, on the mountain, three are his kinsmen-Cobb, Benning, and Young. On his mother's side, he is also a Lamar; on his father's a Walton-both historic Southern families.

Dr. Knight was born in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9, 1868. His father, Capt. George W. Knight, who served in both Mexican, and Civil Wars, was a man of ripe scholarship. His mother was Clara Daniel Knight, distinguished as an educator. He was trained for his life's work in the public schools of Atlanta, at the State University, and at Princeton. For two yeas's, he sat under Mr. Wilson, afterwards President of the United States.

While an undergraduate at Athens, he won the debater's medal, received a speaker's place at commencement, on three merits-class-stand, composition, and declamation-pronounced a eulogy on Chancellor Mell, edited the college annual, and, on graduating was class orator and valedictorian. As a public speaker, Dr. Knight is constantly in demand. He is widely traveled, having several times crossed the ocean. The author's wife is a grand-niece of Gov. Matthew Talbot, of Georgia, and a kinswoman of Gen. Wm. H. T. Walker, who, in defense of Georgia's capitol, fell almost within the shadow of Stone Mountain, on July 22, 1864.

LAMAR

A Short and Interesting History of the Well Known Lamar Family

In a department devoted to the presenting of interesting genealogical records in the Outlook, a popular society magazine published in Chattanooga, by Miss Zella Armstrong, appeared this month a very interesting article concerning the Lamar family, well known in Milledgeville, and in all Georgia, and other sections of the South.

The article above referred to goes back for more than two hundred and fifty years, at which time the Lamars, of French Huguenot origin, first settled in America. The following interesting article is composed of extracts taken from the story as appeared in the Outlook:

"The Lamar family of Georgia is of French Huguenot origin and according to tradition, the family escutcheon was first planted in Maryland by three brothers, John, Peter, and Thomas Lamar, who fled to this country from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. But the Maryland records show that the Lamars were living in the colony long before the date of this exodus, and probably, if driven from

France, they fled to escape the oppressions of Cardinal Richelieu.

"As early as 1649, Lord Baltimore, an English Catholic, whose colony in the new World had been planted upon the principles of religious liberty, issued a circular to the victims of persecution on both sides of the Rhine, inviting them to join the colony of Maryland, and insuring them all the rights and privileges that belonged to English subjects. Thomas and Peter Lamar first appear on the records in 1663-but some ten years later John Lamar" took out naturalization papers in which the official paper stated that he came from Anjou, France. This was probably the old ancestral home of the Lamar family.

"Most of the Lamars who have figured in the public life of the country, are descendants of Thomas, whose son, Thomas, also left a large estate, and three of the sons of this Thomas Lamar, viz : Robert, Thomas, and John, settled on Beech Island, in the Savannah river, from which parental abode have sprung the Georgia Lamars.

"Two generations later, there appeared another John Lamar, grandson of the pioneer of the same name, who settled on Beech Island. He appears to have lived first in Warren county and then Putnam, but locating upon this second move about eight miles

distant from the town of Eatonton, he established in 1810, what is today "known as the Lamar home on the banks of Little River. Marrying his cousin, Rebecca Lamar, the union was blessed with an issue of nine children, two of whom became notably distinguished, Lucius Cincinnatus Lamar, father of Justice Lamar, and of Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar, second president" of the Texas republic. One of the daughters, Lorretta Lamar, married Col. Absolom Chappell, of Columbus, one of the most distinguished members of the Georgia bar, and author of the famous "Miscellanies." John Lamar is buried in Putnam County at the old homestead. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, or Judge

Lamar, Sr., as he was called, was born in Warren county, Georgia. He entered the law office of Joel Crawford at Milledgeville, and began to prepare himself for the bar. Before he was twenty-three, he was sent to the Georgia Legislature. In 1830, he was elevated to the bench of the Ocmulgee circuit.

Mirabeau B. Lamar was a brother of this Judge Lamar, and is associated with Texas, while Judge Lamar's son, L. Q. C. Lamar, is associated with Mississippi.

One of the Lamars was Zachariah, nephew of John Lamar, who was almost a crank on ancient history. He even quoted from the classic authors as freely as from the inspired oracles, when addressing the throne of grace, and he claimed the privilege of naming the children. He gave four members the following names: Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Mirabeau Bonaparte, Jefferson Jackson, and Thomas Randolph. But getting interested in physics and chemistry, his first grandchild was christened Lavosier Legrande. This Col. Zachariah Lamar lived in Milledgeville and was the father of Mrs. General Howell Cobb, who was Mary Ann Lamar. Col. Zachariah Lamar had the gift of money-making, and amassed a large fortune. John Lamar, of Eatonton, married his own cousin, Rebecca, and she was the sister of Zachariah Lamar, of Milledgeville. John Basil Lamar, who was famous as the author of "Homespun Yarns," was the son of Zachariah Lamar, and was an old bachelor. He settled in Macon and never married. He took an interest in public affairs and was elected to Congress, but refused to serve.

"A grandson of John Lamar, who came to Georgia in 1775, was Basil Lamar, cousin to John Lamar, of Putnam. Two sons of his became prominent - Peter and John. Prudence, one of the daughters of Basil Lamar, married a Winn, and became the grandmother of a distinguished Georgian, Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry, minister to Spain and trustee of the

Peabody-Slater furid. He was a member of the Confederate Congress from Alabama and wrote two notable books-The Southern States of the. American Union and "The Civil History of the Confederate States." These two books should be in every library.

But space does not permit to tell of all the Lamars. There is a Gazaway B. Lamar; our own Henry G. Lamar, of blessed memory; Albert Lamar, once the brilliant editor 'of the Macon Telegraph; and Joseph Rucker Lamar, late associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose wife was Clarinda Huntingdon Pendleton, of the noted Pendleton family.

But the genealogical account speaks of the noted women of the family; it was Rebecca Lamar, sister of Gazaway Lamar, who was known as "The heroine of the Pulaski."

"Somewhere, between Savannah and New York, the ill-fated steamer was wrecked at sea. Gazaway Lamar, his son, Charles, and his sister, Rebecca, were the only members of the family on board who escaped the disaster. Three children of Gazaway L,amar, and also his wife, were among the lost. It was one of the most terrible fatalities of its kind ever known; but amid all the horrors of the wild scene, the heroism of Rebecca was such as to make her deservedly famous among the women of Georgia.

"Mention has already been made of the fact that the wife of Gen. Howell Cobb was Mary Ann Lamar, daughter of Col. Zachariah Lamar, of Milledgeville, and from this union sprang several children who have arisen to prominence in the public life of Georgia

Judge Howell Cobb, Major Lamar Cobb, Capt. John A. Cobb, and Andrew J. Cobb. Loretta Lamar, daughter of John Lamar, of Eatonton, and sister of L. Q. C. Lamar and Mirabeau B. Lamar, married Col. Absalom

Chappell, of Columbus, and from this union sprang the late J. Harris Chappell, former president of the ,Georgia State Normal and Industrial College; L. H. Chappell, Mayor of Columbus; and Thomas J. Chappell,

ex-representative and state senator, and a lawyer of pronounced ability. Lucian Lamar Knight is a son of Capt. George Walton and Clara Daniel Knight, and is a grandson of Col. Peter Lamar. Lucian Knight is well known to Georgians and is one of her distinguished literary sons."

The Lamar Family

Thomas Bainbridge Lamar was born in 1818, died 1866; his wife, Rebecca Bull Nichols, was born in 1823, died 1863; they were married in 1840.

Their children were: Frances Joanna Lamar, died in infancy; Mary Willis Lamar, married Jas. A. McCaw; Richard Nichols, married, first, Lucie Latimer, second, Frances Cubbege; Lucius James, married first, Helen Robinson, second, Leila Horne Nall; Agnes Eldridge Lamar, married J. F. Middleton; Thos. Bainbridge, Jr., never married; George Deming, died in infancy; Leila Hall, died in infancy; Henry Graybill, died in infancy; Alice Goodwyn, married J. F. Rogers.

Of these ten children, only Richard Nichols, Lucius James, and Thomas Bainbridge, Jr., remained in Baldwin County after their maturity. Thomas Bainbridge, Jr., never married, but lived in Milledgeville until his sudden death, October, 1893.

Richard Nichols, first married Lucie Savage Latimer, in 1868, and they had' four children: Bessie, Thomas, Marie, and Richard Emile. After his wife's death, he married Frances Cubbedge. There were no children by this marriage, and he died in 1909.

Lucius James, first married Helen Robinson, in 1868, and had the following children: William Robinson Lamar, married Alice Younglof ; James Nichols Lamar, married Mattie Ryan; L. Q. C. Lamar, married Maria Theresa Chaumont; Thomas Windsor Lamar, married Edith Walker; Legare J. Lamar, married Lucie Callaway; Hugh McCaw Lamar, married Lillian Johnson; Richard V . Lamar, married Dolores

Faglia; Leon Lamar, died in infancy. Of these eight children, only one-Hugh McCaw-lived in Milledgeville after his marriage, on January 10, 1898. From this union there were three children: Helen, Hugh, and Hazel. After the birth of their last child, they moved to Macon and later to Atlanta where they now reside.

After the death of his first wife, Lucius James married, May 10, 1887, Leila Horne Nall, and by this marriage had two children; Mark O'Daniel Lamar, and Leila Rebecca Lamar.

Mark O. Lamar, married first, Jessie Margaret McGarr, of Albany, New York. There were no children by this marriage. In 1924, after the death of his first wife, he married Leah Sessions, of Worcester, Mass.

Lucius James Lamar

(Editorial from the Augusta Chronicle of June 13, 1924).

Georgia lost a distinguished citizen last Wednesday in the death of Lucius J. Lamar, who died in Milledgeville after two years of illness. His life was probably the most beautiful example of service that has ever been noticed in the history of the state.

Member of a famous Southern family, with many of its sons recorded as public servants, yet it is doubtful if even any of them surpassed this gentle man in his ministrations to humanity. For forty years he was Steward of the State Sanitarium and he lived strictly up to the term, and his stewardship was one of magnificent proportions.

For over a score of years, the institution over which he had charge, contained three to four thousand inmates and for the first half of that period, the number ranged half that many. Mr. Lamar served assiduously in his work, and he made it a point to go daily to the city stores and purchase scores of articles

desired by patients who provided money for things that could not be obtained from the institution's warehouse.

The whims and fancies of the mentally impaired received his careful consideration and on every occasion possible he sought to appease their sorrow, alleviate their sufferings and do all that he could for the unfortunates. His expression of service was manifested in giving all that he had for his unfortunate charges, and finally he laid down his life in pursuit of his high exemplification of service.

. Illustrious L. Q. C. Lamar, of the Supreme Court, Joseph R. Lamar, of the Supreme Court, both of the United States tribunal, were of the same Lamar family, and Dr. Richard V. Lamar, eminent Augusta physician, connected with the Medical College, is his son. Truly, Georgia mourns the loss of a great servant of the people, and the State has lost one of its

most valuable and serviceable citizens in the death of this great, though unassuming Georgian, who sought to render service rather than achieve greatness as we know it in the records of public life.

LANE

Mr. Joseph Lane, Sr., Luther Melvin Lane, Joseph Lane, Jr., Charles W. Lane all came from Portland, Maine, in 1837. Mr. Joseph Lane, Sr., came to fulfill a contract with one Col. Rockwell, to erect his beautiful home, which is now occupied by O. M. Ennis. After the completion of this contract, they built the grand old edifice of learning known as Oglethorpe University. After the completion of this, Joseph Lane, Jr., surviving partner, built many beautiful homes and business houses in Milledgeville.

Charles Lane became a graduate of Oglethorpe University and soon thereafter was elected to the chair of mathematics in that institution. After a number of years he was admitted to the bar. After this, he studied for the ministry and became duly ordained

as pastor of the Milledgeville Presbyterian Church, which he served for several years. He then received a call from the church at Greensboro, Georgia, which he accepted. After several years he was called back to the church at Milledgeville. He was greatly beloved by all his congregations. His longest pastorate was in Athens, Ga., where one third of his life was spent. At the age of seventy-three years and six months the end came, and as he had always desired, he "died in harness." His last word, "beautiful," was spoken on Friday afternoon, and as the sun went down on Sunday afternoon he was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery of Athens, beside his loved ones who had gone before. His only surviving daughter, Miss Louie Lane, still lives in Athens and teaches in the mission school.

Edward P. Lane, only surviving son of Joseph Lane, Jr., has been tax receiver of Baldwin County, for fourteen years. In 1885, he was married to Miss Willie Gause. They, their two children, Edward Joseph Lane and Carolyn Frances Lane, and sister, Miss Mary Lane, are still living at the Lane place.

LEVERETTE--STEMBRIDGE

F. M. Leverette, of Washington County, married Hannah Whitaker, one of the daughters of Willis and Rebecca Whitaker. After marriage they moved to Baldwin County, where they reared two daughters, Mattie and Mary.

Mary Leverette married John Stembridge, of this County. Miss Mattie Leverette lives with Mr. and Mrs. John Stembridge.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stembridge are: Roger and Marion, both ex-soldiers of the World War; Mildred; Mattie Claire; Gladys; and Thelma.

Mildred Stembridge married P. E. Beman, of Laurenburg, North Carolina; Mattie Claire, married Leon. Callaway, of Milledgeville; Gladys and Thelma live with their parents; Marion Stembridge is a mer

chant in Milledgeville; Roger Stembridge lives in Texas. He is a West Point graduate. He was wounded while in France, and twice decorated for bravery.

The citation of Roger Stembridge is as follows: "First Lieutenant-twenty-first Gun Batallion. Cited for extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-enHaye, France, October 31st, 1918. Although wounded by a shell fragment, and suffering from the effects of an anti-tetanic serum, Lieutenant Stembridge continued to lead his platoon thru the night of October 31, and the offensive operation of November 1, under heavy fire, encouraging his men by gallant conduct.

LITTLE

Allen Little was born March 6, 1784, in North Carolina, on Tar River (near Raleigh) . He came to Baldwin County, when a young man. Records show him as witness to a deed made to Nancy Little, thought to be his widowed mother, in 1806. This deed is to land in Baldwin County, Georgia.

Allen Little lived on his farm, three miles from Milledgeville, and also in Milledgeville. He is described as having been very positive in his manner, attending strictly to business, and having no time to ,waste in foolishness. He was strictly honest in all his dealings. At the age of forty years he married Margaret Ellen Marshall, of Putnam County, Georgia. To them were born several children, all of whom died in infancy, except James Franklin and Mary Virginia.

Before his death, Allen Little became a very rich man, owning all the land north of Milledgeville for about three miles, besides fifteen hundred acres in Talbot County. He had, many thousand dollars in slaves, and also owned what is now known as the Wayne Hotel, in Milledgeville.

He died at the age of sixty-nine years, on December 24, 1853, and was buried in an old family burying ground, just east of the old Mint Rose place, now owned by Mr. E. E. Bass. His wife lived for thirty-two

years after his death. She remained a widow, and made her home for a while on the farm three miles of Milledgeville, rearing her two children to manhood and womanhood. Later she divided her time between her home in town, and the one in the country, her last years being spent altogether in Milledgeville and in Talbot County, where her son resided. She was six feet tall, stout enough to relieve the height, and was a very handsome woman. She was said to always have delicious meals served, but was never known to go into the kitchen herself. She lived throughout the trying times of the Civil War and, only by her graciousness in entertaining a Union officer, was her property saved. She died Dec. 1, 1885, living to be seventy-eight years old, and seeing nine grandchildren and one greatgrand-child.

Her son, James Franklin Little, was born on the farm near Milledgeville, Jan. 1, 1830, where he grew to be a young man. He received his education at old Oglethorpe University, riding his pony to school every morning. It was said that he often became so interested in his lessons of the day that he would, walk home in the afternoon, forgetting all about his horse. On reaching home, his mother would ask 'where his horse was, and he would try to explain that he forgot it on account of his interesting lessons. His mother would send a little negro, on another horse, to town, to bring "Jimmy's" horse home.

James Franklin went to his father's farm, in Talbot County, when a young man, and lived there as a bachelor for several years. He then married Mattie Jane Seals, who was then teaching music at Levert

College, in Talbotton. They lived the rest of their days on their farm eight miles east of Talbotton, rearing eight children. James Franklin was well read and a man of great influence in his community. He held several political offices in his state, among which were Democratic delegate to state convention, and representative in the state legislature. Late in life he

joined. the Baptist Church, which was the church of his wife. His mother and father were Methodists. He served in the militia in the latter part of. the Civil War. His wife died very suddenly on Dec. 17, 1895 and he survived her two years, dying Dec. 19, 1897.

Mary Birdsong Little, eldest daughter of James Franklin and Mattie Seals Little, born Sept. 11, 1861, was a finished musician. Her voice was very beautiful, and she took unusual honors at Wesleyan College, where she graduated in music. She was the first teacher of voice at G. N. I. C., at Milledgeville, now G. S. C. W. She married Albert Kimbrough, of Talbotton. To them were born two children, Mattie Mae and Lucile Augusta. . The former married Walter Bell and now resides in Atlanta. The latter married William Neidlinger McGehee, and now lives in Washington City. Mary Birdsong died May 15, 1893.

Margaret Elizabeth Little, the second child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals, was born May 13, 1863. She married Simeon D. Maxwell, of Talbotton, in 1886, and came to live on her grandfather's farm three miles north of Milledgeville. To them were born two children, Margaret Helen and Pauline DeLauney. The former, in 1914, married Dr. L. P. Longino and now resides at the State Sanitarium, where Dr. Longino is a member of the staff of physicians. Pauline is now head of Domestic Science Department, of Griffin High School.

Henry Wirt Little, third child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals was born in 1865, and married Catherine Belvin, of. Marshallville and Baldwin County. They came to Baldwin County and now reside on his farm, three miles north of Milledgeville. To them were born ten children. James Franklin, who was private in the world's war, was killed Aug. 10, 1919, in France. The other children are Mary Walton, Henry Wirt, Jr., Margaret Elizabeth, Catherine Belvin, Robert William, .Alice, Marshall Seals, Longino,

and, Jane Margaret Elizabeth married Thomas Corwin and now resides in Newark, N. J.

Ansel Blake Little, fourth child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals, was born 1867. He lived and died a bachelor.

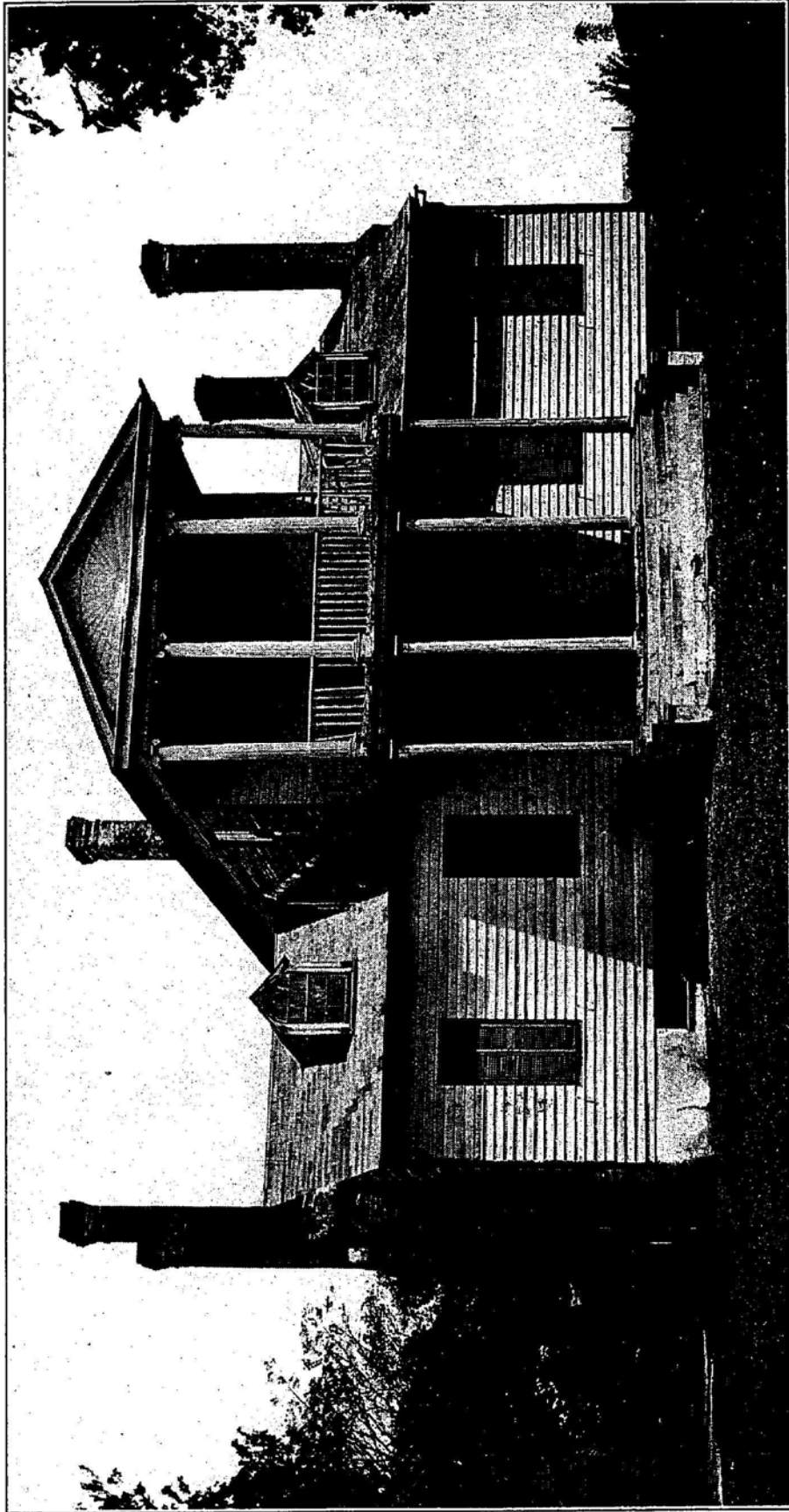
Lula Trippe Little, fifth child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals, was born 1869. She married Dr. David Robert Lide, of Atlanta. To them were born two children, Robert, Marvin and Millard Little, who live' with their parents in Atlanta.

Alice Phelps Little, sixth child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals, was born in 1872. She married Thomas Matthews, of Talbot County, where they made their home until Alice died, May, 1920. To them were born six children. Mattie Seals Matthews, who married Jesse Lunsden, lives in Talbot County. They are the parents of one son, Thomas Finley. James Finley, Henry, Francis, Allen, and Flourney Matthews all reside with their father, at Woodland, Ga.

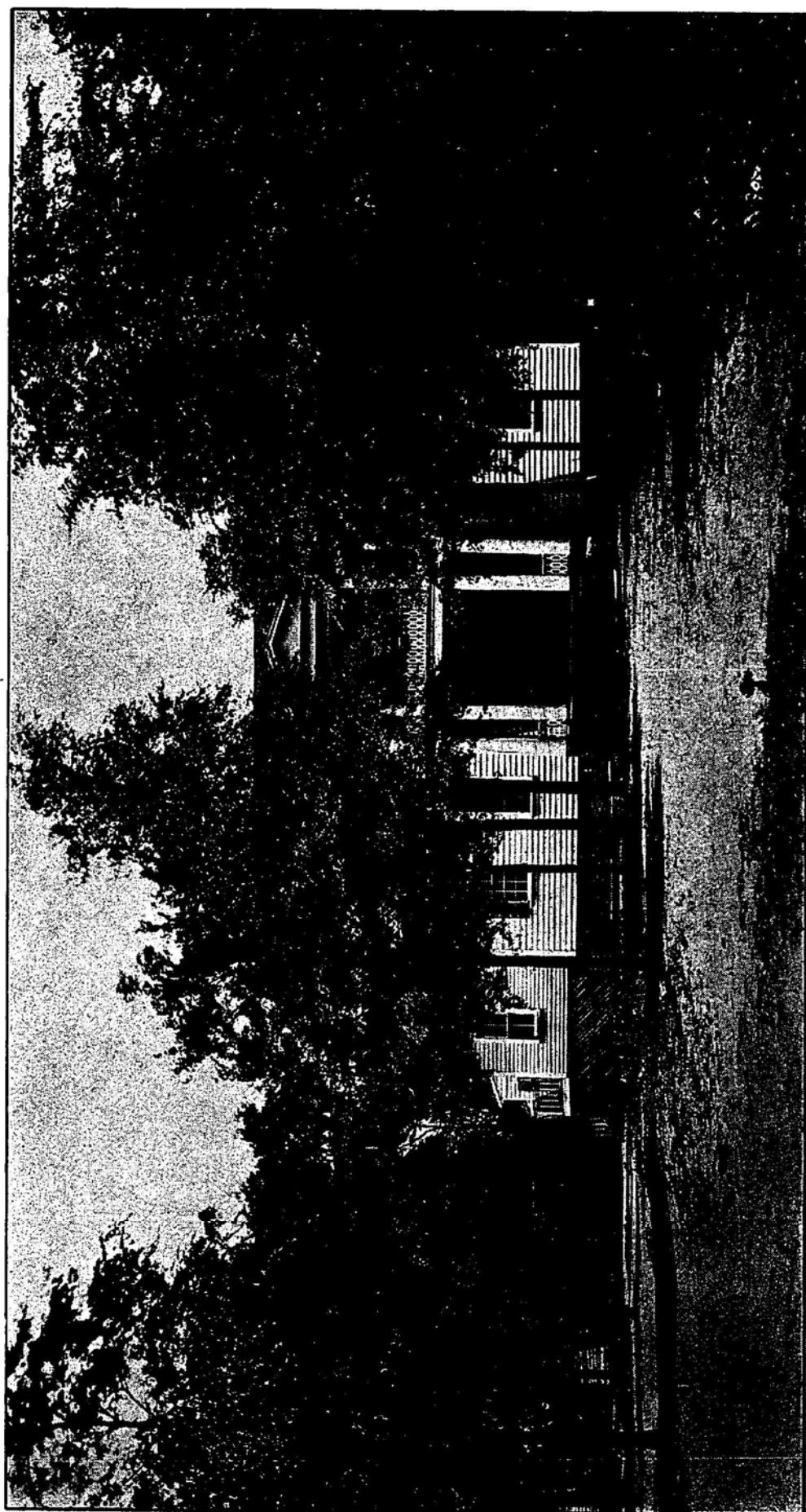
Thomas Allen Little, seventh child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals, was born in 1874. He married Janie Brawner, of Griffin, Ga. where they made their home. Allan Little is now president of the Kincaid and No. I and II cotton mills. His wife died Aug. 1922, leaving him three children; James Brawner, Betty Clarke, and Allen, Jr., who live with their father.

James Milliard Little, eighth and last child of James Franklin and Mattie Seals, was born in 1877. He joined the army when quite young. He has seen service in the-Phillipines, Mexico, Panama, and the World War.' He is now a Colonel, and is stationed at Raleigh, N. C. He married Mabel Bowen, of Jewell, Ga. They are the parents of three children: James Millard, Jr.; Allen Bowen; and Ashley Jewell.

(Compiled by Mrs. Helen Maxwell Longino.)



MOUNT NEBO, THE HOME OF GOVERNOR DAVID B. MITCHELL.



HOME OF JOHN CLARK, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

BIOGRAPHIES

MITCHELL

Mr. J. M. Darnell (Judy Mitchell) had only one brother, Young Herbert Mitchell, who was killed in the War between the States. When they brought his remains home sometime after, and opened the casket, the gallant young soldier had turned to dust! His last words were, "Close in boys, the victory is ours!" After my daughter's marriage, to Mr. Herbert Mitchell Franklin, I found out that this noble young soldier was the great uncle of my grandson, Herbert Mitchell Franklin, II.

The mother, of Mrs. Darnell and Herbert, married a son of Gov. David Mitchell; then, after his death, married Mr. Charles. Their two children were Francis Charles and Mary Charles. Francis Charles joined the Navy and wrote home regularly for a year, then his letters ceased-, and the family never knew what became of him.

Mary Charles married Mr. S. O. Franklin, and became the mother of Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Laura Smith, Mrs. Carrie Jacobson, Mr. White Franklin, and Mr. Herbert Mitchell Franklin, all of Tennille, Georgia.

(Mrs. Louisa Kendall Rogers, Tennille, Ga.)

JERE NEUVILLE MOORE.

No man ever felt a deeper interest in Milledgeville and Baldwin County, or labored more incessantly for its up building in all the elements of real prosperity, than Jere Neuville Moore, son of Boling and Mary Moore. Born in Baldwin County, as was his father before him, he was taught to love his home, which love grew and became a great factor in his life. Except for two years, one spent in Penfield, Green County, Georgia, where he worked on the "Christian Index," the other in Eatonton, Georgia, Mr. Moore spent all of his life, "from his birth in 1835 until his death in 1902, in Milledgeville. Here he spent his childhood, married his wife, Miss Henrietta Micklejohn (also

born and reared in Milledgeville), reared his family, labored with his hand and brain for the county and city he loved. At the age of twelve years, being deprived of his father's protection and thrown upon his own resources to help his widowed mother, he went to work for the "Federal Union," one of the leading papers. By his uniform courtesy, honesty, and interest in his work, he won the confidence of his employer and was rapidly promoted. About the beginning of the War between the States, he was made manager of the office. This brought him in touch with the Governor and State officials during the most trying period of our history.

At this time Milledgeville was the political center of Georgia, and he was at the head of the most influential paper in the State. This association greatly widened his experience and gave him an insight into the affairs of state that was very valuable to him in later life. He studied men and learned to weigh their motives. He watched the current of political events. His position was one of great responsibility and infinite toil. Then he was young and vigorous. It was no uncommon thing for him in those days, when the Legislature was in session, to work all day and through the long hours of the night, going home at dawn to snatch a few hours of rest, only to begin the same round again the next day. At one time he accomplished the Herculean task of practically resetting one of Governor Joseph E. Brown's annual messages to the General Assembly, between nine a. m. and the assembling of that body at twelve m., after a proof of the state paper had been made.

He found time in the midst of these consuming duties to command a military company, whose special duty it was to guard the state capital and maintain order in Milledgeville. At this time he was a very handsome man and, in the uniform of a Confederate Captain, must have presented a very imposing appearance. He was, no doubt, a brave and dashing young officer.

After the war, he bought an interest in the paper and entered upon that business and editorial career in which he became distinguished for sound business methods and lofty ideals of editorial courtesy. The Federal Union and the Southern Recorder became consolidated under the name of Union Recorder. In 1872, Mr. Moore became the proprietor of this paper. At the head of a widely read newspaper, the principles he held, the opinions he expressed, the causes he espoused, what he was, what he stood for, were constantly under the scrutiny of public opinion, but no man challenges the purity of his motives, the soundness of his principles, or the wisdom of his politics. In the great struggle before the people of Georgia in 1877, for the permanent removal of the Capitol he bore a conspicuous part. Through the columns of the Recorder, he made a brave fight to have the seat of government restored to Milledgeville. He beat his opponents in argument, but logic could not compete with Atlanta's gold. It was at his suggestion that the city of Milledgeville sent the only Republican, in town, at the time, to Washington, for the purpose of interceding with President U. S. Grant, to interpose his executive authority, and prevent the removal. When it developed that the city's accredited representative, in common with every other southern gentleman at the time, was without suitable clothes in which to appear before the President of the United States; Mr.

Moore's ready resourcefulness in an emergency solved the difficulty. He prevailed upon the City Council to transcend their power by purchasing a suit of clothes for the commissioner. The Council bought the clothes, and the city's commissioner went to the National Capital and formally appeared before President Grant, in the regulation Prince Albert, befitting his rank and the high duty with which he was charged.

It was at this time came his strongest temptation to leave Milledgeville, when, Alec Stephens and Bob Toombs wanted him to go to Atlanta and, with them,

establish a paper. Love of home prevailed and he remained in Milledgeville.

Another signal service which Mr. Moore rendered the city is known to but few of the present generation. The proposition had been made to establish a second Insane Asylum in North Georgia. That section of the State was clamorous for the enterprise. Atlanta, being strenuously active for its inauguration. As soon as the news of this movement came to Mr. Moore, he saw at a glance that it would prove disastrous to Milledgeville if consummated. He took up his pen before the idea had gained general currency in the State, and started

a crusade against it. Others came to his assistance and, by the combined efforts of friends of Milledgeville, the project was abandoned. He took the initiative, led the fight, and contributed largely to the final victory. It can therefore be truthfully said that to the vigilance and sagacity of J ere N. Moore, more than anyone else is due the fact, that crowning the hills two miles south of the city, the great State of Georgia, maintains the largest institution for the insane, under one management, in the world.

Another noble work in which he bore conspicuous part, was in connection with the founding of the Georgia Military College. He championed the movement from its inception, and his efforts knew no surcease until, triumphing over bold and determined opposition, in and out of the Legislature, it was carried to complete success. The bill passed the General Assembly, and the College was founded. Others of course did noble service but Mr. Moore was in a position to do more in that he owned a newspaper. Its columns he gave freely, writing, himself, strong editorials in support of the enterprise. In moments of financial difficulty, when it required wisest management to keep the, institution going, his colleagues on the Board of Trustees looked to his business skill and resourcefulness in emergencies to find the funds, and tide over the trouble. He never disappointed their hopes. He did not

forget the children of the county. For thirty years he was President of the County Board of Education, and gave much thought and care to the public schools of the county.

He loved the Masonic Order and for years was a loyal trustee and held various offices. For years he was a trustee and Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A friend has said, "His religion was simple and serene, and of him the Savior could have said, 'Behold one in whom there is no guile'.

Mr. Moore had one brother, who served through the Confederate War.

Of Mr. Moore's children, R. B. and Chas. L. Moore are in Milledgeville, operating the old "Union Recorder.

McCULLAR-McCULLOUGH

The name "McCullough," variously spelled "McCullar," "McCuller," "McCulloch," "McCullock," "McCullen," and "MacCullar," is of Scotch-Irish origin. The first "McCullochs" coming to this country early in the 18th century and settling near Wells, Maine.

Branches of the family moved to Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Missouri and Georgia, hence the thousands bearing that name, particularly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the southwestern states, are related to the Georgia branch of the same family, in most cases rather distantly however.

The correct spelling is "McCullough," but a majority of the family living in Baldwin County, spell it "McCullar" on account of the shortened form and this is true of others of the family in other states.

The direct ancestor, of the Baldwin county family, came from North Carolina. The best information is that three brothers left the North Carolina home either before or shortly after the Revolution, one of them eventually reaching Georgia, another Missouri and the ether some other Western State. General Ben :Mc

Cullough, of the Confederate Army, commanding Arkansas, Texas and Missouri troops, was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March.8,1862. He was a son of one of the three sons that originally came from North Carolina and a great-great uncle of Lewis McCullar, of Baldwin County.

The Baldwin County family came from, Wilkinson Co., near Toombsboro and McIntyre, about 1875 or 1880. Lewis McCullar was the first to move from Toombsboro to the Camp Creek locality, near Cooperville. His father, being closely descended from the North Carolina branch of the family. Later two brothers of Lewis McCullar moved to Baldwin; J. S. McCullough and J. P. McCullar. J. S. McCullough lives in the Union Hill settlement, in southwest Baldwin. Lewis McCullar died in 1917, and J. P. McCullar returned to McIntyre. Another brother, William, lived in Wilkinson until his death some years ago. There were three sisters, Mary, Betty and Tresie, who never married, all living in Wilkinson County.

James S. McCullough, the youngest brother, and who settled in Baldwin County was married twice and has several children. Ross McCullough of Milledgeville, Howard McCullough, of Macon, and Edward McCullough are his sons.

Lewis McCullar, the forefather of the larger number of the McCullar family of Baldwin County, as stated, moved to Baldwin from Wilkinson, about the early eighties. He married Sarah Jane Lord of the Kingry settlement in Wilkinson, who died several years ago. Their children in order of age are:

Mrs. W. T. Weaver (Fannie) Stevens Pottery, Ga.; Jesse L. McCullar, RFD 1, Milledgeville, Ga.; Johnnie C. McCullar (deceased)-wife, Mrs. Rebecca McCullar, RFD 2, Milledgeville; J. W. McCullar, RFD 2, Milledgeville; Mrs. Joel I. Farmer (first wife-deceased); Harvey. C. McCullar, Wadley, Ga.; E. L. McCullar, Macon, Ga., Ell Street, South Macon ; Mrs.

J. Emmett Hall., (Effie), Milledgeville" Ga.; J. Smith McCullough, Macon, Georgia.

Children of Mrs. W. T. Weaver are: William L., J. E., T. B., Marion W., Stetson, Keye, Mrs. Roy Foshee, Mrs. Joe Combes, Mrs. A. L. Strickland and Mrs. Charlie Martin.

Children of J.L. McCullar, who married Emma Alberta Chambers ,of Hopewell Community, are: Claudia B. McCullar, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John P. Overman, RFD 2, Milledgeville, Ga.; Clifton J. McCullar, Congress Heights, D. C. and Julian Lloyd McCullar, U. S. Navy.

Children of Mrs. J. S. McCullar are: Mrs. Will Overman, Ethel, Lewis, George and John, all of Baldwin County.

Children of J. W. McCullar are: Mrs. James Martin, Milledgeville; Mrs. William Weaver, Winter Garden, Fla., Roy and Louis.

Mrs. Emmett Hall has six minor children, and as Harvey, E. L. and J. S. live in other parts of the state and their children are all minors, names are not given.

Lewis McCullar was well known in Baldwin County, and from the time of his moving here, from Wilkinson County, he lived in the Camp Creek community, near Cooperville, where he died. He served in the Confederate Army, and was a member of Camp Doles, Confederate Veterans. Mrs. Sarah J. McCullar, his wife, was a member of Camp Creek Primitive Baptist Church, and both were active in local and county affairs.

William Chambers of the Hopewell Community, was a son of a Virginia family, his father moving to Baldwin County before the Civil War. He married Mary A. Martin, of the same locality, who still lives at Hopewell, he having died in 1918. He served in the Confederate Army and was a member of Camp Dole, U. C. V.

The following children survive: Mrs. Jesse L. McCullar (Emma A.) ; of Salem Community, in West

Baldwin; W. C. Chambers, of Haddock, Ga.; James Chambers, of Milledgeville; Tom A. Chambers, of Rambaut; Mrs. W. C. Evans, Jr., of Milledgeville; and Mrs. Wesley Bloodworth of Gordon, Ga. .

Mrs. Chambers, altho advanced in years, still lives at the old home at Hopewell (Sand Hill). She is closely related to the Martin, Smith and Bloodworth families of that locality.

Claudius Benjamin McCullar, Born June 3, 1897. Oldest son of Jesse L. and Emma A. (Chambers) McCullar. Born in Camp Creek neighborhood and lived. there until 1916, working on farm; had very little opportunity for education, going to Camp Creek graded school for about two years, and Salem common School about one year; did not finish 8th grade common schools, before leaving Baldwin (County, when 19 years old. .

Appointed to position in Macon, Ga. post office, July 16, as substitute city mail carrier, working extra as substitute carrier and special delivery messenger. Soon promoted to clerk in same office. Resigned to enter Army Balloon school in December, 1917, but failed on account of lack of education. Appointed. a Railway Postal Clerk in the Railway Mail Service, as a result of competitive examination in March, 1918. Given third class rating under draft later in year, on. account of being needed in mail service during war, but refused rating, and volunteered under the draft and entered Army training camp, at University of Florida, August, 1918, transferred to Signal Corps as radio operator, and recommended for Officer's Training Camp, when war ended. Returned to Railway Mail Service in 1919, running from Charleston, S. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., during 1919, and Covington to Macon, Ga., via Milledgeville, during 1920; transferred to the P. O. Department, office of Chief P. O. Inspector, Washington, December, 1920. Entered night business school immediately, and later Emerson Institute. In 1921, entered National University Law School, as special stu-

dent, with proviso that unless four years high school work was completed before graduation, degree would not be awarded. Finished other school work, and graduated in two years with the degree of Bachelor of Laws (three year course) and received the degrees of Master of Laws and Master of Patent Law, in June, 1924, having completed practically seven years college work in three, and worked at regular employment, during the day, at the same time.

Took Georgia Bar Examination June 25, 1924; passed and was admitted to the Baldwin County Superior Court bar on July 3, 1924, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of Georgia, on July 7, 1924. Was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, of the District of Columbia, on September 22, 1924 and to the Court Appeals, of the District. on October 6, 1924.

Occupation, Private Secretary to Mr. Justice Siddons, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, and lawyer with law offices in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Married, Miss Bernice Brown of Richland, Georgia (Graduate of 1924, class G. S. C. W.) June 28, 1924.

Offices

President, Woodrow Wilson Club of National University; President, National University Democratic Club; Secretary, Davis-Bryan Democratic Association, D. C.; Editor-in-Chief, National University Law Review, legal publication; Editor, Washington Democrat; Member, Phi Beta Gamma Legal Fraternity; Knight Templar Mason; American Legion; Disabled American Veterans; Lt. Infantry Officer's Reserve Corps; District National Guard; Writer, Special articles Washington Star; etc.

COLONEL WILLIAM McKINLEY

William McKinley, son of Archibald Carlisle McKinley and his wife, Elizabeth Cummins, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, November 30, 1809.

In his early childhood his parents moved to, Georgia, and his life up until 1849 became mostly: identified with Lexington. He was an honor graduate of Franklin College; studied law under Judge, Joseph Henry Lumpkin; and, in 1835, was elected to the legislature from Oglethorpe County. In Milledgeville, as a member of the Legislature, he met Miss Patience Barrow, recently returned from a 'Young Ladies' Institute in New Haven, Conn. She was a native of Baldwin County, daughter of a prominent planter, James Barrow and, his wife, Patience Crenshaw. She and her brother, David Crenshaw Barrow, were orphans under the guardianship of old and well-known citizens of Milledgeville, Thomas W. Stubbs and Dr. Benjamin White. Mr. McKinley saw her for the first time, as she entered the old Presbyterian church became her favored suitor, and they were married Feb. 23, 1836 making their, home in Lexington. There, in a house still standing, their five children were born; Katherine, Caroline, Archibald Carlisle, Mary, and Sarah Barrow, and there, in 1847, shortly after the birth of her youngest child, the mother died, and the home was broken up. During this, residence in Lexington both husband and wife were among its most esteemed and, beloved citizens, active in church and social life, and sorely missed when they were gone.

Colonel McKinley was later married to Mrs. L. Anne Sims~ widow of Prof. Edward Dromgoole Sims, a Virginian, and Professor at Chapel Hill, N. C. She is a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, the founder of Connecticut., She was born in New Britian, Conn., and was a daughter of Prof. E. A. Andrews, a well known educator and author of Latin text books, and his wife, Lucy Cowles. It was at his school that Patience Barrow has been educated, and it was from letters between her and Mrs. Sims, that Col. McKinley's acquaintance sprang. They moved to Baldwin coun-

ty in 1850,. where the remainder of their useful and honored lives were passed.

Mrs. McKinley had one daughter, Grace Sims, and the children of her second marriage were Julia, William, Andrews and Guy Cummins. They had moved first to the old home of James Barrow, known as Beulah, but afterwards Col. McKinley built just across the Oconee River from Milledgeville, and it is in this home that he is best remembered. An interesting fact regarding the house is that the brick used were all made by his own negroes in a yard opened for that purpose.

He took very great interest hi agriculture, devoting to it all the time that could be spared from an active la w practice in town. It was said of him that he sank in the soil what was made in the office, but this was only an exaggerated way of telling his fondness for experimental farming. . Each new discovery in any field roused his enthusiasm, so one can fancy what his delight would have been in the wonders of our day. He possessed fine literary taste, being not only a reader, but always something of a student. He was an . able lawyer, and taught law occasionally to young men in his office, and said it was a work he loved perhaps above all others, and was best fitted for.

His title as Colonel was from the militia, but in the war between the States he was an ardent Southerner, giving of his energies and means to the Confederate cause. He was over age for military service, but belonged to the Governor's Horse Guards, liable to be called out. As the war began, his eldest son, Archibald Carlisle, graduated as Captain of cadets at the Military Institute; at Marietta. His first work was drilling a company in Hancock county, and then he helped raise one in Baldwin, of which he was made 1st Lieutenant. The father's heart was with the boy through all vicissitudes, as he went forth to make his gallant and faithful record as a soldier, as he lay severely wounded in a trench at Vicksburg, and finally as he tramped home, weary and spent, after the surrender.

At the time of Sherman's march through Georgia, Col. McKinley's house was made headquarters of his forces at Milledgeville, and 10,000 Federal soldiers encamped around it. They brought with them terror, they left devastation, fields and orchards destroyed; horses, cattle and hogs and everything in the way of provision taken; negro men carried away, crippling labor. It was a furlorn situation yet might have been worse, for the house escaped burning. Preparations for setting it on fire were fortunately discovered, as the last of them marched away. This was thought to be the work of stragglers for it is but justice to say that the officers in the house had not been ill-behaved. The family was not large, the young ladies having been sent away in advance of their coming, but those left subsisted for many days on peas, picked up by the little boys, in the deserted camp. In political questions Col. McKinley felt the strong interest of every intelligent citizen, but in maturer years he never sought office. During the dark days of reconstruction, however, he went once more to the legislature, at the request of friends. He was a fine speaker, and his counsels were always wise and conservative. . He was known as the "Chesterfield of' the legislature." There are those who can still recall the beautiful courtesy of his manner, how

"He bore without abuse

The grand old name of gentleman."

He was of a deeply religious and spiritual nature, for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, and recognized in church and community as a power for righteousness, yet ever leaning toward mercy, a man of broad sympathies, with malice to none and charity to all.

He died May 2, 1878, and was followed to the grave by his wife, April 22, 1882.

THE MYRICKS

Goodwin Myrick, son of John Myrick, was born in Virginia, before his father's removal to Wilkes County, Ga., October 3, 1779. Later, the family moved to the new country across the Oconee, on a large body of oak and hickory land, in the upper part of Baldwin county. This magnificent body of land was soon taken up by well-to-do farmers, the Barksdales, the Hurts, Parhams, Sanfords, Jordans, and others.

Goodwin Myrick married Martha Parham, whose twin sister was the mother of our illustrious statesman, Benjamin Harvey Hill. He was an industrious planter, bought land and negroes. His sons were Stith Parham, Benjamin Harvey, Goodwin, William, and John.

The eldest son, Stith Parham, was born March 7, 1815, in Baldwin County, on his father's plantation, a dozen miles or more from Milledgeville. He acquired a good common school education, and on the death of his father, at the age of sixteen years, began his business career. To his land and negroes in Georgia, he added railroads in Louisiana. He was appointed Brigadier-General of the Georgia militia by Governor Crawford, on August 26, 1844. During the Civil War he raised and equipped a company of his fellow county people known as the Myrick Volunteers.

At the close of the war, he found his property swept from him by adversities and endorsements of notes and only his ancestral acres were left of a large fortune. He was a Methodist and a liberal supporter of the church of his fathers. He died at his home in Midway, January 20, 1885.

He married twice-his first wife was Miss Peebles, of Baldwin County. She died early, leaving only one child, Mary Elizabeth, who graduated from Wesleyan college, and married H. K. Daniel, of Americus. The only grandchild by this marriage was Lila Daniel, who married Dr. L. M. Jones, and was the mother of L. M. Jones and Miss Elizabeth Jones of Milledgeville,

and Dr. W. O. D. Jones of New Orleans. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Dowdell, of Alabama. She also was a graduate of Wesleyan College.

Her sons were James Dowdell and, Goodwin. Dowdell. James, the elder, was born at riverside. Plantation, in Baldwin County, January 15, 1846. He entered the Confederate Army with the Georgia Cadets from Marietta, fought under Capt. Manget, Capers Batallion, Smith's dive Johnson's Army. He remained in service until the close of the war. After the war he studied under William J. Northern, at Mt. Zion, in Hancock county, and graduated from East Alabama" College, Auburn, Alabama.

He married Miss Thulia Kate Whitehurst, of Wilkinson county. He died at his home, Dovedale, in Baldwin County, November 8, 1910.

The younger son, Goodwin, joined the army when a mere youth, was. captured in December, 1864, and was confined at Point Lookout, until 1865. He married Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, of Milledgeville.

Benjamin Harvey Myrick, second son of Goodwin and Martha Parham Myrick, was born November 24, 1820. He suffered great financial losses after the war, and though he was unable to regain his financial standing, he was always cheerful under these changed conditions, and remained all his life, a splendid type of the gentleman of the old school. His first wife was, Miss Edmondson, of Eatonton his last wife, Miss Fanny Sanford, of Auburn, Alabama. He died December 10 1901.

The third son, William, married, Miss Lucretia Edmondson, of Putnam County. He was a young man at the close of the war, and more nearly regained his business prosperity. His daughter, Mrs. Mark Johnson, and his son, William, of Atlanta, are the only descendants.

Benjamin Harvey Myrick, (second son) was born in Baldwin County, near Milledgeville, Georgia., November 24, 1820. His mother's twin sister, Henrie-

ta, married Benjamin Hill of Georgia, and bore a son, Benjamin Harvey Hill, of the same age as, Benjamin Harvey Myrick.

Benjamin Harvey Myrick received his education from the country school near his home. His father, dying when Benjamin was a lad of fifteen, he assumed control of his mother's plantation. He married at the age of twenty-one, October 19, 1841, Miss Mary Ann Edmondson, of Putnam County, a very lovely and gifted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Edmondson, of a distinguished family and a planter of influence and wealth.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Myrick were born four children: John E. Myrick, Sarah E. Myrick, James G. Myrick, (dying at the age of five years) and Mary L. Myrick.

Mr. B. H. Myrick was an influential man of means and greatly beloved in his home county. During the War of the States, he remained at home providing foodstuffs for the soldiers and those around him. His eldest son, John E. Myrick, was in the army of Virginia, and was wounded in one of the battles. Benjamin, Myrick was in charge of Militia and received his title of Colonel.

When Sherman made his famous raid through Georgia, Co. Myrick's home was sacked, and his furniture, books, silver, pictures, and piano were destroyed. Col. Myrick had gathered a number of John Brown's pikes to make into plows to cultivate the farms, to make food for the Southern soldiers. No doubt the Northern soldiers thought they were gathered for other purposes.

Col. Myrick's wife died. January 4, 1864, in Putnam county. Col. Myrick was riot demonstrative, but strong and unyielding, his sense of rectitude was deep and unswerving, and he proclaimed his beliefs in his life by the untiring acts of his life for the good of his fellow-men. He was greatly concerned for the welfare of the youth of the land. His wealth was spent

in doing good, educating the orphan, and supplying servants and means to those less fortunate than himself. During the raid of the Northern Army in Milledgeville, Col. Myrick was instrumental in, transferring the funds of the state to a place of safety, and was commended by the Governor, for this act.

After the war, with his brother, Dr. John Myrick, he came to Alabama and brought his daughter. His son having married Miss Julia E. Peeples, of Columbus, Mississippi, remained in Georgia at the old homestead.

While in Alabama, December 14, 1869, Col. Myrick married the second daughter of Dr. W. L. Sanford, L. L. D., and Mrs. Susan L. Dowdell, a family of distinction. His brother-in-law, W. J. Sanford, afterwards became governor of Alabama.

In 1872, he returned to Georgia and remained until his death, December 10, 1901. He was agent of the Central Railroad, and postmaster of Meriwether, Baldwin County.

In November, 1901, he visited his wife's relatives in Louisiana, spending six weeks. On his return, he stopped at the home of his son-in-law and daughter,

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnes, and died, in the night, of heart failure, December 10. He was buried from his son's residence, in the cemetery at Milledgeville, by the side of his first wife and by his grandsons. A year later, his daughter, Miss Sallie E. Myrick, was buried by his side. His wife, Mrs. K. F. S. Myrick, remained in Georgia a year, acting as agent of the Central Railroad and Postmaster at Meriwether, and building the steel bridge over Little River, by the request of the General Manager-Col. Haft, of Philadelphia, sending fifteen gentlemanly workers to do the work. Col.

Myrick's grandson, Harvey John Myrick, remained in his grandmother's home and assisted her with all the devotion of a son.

GOODWIN MYRICK

My great grandfather was John Myrick; my grandfather was Goodwin Myrick, born October 23, 1779. His wife, Martha. Parham, daughter of Stith Parham, was born December 19, 1790. They were married November 9, 1809. The children born to Goodwin Myrick and Martha Parham Myrick were : Elizabeth I. Myrick, August 21, 1810; Nancy S. Myrick, Oct.. 2, 1811; John T. Myrick, August 18, 1813.; Stith P. Myrick, March 7, 1815; Mary P. Myrick, June 14, 1817; Sara A. Myrick, Feb. 21, 1819; Benjamin Harvey Myrick, Nov. 24, 1820; Martha F. Myrick; Feb. 3, 1823; Goodwin T. W. Myrick, May 18, 1824; William 1. Myrick, Feb. 28, 1826; and John W. Myrick, March 23, 1828.

Deaths of the children of Goodwin and Martha Myrick: Nancy S. Myrick, died Oct. 13, 1812; Martha F. Myrick, died June 20, 1823; John F. Myrick, Aug. 27, 1824; Mary P. Myrick, Oct. 27, 1825; Sarah A. Myrick McGhee, Dec. 5, 1835; Stith P. Myrick, Oct. 8, 1885; John W. Myrick, Jan. .3, 1872; William J. Myrick, Jan. 2, 1875; Goodwin T. Myrick, Dec. 18, 1879; Ben. Harvey Myrick, Dec. 10, 1901. The father of all these children, Goodwin Myrick, died March 11, 1831. The mother, Martha Parham Myrick, died May 13, 1862.

Goodwin D. Myrick and Lizzie P. Hawkins were married December 16, 1869. The children born to them are: Eugene H. Myrick, Feb. 27, 1871; Caro Stith Myrick, April 2, 1873; Mattie P. Myrick, 1874; Stith P. Myrick, July 21, 1876; Sallie H. Myrick, Dec. 1, 1878; Goodwin D. Myrick, Jr., June 11, 1880; Mary Elizabeth Myrick, July 21, 1881; Delia Lillian Myrick, December'18, 1883.

Deaths of children: Caro Stith Myrick, June 28, 1873; Goodwin D. Myrick, Jr., Oct. 4, 1881; Mary E. Myrick, Aug. 8, 1882; Eugene H. Myrick, June 29,

1908; Mattie P. Myrick Stafford, June 2, 1910. The mother of these children, Lizzie Hawkins Myrick, died Nov. 6, 1922. (-Goodwin Myrick).

NEWELL

The Newell family, which has played a rather conspicuous part in the settlement and development of Milledgeville, had its origin in this country at Farmington, Conn. Thomas Newell, the original ancestor, came over from Hertfordshire, England, in 1632. The annals of the family indicate that its representatives were officers of distinction during the Revolutionary War.

Shortly after Milledgeville became the capital of Georgia, there came to this state, from Southington, Conn., a young man seeking his fortune-Isaac Newell by name. Milledgeville was only a frontier town when he settled there. With the exercise of his New England thrift and industry, he built up a very large commercial business and opened up what was probably the first branch store ever opened in Georgia. His main business was at Newell Hall, which, by the way, was the general civic auditorium, but he established branches both in Gordon and Eatonton and in the latter town in 1826, married Parmela, daughter of Matthew Duncan, and in this way, became related to the Ectors and the Napiers. The colonial home now standing was built by the same contractor who came out to put up the first, governor's mansion. Here grew up a family of rare distinction which made the old home, prior to the war between the States, a social rendezvous of the aristocracy of that day.

Here grew up Mary Warren Newell, born 1827, a character known over the state of Georgia as "Big Aunty," who died a few years ago at the age of ninety three-a woman of remarkable versatility and social charm. She had three husbands during her life-Sam R. Hodges, of Columbus, Dr. E. P. Hartwell, native of Brunswick County, Virginia, who had large estates in

South Georgia and upon whose plantation "Big Aunty" spent the greater part of her life. She ran into a kind of octogenerian courtship, up at Tate Springs, Tenn, and later on married Dr. William McCorkle.

In this old Newell home was also brought up Isaac Newell, Jr., who married Mrs. Keziah Callaway, in 1867. He died a year later at the age of thirty-eight.

Here, also, was born Walker Newell, in 1836. He graduated at Oglethorpe University in his eighteenth 'year, was admitted to the bar and died July 4, 1859.

In this home was also reared Joseph B. Newelly who graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, as a physician. When war was declared, he raised a company, became attached to the Longstreet corps of Lee's army, and was in all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Georgia Regiment, but survived the war only a few months and died at the age of thirty-four.

Sally Hackett Newell, noted throughout the old days of the state capital for her wit and beauty, was also, brought up at this old place. She died Jan. 24, 1863, in her twentieth year.

The youngest son was Tomlinson Fort Newell, who graduated in law at the University of Georgia.

Immediately after his graduation, he started in to raise a company for the Confederate cause. He belonged to the Stonewall Jackson corps of Lee's army and was, until, captured, in most of the battles of Northern Virginia. He was wounded in the battle of Slaughter's Mountain and also at Gettysburg, where his left foot was taken off by a cannon ball. After his capture at Gettysburg, he was for eighteen months, a prisoner of war at Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware.

The tragedy of the Civil War could be no better illustrated than by the experience of this happy family, only two representatives of which survived one, year after the conflict. When Sherman came through

Milledgeville, there were large plantations belonging to the family, and all of which were devastated, the cattle driven off, and it was a family saying that only one lone peacock survived. This escaped the sharpshooters of the Federal Army"

Captain Tom Newell came back from Appomattox to face apparent wreck and ruin. He became a reconstruction mayor of the old state capital and during the dark days, when the ascendancy of the blacks seemed imminent, and when the carpet-baggers and interlopers attempted to put the heels of the negroes on the necks of their former masters, he, with a coterie of strong young men, brought order out of chaos and succeeded in re-establishing white supremacy. He married Ann Lane Colquitt, daughter of General Alfred Colquitt, who afterwards became governor and U. S. Senator. She was a woman of heroic Christian fortitude and wonderful charm. In spite of the fact that during the latter part of her life she, was an invalid, her deeds of charity are still remembered and her good works, yet told about the community under her guidance, the old Newell home became again a kind of community social center, Here grew up another family-the present generation of Newells.

The career of Captain Tom Newell covered one of the most important periods of Georgia's history. He retired from the law to look after large plantations in Milledgeville and South Georgia. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877 and, while having a natural bent for politics, never went out for office, although he was the first man in Georgia to publicly challenge Tom Watson in debate, when that individual announced his apostasy from the Democratic party. He was also a classmate and roommate of Sidney Lanier, during their Oglethorpe University days. His lectures and writings on Lanier have given the basis for some of the most authentic data of the South's most noted poet.

BIOGRAPHIES

Meanwhile, he reared a family of seven children. There was Alfred C. Newell, who graduated at the University of Georgia; who occupied a chair for a year or so in the old G. M. College; who went into newspaper work, became one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution and, later on, a political writer for the Brooklyn Eagle and the New York World. He married, in 1903, Ellen Hillyer, daughter of Judge George Hillyer, of Atlanta. Returning from New York, he established an insurance business in Atlanta and has recently retired as president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. There are two children Ellen, now at Sweet Briar College and Anne Lane just reaching her eighteenth birthday.

The next son was Isaac Newell, now a colonel in the U. S. Army, stationed at Governor's Island, New York; a graduate of West Point, who was breveted for gallantry during the Spanish-American War, and who served over seas in the World War, as colonel of the 51st infantry. He was also military attache at Pekin for the U. S. government and has had a rather picturesque and distinguished record in war service.. He married Maxwell Jenks, daughter of a Chicago capitalist.

Tomlinson Fort Newell, Jr., the next son, lives in New York. He is in the stock and bond business and is vice-president of the Georgia Society in the Metropolis. ,

Fred T. Newell, next in line, lived for a period in New York and later on in Washington. He was the head of the Department of Standardization of New York, and Secretary of the Charities Department of New York City. He became personnel officer of the U. S. Shipping Board during the World War, where he had charge of more than 10,000 government employees. He is now connected. with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce in an official capacity.

Mary Hartwell Newell, the oldest daughter, graduated at the University of Missouri after finishing at

the. Georgia Normal and Industrial College, in Milledgeville, and went in for social service work. She also graduated from the Chicago School of Philosophy. She now has charge of a large section of, what corresponds to, the Associated Charities work at Harvey, Ill.

Dorothy, the next daughter, after securing her degree at the University of Missouri, married Dr. William Schultz, who has the chair of medicine and pharmacology at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. She is very prominent in woman's work and organizations in Washington, D. C., has two children, and lives on a beautiful estate near Baltimore.

Elisabeth Colquitt Newell, the youngest of this tribe, who graduated at the University of Missouri, and secured her master's degree at the Wisconsin University, became a teacher, and married Dr. William Koepp, a student at the University of Wisconsin, who now occupies a chair at the high school of Tucson, Ariz.

The old Newell home still stands, and is still in the family, but is now used as a dormitory for the girls at the State College.

Captain Newell met Miss Ann Lane Colquitt, as she then was, at a commencement, at Oxford College. She had graduated with honors at Patapso School, conducted by the famous Mrs. Archer, near Baltimore. She had accompanied her father, General Alfred H.

Colquitt, during a good many campaigns of the Civil War and the exploits of Captain Newell rather appealed to her ideals of southern chivalry.

She was a grand-daughter of General Hartwell Tarver, of Twiggs County, reputed to be the largest slave holder in the South.

Her mother had died when she was quite young, leaving Ann Lane Colquitt, afterwards, Mrs. Tom Newell, in the care of her aunt-Mrs. Samuel Carter. Her girlhood was passed at the old Carter place, at Scottsboro.

Mrs. Newell was a woman of rare charm, forceful personality and devoted to social uplift duties in the days before such work became in vogue. Her charities consisted in doing, as well as giving. Captain Newell had a family horse, known to the community at large, as "Whiskers." The family steed made its regular round of charitable missions among the poorer classes each week.

During the latter part of her life, Mrs. Newell was an invalid, but her wonderful fortitude and Christian strength unified her household with a devotion that had its lasting effect upon her seven children, now scattered and gone from the old homestead.

WALKER DUNCAN

One of the most picturesque characters in the western section of Baldwin was Walker Duncan, the brother of Mrs. Isaac Newell. He was of the Ector family from Meriwether county. He lived alone, on his plantation of 4,000 acres, on the road leading across from Fishing Creek toward McCombs' Mountain.

He was over age for service in the Civil War but rendered strong assistance, in a financial way, to the Confederate cause. One of the family narratives among the Newells concerned the appearance of "Uncle Walker," as he was known, at the time of Sherman's invasion of the old capital. By special orders from Sherman, unlike those of Butler at New Orleans, every consideration had been given to the women and children. A special officer had been stationed at the old Newell homestead, with a detachment of Union soldiers, for the purpose of taking care of the family. No such consideration, however, it seems, had been given to the men because it is related that, looking out from the rear of the house, toward the old Central Railroad depot, the family beheld a squad of Union soldiers, marching in through a cloud of dust, guarding a prisoner. This prisoner turned out to be

HISTORY OF BALDWIN COUNTY

old. "Uncle Walker" Duncan, who had been marched in from his plantation. He was garbed only in a shawl. His home had been stripped and he, likewise! The officer, in charge of the old home, allowed him to be clothed but it was related even then his make-up was largely of the female variety, as the men's wardrobe had been appropriated by the soldiers.

After the war, "Uncle Walker" was a very successful planter and was noted mainly for his partiality for fast horses. He died in the late eighties, in the arms of an old negro, "Joe" Lee, who had been his former slave and companion.

RICHARD McALISTER ORME

Richard McAlister Orme (1797-1869) lived during that period of our history when democratic government was yet considered an experiment. Like other instinctual men, he was keenly interested in the solution of the problems that were constantly arising in the political affairs of the nation.

Born in Montgomery county, Maryland, August 6, 1797, Richard McAlister Orme was the sixth child of John and Sarah McAlister Orme, who moved with their family to Georgia, in 1813.

In 1815, Richard McAlister Orme came to Milledgeville and entered at once the Journalistic work that was to honor and be honored by his efforts.

Starting at the bottom in the printing office of Seaton and Fleming Grantland, publishers of the Georgia Journal, he applied himself with such good effect that by 1819, he felt ready to establish his own business. Selecting Mr. Henry Denison, a gifted young

northern man, then teaching school in Milledgeville, as his associate, he established the Southern Recorder. The untimely death of Mr. Denison occurred before the first issue of the new paper came out, and in consequence, Mr. Seaton Grantland became his partner in the venture.

Located in the most southern of the original states .of the Union, the Southern Recorder, under Mr. Orme's editorial guidance, became one of the most justly celebrated and influential papers of the South.

A man .of the highest integrity and strong convictions, he fallowed principles even though they led to new party banners; hence, he was found with the Troup party in 1827, with the States Rights party in 1833, with the Whigs in 1840-44, the Union party of 1850-51, and to the Union or co-operative party of 1860.

The character of his work may well be described by quoting from the editorial comment of same of his contemporaries, who say of his paper, the Southern Recorder, -"One of the most Popular and influential journals published in our state ***** A journal as free from reproach, as elevated in character, as patriotic in sentiment lie * * * * as any that has ever been published in the South," and from another, --"He was a gentleman of dignified address, cardial and abundant in his hospitalities, and pleasant in all the relations of life; a fine specimen of that class of men, now almost extinct, who combined self-respect, truth, and integrity, and honor in every transaction."

On February 21, 1825, Mr. Orme was married, first, to Miss Jean Moncure Paine, of Richmond, Virginia. From this marriage, the children who lived to maturity, were: Richard McAlister Orme, Jr., who became his father's partner, and later went to Savannah, where, continuing his newspaper work, he also became a contributor to magazines; Georgia Jean Orme (Mrs. J. F. Alexander, .of Atlanta); Margaret Virginia Orme (Mrs. J. Bulow Campbell, of Atlanta) ; and Dr. Henry Sayre Orme.

.Mr. Orme's second marriage was to Mrs. Abby Adams Edgarton, on June 9, 1842. Of this marriage there were five children: Mary Elizabeth Orme (wife of Dr. W. M. Flinn) ; John Adams Orme; William Archibald Orme; Anne Ripley Orme; (wife .of Capt. Chas.

HISTORY OF BALDWIN COUNTY

P. Crawford, of Milledgeville, Ga) ; and Edward Dunning Orme.

It is given to few men to found, and successfully carry on, a business for fifty years. That a newspaper could be founded and so carried on, enjoying the increasing respect of its readers, speaks more highly for the character of Richard McAlister Orme than could any tribute of words.

With an enviable reputation for business sagacity and unremitting energy, Mr. Orme had accumulated a fortune that was swept away by the war, but such was his indomitable courage that, had he been spared, he would have built another on the ruins of the first.

It is said that Mr. Orme's strongest characteristic was that of hospitality. His home life was ideal and a heritage not only to his own children, but to all who came within its circle of influence.

Called to his eternal rest on the 8th March, 1869, he left behind a record of service and high example, in his dual capacity as a citizen and father, that will be felt as long as people seek to cast their lives upon

DR. M. M. PARKS

One of the best prepared men for educational work in the State is Dr. M. M. Parks, for nineteen years president of the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville.

After graduating from Emory with first honor, and as the youngest man in his class, he spent nearly three years of graduate work at Harvard University and at the University of Chicago.

Twenty years ago, he traveled extensively in Europe and more than a decade ago, he circumnavigated the globe making a trip entirely around the world. He has taught in Andrew College, in Wesleyan College, in Savannah High School, and in the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville.

In point of service, he now ranks as the oldest of College Presidents of Georgia.

In 1903, Dr. Parks accepted the Professorship of Education at the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, because of his interest in vocational work and in the training of teachers. At that time, few colleges had departments of education and the normal work was not so popular. At that time, the college was sending out about a dozen graduates a year; now the college is sending out over three hundred graduates a year. The institution is supplying the State with over one quarter of, a thousand of trained teachers every year.

Probably no man in Georgia ever taught so many young women or trained so many teachers. It is noteworthy that the number of graduates has grown over five times as fast as the state appropriation has grown.

The administration of Dr. Parks has been noted for the remarkable popularity and growth of the college, (the graduating class having increased over 2000 percent) and is noted also for the unusual economy in management, with no deficit for the last decade and with no pleas for increased appropriations for the last five years. Over a year ago he refunded the boarding students \$10,000 from the savings in the management of the Boarding Department.

According to the Bookkeeper's figures the College received only \$50,000 for buildings and repairs for eleven years. This is less than one-tenth of the amount spent by some of the Southern states for their state colleges for women; and likewise, the maintenance appropriations in other Southern states for similar institutions.

The annual appropriation for the North Carolina College for Women is \$400,000, while the annual appropriation for the Georgia State College for Women is only \$90,000. In spite of this great discrepancy, the Georgia College has maintained a very fine record.

Dr. Parks is known as a scholar, a traveler, a college administrator, a business manager, and an educational thinker; but, above all of his work as a successful administrator, and his remarkable success as a business manager, he is most interested in promoting educational ideas. He has been an educational reformer steadfastly for a generation, striving to bring education closer to life, closer to the interests of children, and closer to the needs of the public. He has pleaded for more attention to the primary schools, to the neglected country schools, and to the need for a more effective high school.

He has been a pioneer in advocating a vocational education, being first among the college presidents to stress agricultural education, home economics education, and health education. He has been an ardent advocate of Character Education, Health Education, Personality Education, Thrift Education, and Citizenship Education.

On August 1st, 1922, upon the appointment of Governor Hardwick, he accepted, temporarily, the office of State Superintendent of Schools for an unexpired term. During this time he was granted a leave of absence by the Board of Directors of the Georgia State College for Women.

His brief term as State Superintendent of Schools was notable, and received hearty commendation. from all parts of the State.

(J. O. Martin, State School Supervisor).

NATHANIEL PALMER PRATT

Nathaniel Palmer Pratt was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, August 16, 1858, both parents being native Georgians.

He was graduated, in June, 1878, from Washington and Lee University, Virginia, receiving diplomas granted for distinguished proficiencies in the following schools of the University, to-wit:

Mineralogy and Geology, Chemistry, Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Modern Languages.

After graduation from Washington and Lee, he accepted the election, by the Board of Trustees, as Principal of the Sylvania Academy, a high school of about one hundred pupils, at Sylvania, Georgia, which position he held for several years. He later resigned and engaged in Geological Surveys for the State of Georgia, and for the Richmond and Danville railroad company in Georgia, and across the coal and iron fields in the State of Alabama. Later, in 1890, he founded the N. P. Pratt Laboratory for analytical and Techni~al Chemistry, and at that time developed and invented the N. P. Pratt Sulphuric Acid Process, which process according to "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering" is now producing more Sulphuric acid in the United States than all the special sulphuric acid processes combined. The total production for the United States is 8,000,000 tons per annum.

In Chemical and Mining Engineering he has designed and erected about forty' of the largest Chemical and Mining plants with their auxiliaries, including railroads and Hydro-Electric power plants. The two great war plants of the British Government in the Province of Ontario, Canada, were built and operated under the Pratt process. The Picric Acid War Plant, of the United States government at Kansas City, Missouri, was also built and operated under the Pratt Process, this plant consisting of 1,200,000 cu. ft. chamber capacity, one of the largest single unit plants in the world.

In 1910, he was selected by Attorney General Wickersham, of the Taft Administration, to report to the Government in detail on the operation of the Copper smelter of the Anaconda Mining Company in Montana, the largest metallurgical plant of its kind in the world, with a view of converting into useful products the waste fumes' from the smelter gases; namely, sulphur dioxide and arsenious oxide.

In general, he has been successfully practicing Chemical Mining, and metallurgical Engineering since leaving Washington and Lee University, in 1878.

OLIVER HILLHOUSE PRINCE,

Oliver Hillhouse Prince, one of Georgia's illustrious and gifted sons, was for many years, a resident of Milledgeville. During his residence, he purchased the old Hansel Or William Rockwell place, at Midway. He moved to Milledgeville from Macon in the year 1828, and was Editor of the "Georgia Journal" and was also a partner in the law firm of "Prince and Ragland."

He was a native of Montvale, Connecticut, and was born about the year 1788. At the age of fourteen years, he, came to Washington, Georgia, with his aunt, Mrs. Hillhouse, to assist her in publishing a newspaper. There he spent a great part of his youth and early manhood. In 1820, he married Miss Mary Raymond Norman, of a Virginia family, that had moved to Georgia.

He became one of the South's most brilliant lawyers and was also a proficient civil engineer. By an act of the Legislature, in December, 1822, he was appointed chairman of a commission consisting of himself, David S. Booth, Samuel Wood, Charles J. McDonald, and Seth Ward, to layoff the county of Bibb and the city of Macon. He was the second State senator chosen from Bibb county.

He was a versatile and brilliant writer, and during his residence in Milledgeville, his leisure was spent in composing stories and sketches of his time. Some of these are preserved in, "Georgia Scenes" by Longstreet, with whom he collaborated. About this time he was appointed by the Legislature, to prepare a digest of the laws of Georgia. He determined to retire from active business, and removed with his family to Athens, Georgia.

In the spring of 1835, having completed his work of preparing the digest, he went, accompanied by his

wife, to Boston to superintend the publication. In October of that year, while Senator Prince and his wife were coming home by water, from New York to Charleston, the boat began to leak, a heavy gale sprung up, and high seas prevailed. As a consequence of it, all seventy of the ninety passengers were lost, among the number being Sen. and Mrs. Prince. Three small children survived them: Virginia, the oldest, who afterwards became the wife of Dr. James Mercer Green, of Milledgeville; Frances, the second daughter, who married James Roswell King, of Roswell, Georgia; and Oliver Hillhouse Prince, Jr., who married Miss Sarah Judson, of Savannah. Their descendants are now living in different parts of Georgia. Miss Baseline Prince, of Athens, Georgia, Mrs. S. W. Poe, of Macon, Georgia, and Mrs. H. K. Pratt and Miss Marion King, of Marietta, Georgia.

RABUN FAMILY

Matthews Rabun was born 1744, died in his 75th year, May 14th, 1819. It is not known positively where he was born.

He married Sarah Warren, daughter of Rebecca Randolph, of Williamsburg, Virginia, and Warren, Professor at William and Mary College. About the year 1785, accompanied by his wife and children, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha, and William, who was later Governor of Georgia, he moved from Halifax County, North Carolina to Wilkes County, Georgia, where he resided for one year. The next year he moved to Hancock County, where he settled on a plantation about one mile from Mayfield, and a few miles from Powelton.

On page 477 of White's Historical Collection of Georgia, Matthews Rabun is mentioned as one of the earliest settlers of Green County. When Matthews Rabun came to Georgia, he brought with him a highly commendatory letter of introduction, signed by

four leading citizens of Halifax Township. . A copy which follows:

North Carolina, March 11, 1784

Mr. Matthews Rabun, having an intention of going to Georgia to view the lands in that state, and to secure land there in order to remove himself and family to become inhabitants of said State, we, Wiley Jones, John Whitaker, John Geddy, John Branch, having been long and well acquainted with Matthews Rabun, beg to recommend him to the notice and attention of all the good people.

Mr. Rabun has upon all occasions conducted himself as a zealous Whig and a good citizen and we are confident will be a valuable addition to any community into which he shall be received :Given under our hand
March 11, 1784.

WILEY JONES.
JOHN WHITAKER.
JOHN GEDDY, J. P.,
JOHN BRANCH, J. P.

In the year 1798, Matthews Rabun was sent as one of the representatives of Hancock County; Georgia to Louisville, the capital of Georgia, to take part in the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, at which time a constitution was adopted that lasted the State of Georgia over half a century.

Matthews Rabun had a sister, whose name was Martha, who married Edward Crowell of Halifax, North Carolina, (page 199, book 11. Historical Sketches of North Carolina, by. John Wheeler). A sketch of the Crowell family is given, and the marriage of Martha Rabun noted. It is also stated that Crowell was a descendant of Edward Cromwell, of England and explains the dropping of the letter "M" from the name.

Sarah Warren named Matthews Rabun before he moved to Georgia from Halifax County, North

Carolina, in 1784. She was the mother of all his children, and I presume she lived to move to Georgia with him. She was a twin sister to Jane Warren who married Joseph Borden, of Virginia, a member of a famous Virginia family. Joseph Borden and his wife, Jane, are the ancestors of all the Sasnett family in Georgia. Benjamin Borden, the father of Joseph, was grantee of vast lands in Virginia, including nearly the whole of Bolecourt County.

Jane, (1766-1855) oldest daughter of Sarah Warren and Matthews Rabun married John Veazy (1768-1847). He stood side by side with those who formed the first Missionary Society of Georgia, and was a deacon in his church for many years.

The children of Jane Rabun and John Veazy were : John---; Sarah, married Richard Burnley, brother of Mrs. Malcolm Johnston, who was the mother of Richard Malcolm Johnston, the author.

Their children were: Martha and. Mary; Martha married Thomas Seals; she died near Powellton, Ga., at the age of fourteen years and eleven months. She left one daughter, Sarah, who afterwards married Monroe Davenport. After the death of Martha, Thomas Seals married her sister, Mary, and to them were born William B., John H., Thomas Richard, and Martha; who married Mr. James F. Little, of Talbot County, Georgia.

After the death of Thomas Seals, his widow married A. B. Phelps, and their children were: Ansel, Charlie, and Alice; who married Mr. W. J. Kincaid, of Griffin, Georgia., the second daughter of Jane Rabun and John Veazy married Thomas Whaley. They had one son, Sanders and one daughter, Eliza Jane, who married Ben Medlock.

Elizabeth; the third daughter of Jane Rabun and John Veazy married her first cousin, Henry McClellan. They had no children.

Martha and Nancy; twin daughters of Jane Rabun and John Veazy-Martha mamed Samuel Hart. They had a large family and lived and died near Carroll County, Georgia. Nancy married Thomas Neel, of Hancock County. Their children were: Mary,. Elizabeth, John Henry, Martha Moss, and Charles Mallory. Nancy was the second wife of Thomas Neel.

(Compiled by Miss Anna B. Northen.)

THE RICHARDSON FAMILY

My father was William Buford Richardson, son of John Smythe Richardson. Their ancestral home was Bloomhill, Sumter county, South Carolina.

My grandfather, John Smythe Richardson, graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1827. A few days after graduating, he married Sophia Hyatt, of Providence. They returned to his home near Sumter, S. C.. He practiced law and also engaged in agriculture. William Buford, Williamson was his third son. He was born in 1835. After graduating at the Charleston Medical College in 1860, he married Miss Sarah Dargan, of Sumter,. S. C. They came to Georgia and settled in Scottsboro, Baldwin county, Georgia. He loved his profession and was successful in its practice. He enlisted in the 44th Georgia regiment, Confederate Army, and served as surgeon. After his discharge from the army, he resumed his practice at Scottsboro.

James Milton Richardson married Miss Palatia Steward, of Americus. They have one child and live in Macon, Georgia. He is a teacher at the Lanier High School.

As soon as he was discharged from the army, he returned to his home at Scottsboro, resuming his practice which soon became large and lucrative.

Dr. Richardson died of pneumonia at his home in Scottsboro, Georgia, April 20, 1869 in his thirty-fourth

year. His widow survived until May. 3, 1896. They lie buried, side by side, in the Milledgeville cemetery.

Their children are as follows: Emily Sophia Richardson, William Buford Richardson, Sallie Dargan Richardson, Charles Hyatt Richardson, and James Milton Richardson.

1. Emily Sophia Richardson is the first child of Dr. William Buford Richardson and wife, Sarah Dargan Richardson. She was born March 14, 1861, and has lived at Scottsboro practically all her life.

2. William Briford Richardson married Adella Barnes, daughter of Augustus and Martha Butts Barnes. This son of Dr. Wm. Buford Richardson was born April 13, 1863. His comfortable home is in Baldwin County, and he is a most successful farmer. They have reared a large family of children as follows: The two first, Mattie Richardson and Pauline Richardson, died in infancy; Bessie Richardson.; Clara Dargan Richardson; Sarah Richardson; Charles Hyatt Richardson; Hattie B. Richardson; William Buford Richardson; Adella Richardson; Emily Sophia Richardson. Three of these are married:

a. Clara, fourth child of William Buford and wife, Adella Barnes Richardson, married George Wiggins Hollinshed, of Baldwin County, in 1913. They live in Baldwin county and have five children, as follows: Clara Hollinshed, Ruth Hollinshed, Mary Hollinshed, Frances Hollinshed, and Elizabeth Hollinshed.

b. Sarah, fifth daughter ot William Buford and Adella Richardson, married J. H. Lawrence of Putman County. He is a Baptist preacher and teacher. They lived in Baldwin County several years, but at present live .in Wilkinson County. Their children are as follows: William Buford Lawrence; James Leslie Lawrence; Sarah Lawrence, and Frank Lawrence.

c. Adella, seventhchild of Wjlliam Buford and Adella Richardson, married Cline Pennington in 1922, and their home is in Wilkerson County. The others all live in Baldwin County.

3. Sallie Dargan Richardson, third child of William Buford and Sarah Dargan Richardson, married Jas. Reynolds Norment, son of Philip R. and wife, Julia Blair (Wingfield) Norment, of Studly, Hanover County, Virginia. They are living at Scottsboro, Georgia. They have no children.

4. Charles Hyatt Richardson married Maud Jackson, of Wilkinson County, Ga., and their home is in that county. He also is a successful farmer. They have children as follows: Royce Richardson, William Buford Richardson, Jessie Richardson, and Sarah Richardson.

a. William Buford, second son of Charles Hyatt and Maud Jackson Richardson, married Anne Elizabeth Youngblood, of Wilkinson County, Georgia. They live at Ivey, Georgia.

5. Jas. Milton Richardson, fifth child of Dr. William Buford Richardson and wife, Sarah Dargan Richardson, married Pallatia Stewart, daughter of Joe. Day and wife, Emma (Hand) Stewart, of Americus, Georgia. He teaches in Lanier High School and they live at Rivoli, Macon, Georgia. They have one child; James Milton Richardson, Jr.

The Richardsons are of English descent. Sea Captain, Edward Richardson, seventh son of Sir John Richardson, was born in England. He spent most of his life upon the seas, visiting many countries, none more often than the British colonies of America. About 1730, he married Elizabeth Poinsett, of Virginia. He settled his family in the Eastern part of Virginia. One of his sons, William Richardson, when quite a young man, went to Charleston, South Carolina, to seek his fortune. Unaided by family, depending entirely upon his own resources, he established himself in the mercantile business, in which he prospered, and by wise investments accumulated a large fortune. He married Ann Magdalen Guignard, October 13, 1768, in Charleston, S. C. The marriage is recorded in St.

Philip's church register She belonged to a distinguished French family.

Shortly after his marriage William purchased pew number 40 in St. Micheal's church for three hundred and fifteen pounds sterling. For some years William Richardson continued to reside in Charleston, then he moved with his family to his plantation "Bloomhill" on the Wateree river, in what is now Sumter County, S. C.

The Bloomhill plantation was a very large tract of land-eight thousand acres-and was divided into settlements, each settlement bearing its own name. The first principal settlement previous to the Revolutionary War was Bel-Air, which was the home of the family before and during the war. No pains nor expense were spared. In making this home beautiful and attractive, and Bel-Air soon became a joy to it's inmates and the admiration of the many who were partakers of the generous hospitality which was extended from the halls of this mansion.

Captain William Richardson drew around him the leading men of his day. He was the friend and confident of General Francis Marion, also of Gov. John Rutledge, who, with their families, were often guests at Bel-Air. Gen. Green' was also his friend.

Captain William Richardson was captured at the fall of Charleston in 1780, and paroled to his plantation. He was exchanged in May, 1781. When exchanged, he was appointed Commissary General by Gov. Rutledge. It has always been a mystery where Capt. Richardson stored the army supplies. The British made raids, but there is no account of any capture of army supplies.

As time passed on it became apparent that Bel-Air was too near the swamp for health; so in 1784 or 1885, Capt. Richardson selected a beautiful .site on his grounds one mile East of the burial ground and was having a large handsome mansion erected when he died. His widow completed it, but changed the

plan ,of the house, making it like unto 'her grandfather's home in France. This was known as the "Bloomhill"? residence.

Capt. William Richardson died of fever at Bel-Air, Feb. 17, 1786, aged 42 years. His widow survived him twenty-five years. They are buried in Bloomhill burial ground.

John Smythe Richardson, son of Capt William Richardson, was born April eleventh, 1777. He was educated in Charleston, S. C., studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1799. He married Miss Elisabeth L. Contusier, in 1802. He practiced law in Charleston for several years; then with his family he moved to Statesburg, in the Sumter District, S. C. He rose in his profession and filled several important offices at different times. He died the senior presiding Judge of the State, May 8, 1850, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He had come in possession of Bloomhill in 1818, and at that time moved there from Statesburg, and Bloomhill continued to be his home as long as he lived and there he was buried. His widow died in 1859, and was laid to rest by his side.

John Smythe Richardson was the second child of Judge John Smythe Richardson, and was born in 1805. He was educated at South Carolina College, Columbia, and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., graduating from the last named institution in 1827. In the same year he married Sophia Hyatt, daughter of Sea-Captain Charles Hyatt, of Providence, R. I. His home was near Sumter, S. C. He practiced law and also by employing agents engaged in agriculture of which he was very fond.

His wife, who was always delicate, died March 14, 1840. She was the mother of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Col. John Smythe Richardson married the second time Adrianna L. C. McDonald, of Sumter, S. C. There were no children of this marriage. About 1843, Col Richardson became a minister in the

M.E. Church, South, but never joined the itinerancy and he never preached for pay.

After the close of the Civil War, he and his wife moved to Georgia. He had two sons: Dr. Charles Hyatt Richardson and Dr. William Buford Richardson living in Georgia. He died in 1871, in his 66th year. His remains were taken back to Sumter, S. C. and laid to rest in the Sumter Cemetery.

THE RUTHERFORDS

Robert Rutherford.

John Rutherford, born Newberry District, S. C., 1760; died, 1783.

William Rutherford; Daughter, married Nance; Daughter, married Slappy.

Robert Rutherford (children); two sons and two daughters: John Rutherford, married Polly Herbert, of Warren county. Ga., Colonel in the Revolution, under Nathaniel Greene, died 1783; Williams Rutherford, married Eliza Boykin, daughter of Francis Boykin, born Dec., 1806; died 1837. Francis Boykin was Major in the Revolution, under Nathaniel Greene.

Children by this marriage: Frances Boykin Rutherford, born, 1807; died, 1824; John Rutherford, born 1809; died, 1887; Samuel Rutherford, born, 1813; died, 1866; William Rutherford, born 1818; died 1896; Algernon Sidney, born 1820 ; died, 1826; James Algernon Sidney, 1829; died, 1845.

Children by second marriage to Elizabeth Barron, Dec. 2, 1842: Robert Rutherford, born 1843, is still living.

BOYKINS

Francis Boykin, married Catherine Whitaker, died in 1821; moved to Milledgeville in 1800.

Eliza Boykin, married Williams Rutherford.

Williams Rutherford; married Laura Battaille

Cobb. (Born Sept. 3., 1818; died, 189.6) -(Born 1818; died, 1888).

Mildred Lewis Rutherford.

THE SANFORD FAMILY

Probably the most noted homestead in this section of the state is the old Sanford house, in Green County, a few miles east of Greensboro. It has been owned, and occupied by some member of the family for the past one hundred and sixteen years.

Jeremiah Sanford, a soldier of the Revolution and a personal friend of Washington, came from Virginia to Georgia in 1800, bringing with him several grown sons. They bought land on the outskirts of Greensboro and settled where the Sanford house was built, in 1816. The material for its construction was hauled from the vicinity of Milledgeville in wagons, a distance of forty-four miles.

Jeremiah and Ada Palmer Sanford removed from Loudon County, Virginia, to Hancock County, Georgia, about the year 1800 or 1811. Both of them became members of the Baptist Church, at Island Creek.

They had three sons, two of whom are dead, and six daughters, one of whom is dead. All of those living are consistent members of the Baptist church.

All of these daughters have been married, two of them having lost three husbands. The oldest, Mrs. Mary Peek, lives in Hancock County, Georgia, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. E. P. Peek lives in Green County, Georgia, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. P. Gary, lives in Coosa county, Ala., aged sixty-five years. Mrs. M. W. Greene lives in LaGrange, Georgia, aged sixty-three. Mrs. C. C. Respass lives in Eatonton, Georgia, aged fifty-five. All of these sisters met recently at the home of P. H. Greene, in good health and spirits, to spend several weeks together in peace and harmony, as they have ever lived, always preferring each others peace and happiness to their own. The writer of this short sketch, whose acquaintance has extend

ed, over a space of thirty or forty years, has never heard of a single harsh or unkind: word spoken to, or of, each other. They never call each other's names without saying sister. The meeting of five sisters, at their advanced age, at one place, is an incident that seldom occurs, and this, in. all probability, will never occur again. Mr. Prophet, the celebrated artist of La Grange, has taken the likeness of these sisters, together with the writer, in the group.

No family in the State has been more distinguished ed for the number of pious and useful members it has furnished to the State than the Sanford family, and the influence which they have exercised, and are still exercising, of good, can be known fully, only when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. "Happy the hearts where graces reign, where love inspires the breast."

One of this family has filled the Chair of Mathematics, at Mercer University, for more than thirty years, and is now preparing a series of "arithmetics which will probably supercede all others in the South.

Judge D. B. Sanford secured his purely academic education in a high school in Greensboro, and at the age of 20 was appointed deputy clerk, of the supreme Court of the State, taking up his residence in Milledgeville, then the Capital.

He was appointed to this office in 1859~ and was the incumbent at the time of the outbreak of the War between the States. He at once resigned the position to go forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He returned to Green County and assisted in the organization of the "Green Rifles," which organization was mustered into the Confederate service as Company " A" Phillips Legion, of Georgia Infantry.

He enlisted as private and was several times promoted, finally being made Captain of his company.

In the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., while in command of his company, he was wounded, captured by the enemy, and taken to Washington,, D. C., where he

remained until the close of the war; his exchange being effected in July, 1865. He took part in a large number of important battles, besides skirmishes and other small minor engagements, making a record for gallant and faithful service. At the close of the war, Judge Sanford returned to Milledgeville, where, in Oct., 1865, he was chosen enrolling clerk, of the first State Convention, held after the War.

This Convention drafted, and adopted a new constitution for the commonwealth. He remained in Milledgeville, where he took up law, under effective preceptorship, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866.

From that time, he was numbered among the representative lawyers of Milledgeville and Baldwin County, having distinctive professional precedence and being fortified by broad and exact knowledge of the intricacies of jurisprudence.

In 1873, he was chosen Judge of the Court of Ordinary, of Baldwin County, and continued in this office until 1891, a period of 18 years.

He was Chairman of the board of G. M. C., Vice-President of the Milledgeville Banking Co., of whose board of directors he had been a member since its organization, as the oldest banking institution of the town, in 1889.

He was always affiliated with the Confederate Veterans. On Jan. 8, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Stetson, who came from the city of Boston, Mass. in 1840.

Judge Sanford died April 11, 1912.

Daniel .B. Stetson came to Milledgeville in 1842, became a merchant and trader, developing an enormous mercantile business, corresponding with the department stores of today. He was largely engaged in buying cotton of the planters in exchange for supplies; and in absence of railroad facilities, it is said his couriers were constantly riding between Milledgeville, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans.

At one time he was Judge of the Superior Court. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

He enjoyed a reputation for honesty and fair dealings, and' was ever ready to assist others. Two prominent business men of Milledgeville affirm they owe their success in life to the assistance, received long ago, from Daniel B. Stetson.

The oldest son, William, enlisted in the Southern Army at the age of 17. Afterwards, he became a cotton merchant at Savannah. He afterward moved to Jacksonville, Florida, where he died in 1914.

The second son, James Daniel, also served in the Southern Army in 1864 and 1865. On his return, he live in Hawkinsville, Ga., afterward moving to Macon.

Elizabeth, only daughter, married D. B. Sanford, in 1868.

Daniel B. Stetson was a slave holder and his slaves rema}ned loyal to him during the war. He died before his sons returned from the war, and is buried in Milledgeville.

THE SCOGIN FAMILY

One, Smith Scogin, was given a grant to a hundred acres of land, by the Federal Government, for services in the Revolutionary War, this land and grant still being in the possession of the family. It is known as "Scoggin's Hill" and is 604 ft. above sea level, the highest place in Baldwin County. This was settled in 1805.

Dr. John Scogin was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. During the war, he gave this up to accept a more urgent call, acting as Captain, then Major. His name is now one of the few inserted among the immortals, on the Georgia monument in Chicamauga Park, a fact the family were ignorant of until a few years ago, when his son, Mr. John Scogin, having attended the reunion in 18 or 20, was given the unexpected pleasure, and thrilling experience, of looking upon this; our country's silent expression of honor and

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appreciation of what those brave and dauntless soldiers did to save it.

.William, son of Smith Scogin, was born Aug. 22, 1793. Married Eliza Tiller,' Ja~. '13, 1822. Their children: Sarah Jane,. Mary Catherine, twins, born Aug 12, 1823; Joseph Scogin, born Dec.. 12, 1826.; John Scogin, born Sept. 30, 1829; Dr. John Scogin, married Sue E. Johnson, Oct. 25, 1856.

.One child, John Scogin, born Nov. 28, 1857. John Scogin married Eulalia Kate Webb, Jan. 27, 1881. Their children: Willie Alma, born. Feb. 26,'1883; Sallie Lorena, born Jan. 20, 1886; Caroline Tiller, born Feb. 25, 1889; Mattie Belt Scogin, born May 29, 1892.

Caroline Tiller married James Allen Stiles, Dec. 15,. 1910. Their children: Mary Eulalia, born Sept. 26, 1911; James Allen, born June 28, 1915.

Mattie Bell Scogin, is the youngest daughter of John Scogin. Eulalia Kate Scogin, married Willard Williamson.

SCOTT FAMIL Y

Rev. Elijah St. Clair (Americanized Sinclair) was a. Methodist minister and educator. He founded Wesleyan College at Macon, having been particularly' interested in the higher education of women. This is the oldest female College in the world. He married Cecilia Wells.

The children of Elijah and Cecilia were: Sarah, who died in infancy; Fannie, who married (1) William Reischburg; (2) Mr. Pelly; Carrie Belle, the Southern War poetess, who, after all claims of authorship were thoroughly investigated by historians, was acknowledged to be the composer of the "Homespun Dress," which on battle fields and in the camps, was sung to the tune of "Star Spangled Banner' and cheered many a Confederate soldier in the hour of battle and suffering. She died unmarried. Sarah, II, married Mr. Mason; :Maria married Mr. Bennett; Ella, died in

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infancy; Martha, married William H. Scott; Ada Oriana married C. Irvine Walker.

William H. Scott and Martha St. Clair had children as follows : Ella, who married Tom Mapp ; William Sinclair Scott, who married ,Annie Eliza Jarrett.; Mary Emma, .who married Frank B. Mapp.

Ella Scott and Tom Mapp 'had children as follows: . Charlie Mapp, Eugene Mapp.

William Sinclair Scott and Annie Eliza Jarett had children as follows: Lily Scott (St. Clair), married

(1) Dr. Edward Ashley Qason, (2) W. A. Reeves, of La Grange, Ga; Leora Azeline Scott, who died in childhood; Minnie Lizzie Scott, who married W. S. Bennett; Fannie Herty Scott; William Jarrett Scott; Oliver White Scott, who died in infancy.

Lily Scott and Dr. Edward Ashley Cason had two children: .Lily Sinclair (St. Clair) Cason, who died when thirteen years of age, and Edward Ashley Cason, who died when nine months old. .

Minnie Scott and W. S. Bennett had four children: Abbott Scott Bennett; Floyd Lawson Bennett; Edward Ashley Cason -Bennett; Francis Bennett.

Mary Emma Mapp and Frank B. Mapp had three children: Rosa, who married Randolph Mapp; Roxie, married C. Irvine Walker, Jr., 2nd son of C. Irvine Walker and Ada Oriana Sinclair (St. Clair). .

Annie, married F. M. M. Beall,Col. U. S. A. Reg.

Rosa Mapp and Randolph Wright had one daughter: Mary Frances Wright, who married S. D. Popeland, and now lives in Augusta. They have one daughter, Mary Frances Copeland.

Roxie Mapp and C. Irvine Walker had two daughters: Mary Cornelia Walker, who married J. Lee Groves, Jr., and now lives in Atlanta. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth Groves; Ada Virginia Walker, who married Louis Young Dawson, Jr., and now resides in Charleston, S. C.

As to lineage of Elijah St. Clair, read Encyclopedia Brittanica under Norway and Normandy, and

see who ROGENWALD was and who were his descendants. Read Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, Vol. 1, and find the surnames of the Earls of Orkney. Read also in *Encyclo Brittanica* about Queen Emma and her sons and daughters, who were kings and queens after her. Read the "Sinclairs of England. by Thos. St. Clair, and see where printed Documentary proofs by the hundreds may be found. These authorities are accepted the world over, especially the works of Sir Edmund Burke, which are classed as the best authority on Genealogy of Europe. After Emma's sons and daughters, as queens and kings, follows William St. Clair, the Conquerer, her nephew, then his sons and grandsons. I have in my possession Elijah St. Clair's pedigree, which is authentically traced back to A. D. 600., and at that time the St. Clairs were on the Throne of England; they were, also, by the female side, on or near the thrones of Scotland, France, Denmark, Norway and Sicily.

As to the lineage of Elijah St. Clair's wife-Cecilia Wells-it is authentically traced back as follows: Cecilia was the daughter of Arnold Wells, who married Hannah Hibben. He was the son of Samuel

Wells who married Sarah Margaret Singletary. Her sister married William Capers, of the South Carolina

Diocese, for many years a prominent figure in Episcopalian circles. Sarah Margaret was the daughter of John Singletary and Sarah Margaret Warnock. Sarah Margaret Warnock was Miss Fannie Alston, a family well known in the early history of South Carolina. Her husband was a Scotchman, a lineal descendant of

"Black Douglas" and had the Douglas coat of arms, of the "bleeding heart" on his carriage.

William Sinclair Scott married Annie Eliza Jarrett, daughter. of William A. Jarrett and Eliza Martin.

Dr. William A. Jarrett was a graduate of the University of Georgia, later graduating from the Medical College of Philadelphia. He was a large land owner and had many slaves. These interests requiring all of

his attention and his father dying suddenly, he did not actively follow his profession.

He, and his father and mother, had been invited to dine with the Governor, his father declining at the last minute on account of not feeling well. His father insisted that he and his mother should fill their engagement. His father died suddenly after they left.

Dr. Jarrett brought his bride, Eliza Martin, to the beautiful old place covering nearly a square across from the State College for Women. This house was known as "The Cedars" and had one of the most famous gardens of the South, with its avenues of cedars and oaks, beautiful shrubbery and flowers. It was one of the show places of historic old Milledgeville.

JOHN W. SHINHOLSER

Mr. Shinholser says: "I was born in Wilkinson County. My father was a physician and moved to Milledgeville when I was a very small boy."

"I first attended school taught by Miss Mary Herty, at her home, corner 01 Jefferson and Hancock Streets. My grand-parents were residents of Baldwin county, Scottsboro, about one hundred years ago. My grandmother was one of the charter members of the first Presbyterian Church established in Milledgeville. My first dollar was earned as cash boy for Quinn Brothers, occupying store where Candler Bros. Grocery store now is. Miller White was cashier, and Lee Hernandez was salesman No.1.

"I registered as a student at the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College the day it first opened, a member of Miss Birdie Little's class.

"I am still interested in old Baldwin, being among its largest tax-payers, and developing one of its ante bellum plantations, known as the Whitaker place. I have, by purchase, added more than a thousand acres to the original twenty-eight hundred and eighty-six,

and it is now known as the Indian Island Farm and Ranch. "

SAMUELM. SINGLETON

Samuel Singleton was born in Putnam County, Georgia, February 14, 1809, and when quite a young man became a citizen of Lexington, South Carolina. It was in that State that he married Sarah Anne Christian, of Edgefield, S. C., a lineal descendant of Israel Christian, the founder of Christianburg, Virginia. Her grandfather, Lilliston Pardue, was a Huguenot; and Sarah West (his wife) descended from John West, son of Virginia's first Governor.

Both sides of the family of Samuel Singleton are of pure English Stock. His father, James, was the son of Robert, a Revolutionary soldier, and Robert was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Singleton, of Colonial and Revolutionary War fame. Matthew Singleton was born on Isle of Wight, England, in the year of 1730, and later he and his two brothers landed in Virginia, 1752, and settled in that part of Craven County which is now embraced within the limits of Sumter County, South Carolina.

In 1840, Samuel Singleton and wife located in Milledgeville and lived on the lower corner of Wilkinson Street. They afterwards purchased a home on McIntosh Street, but as business houses took the places of homes along that way, they sold the property to Mrs. James Shea. Later they lived in Midway, moving from there to Eatonton, in 1872, where he died, March 25, 1896. He was buried in the cemetery at Milledgeville.

When Samuel Singleton located in Milledgeville in 1840, he established a general merchandise business, carrying a full stock of everything, from a hoopskirt to a trace chain. His business was remunerative and gave promise of pronounced success, when a disastrous fire swept the block in which the store was located. He, however, with undaunted spirit, opened

another business, dealing exclusively in boots and shoes. Just prior to the War between the States, he sold the entire outfit to Mr. Fred Haug, and later his son, George Haug, carried the business on in a successful way, and it is now being conducted by the great grandson, never having passed out of the Haug family.

During the War between the States, Mr. Singleton, hearing of the dire needs of the soldiers in camp along the coast, made several journeys to the southern part of Georgia, at his own expense, with wagon loads of food and supplies. He gave liberally, as long as it was in his power to give; but the war, with its annihilating effects, left him with problems which at times seemed almost insurmountable. He was over age for enlistment as a soldier. During the war he was appointed to look after State works that, at that time, were located in Milledgeville.

Samuel and Sarah Anne Singleton's children names were: John Chappell; and Earnest, who died in childhood; Samuel, died while a prisoner-of-war at Elmira, N. Y.; Elizabeth; Ellen; Martha; Stewart ; Charles; Laura; and Robert. All of this large family with the exception of three, have passed into another world. Ellen, (Mrs. Sam Pearson) ; Martha, (Mrs. A. R. Zachery) ; and Laura, (Mrs. J. L. Walker) who now live in Waycross, Georgia.

THE STOVALL FAMILY

The Stovalls were of French descent and went to England with William the Conqueror, drifted into Wales, whence they came to America and settled on the Eastern shore of Virginia, in Henrico County. The first Stovall, to whom we can trace directly, is George Stovall, of Amherst County, Virginia, on the Fluvanna River, who married. Polly Cooper, the daughter of George Cooper, who was the son of Sir Ashley Anthony Cooper, first Earl of Shaftsbury.

The Bolling and Pleasant families intermarried, with the Stovalls, and Pleasant and Bolling continue

as Christian names. Joseph Stovall, one of the subjects .of our sketch, was the great grandson of Joseph Anthony, who married, Elizabeth Clarke, the daughter of Christopher Clarke, ("First Merchant of Louisa County, Virginia, born 1680) and Penelope Bollina-. Penelope Bolling was the daughter of Col. John Bolling, a direct descendant of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Sarah Anthony married Capt. Thomas Cooper, Feb. 6th, 1742, and had nine children, among whom was Elizabeth, born Sept. 28th, 1762, and married to Thomas Stovall, of Henry County, Virginia, November 25th, 1781. They were the progenitors of the Stovall family in Georgia.

Captain Thomas Cooper served in the Colonial War of 1758, and the Revolutionary War of 1776. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which ratified the first Constitution of the United States of America. Thomas Stovall served in the war of the Revolution under General George Rogers Clark.

Thomas Stovall and Elizabeth Cooper had six children, all born in Henry County, Virginia: George, born 1783 married Elizabeth Jeter; Joseph, born June 19th, 1787, died in Milledgeville, Georgia, Feb. 4th, 1848, he married Mary Pleasant Bonner in 1815; Pleasant, born in 1793, married three times: 1st, Miss Lucas; 2nd, Miss Trippe; 3rd, Mrs. Hill; Sallie, born about 1795, married Benjamin Simmons of Sparta, Georgia; Ruth, born 1797, married Mr. Hunt; Polly, no record. Thomas Stovall and his wife moved to Georgia and he died in Hancock County, September, 1806. His wife, Elizabeth, married John Weeks, she' died in 1843, and is buried on the lot of her son, Pleasant Stovall, in the cemetery on Sand Hills, Augusta, Georgia.

Joseph Stovall accompanied his parents to Georgia, and in 1815, he fell in love with a Virginia girl, Mary Pleasant Bonner, and the twain were made on~. Mary Pleasant Bonner, the daughter of Chappell and Priscilla Bonner, was born in Dinwiddie County, Vir-

ginia, October, 1797. The Bonners are of English descent and their Coat of Arms bears the motto, C Semper Fidelis." Richard Bonner sailed from England on the Friendship," arriving at James City, Virginia, in March, 1636. They were staunch patriots and served the Colony against the common foe. The Bonners are descended from Ann Cate, the great-great-granddaughter of Haute Wyatt, minister of the Church of England, and in charge of the Church at Jamestown, 1621-1626, when his brother, Sir Francis Wyatt, was Governor of the Colony of Virginia.

In 1802, Mary Pleasant Bonner's parents moved to Georgia, which seemed to be then, as it is now, "The Land of Promise," and located among the "Old Red Hills of Georgia," near Milledgeville Joseph Stovell and his bride displayed their wisdom in selecting Milledgeville as their "Paradise on Earth." Fortune smiled on The Young Virginians," as shown from an inventory of their estates, now in possession of their granddaughter, Mrs. Asenath Jackson Whitehead. He owned a large plantation about three miles north of Milledgeville, on the waters of Tabler Creek, which was well stocked with everything necessary for successful operation of same, including the names of thirty-nine

(39) slaves; also a smaller farm, in Wilkinson County, and the "Springfield house and lot No. 191, containing nine acres, more or less, and other lots, an situated and lying on the North Common of the City of Milledgeville, and supposed to be in all about forty-five

(45) acres, more or less. The Stovall residence was near the Governor's Mansion and is now owned, and occupied, by Mr. Conn. The silver candelabra, coffee and tea urns, mahogany sofas, divans, tables and chairs, now in possession of the Stovall's grandchildren, testify to the beautiful furnishings of the typical old Southern home.

Six children were born of this union: Mary Jane, married E. W. Randle, of Erin, Louisiana, (died June 18th, 1848, buried in Milledgeville, Georgia) : Joseph

anna, married Green Williams of Mississippi; Camilla, married Thomas H. Moughon, of Milledgeville, Ga., (died Nov. 26th, 1858, buried in Albany, Georgia); Antoinette, married Joseph Powell, of Huntsville, Alabama; Adelaide Eloise, born June 19th, 1826, married John Jackson of Albany, Georgia, November 1st, 1842, in Milledgeville, Georgia (married by Dr. Granby Hillyer) She died Jan. 21st, 1915; buried in Albany, Georgia; Joseph Marcellus Pleasant, born in Milledgeville, 1828, died in Phoenix City, Alabama, Sept. 9th, 1892; buried in Girard Cemetery, near Columbus, Georgia.

Joseph Stovall, merchant and planter, was beloved by everyone with whom he came in contact, and the following excerpt from his obituary proves the character of the man "An honest man is the noblest work of God; this, as well as that of a Christian, we think may, with all truth and propriety, be said of Joseph Stovall. Mrs. Stovall was a leader in the religious and social life of the Capital, where their home was noted for its gracious hospitality, which was dispensed in true Virginia and Georgia style. Several years after Mr. Stovall's death, Mrs. Stovall married Judge McNiel, and they were said to be "The Handsomest Couple in Georgia." There were no children by this union.

In May, 1854, Mrs. McNiel, her husband and maid visited Nashville, Tennessee, where they contracted cholera, the three dying with the dread disease, on their return to Milledgeville.

Mrs. Mary Pleasant Bonner Stovall McNiel entered into Eternity, June 6th, 1854. She is buried by the side of her husband, Joseph Stovall, in cemetery at Milledgeville, Georgia. Her portrait, painted, (in which she is robed in blue velvet) with her beautiful hands crossed a la "Mona Lisa," now adorns the walls of Iris Court, the ancestral home of her granddaughter, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, of Albany, Georgia.

Joseph Abner, born at Milledgeville, at Stovall

House, Oct. 21, 1843 ; John Israel, born in Milledgeville, Ga., at Stovall House, Sept. 23, 1845; Mary Pleasant, born in Albany, Ga., Oct. 9, 1848; Camilla, born in Albany, Ga., September 22, 1850; Rosanna, or Rosa, born in Albany, Ga., June 7, 1857; Antoinette, born in Albany, Ga., Sept. 9, 1860; Asenath, born in Albany, Ga., August 27, 1863.

(Mrs. Rosa Jackson Hilman, 430 Third St., Albany, Georgia).

At the root of a family tree, made from old family records, by a sister of the late, Hon. Mark A Cooper, of Georgia, now in possession of Judge Joel Branham, of Rome, Ga., it is recorded that Mark Anthony was born in Holland and was sent, in youth, to school in Italy. Becoming tired of school, and being of an adventurous disposition, he ran away and embarked on a trading vessel, which was afterward captured, with all on board, by Algerine pirates. He was sold by the pirates, into slavery in Algiers. His master sent him and another slave, in chains, under a brutal overseer, into the forest to cut wood. Driven to desperation by the cruelty of their merciless task-master they, taking him unawares, knocked him in the head with an axe, and, concealing themselves in the woods till night, they made their way under cover of darkness, to the beach, where, finding a small boat, they rowed to a British vessel, lying at anchor, and telling the story of their captivity and brutal treatment to the captain, prevailed on him to take them on board. He concealed them in hogsheads and sailed, with them thus hidden, to America, landing at a Virginia port. After landing, they had to work in New Kent County, Virginia, for some time, to pay for their passage. This was about the year 1698. Mark Anthony, soon after coming to Virginia, married Judith Penelope Moorman, and settled on the James River, near the present city of Lynchburg. He there established a great mill and trading post of considerable importance,

and amassed a considerable fortune. He reared ten children, the youngest of whom, Christopher Anthony, married Judith Moorman Clark, on the 27th of April, 1741. They reared fourteen children and, back to them, no less than fourteen families, prominent in

Georgia history, and at least one Virginia family (that of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston) trace their lineage, to wit: the Anthonys, Branhams, Boykins, Clanders, Carters, Coopers, Fewes, Hamiltons, Johnstons, Jordans, Nisbets, Popes, Stovalla, Terrells, and Wares.

TORRANCE

Among the pioneer settlers of Baldwin County came Andrew Nickolas Torrance, from South Carolina. He was a native of Scotland, emigrating to the Colony of Virginia in 1766. It is said he was a man of liberal education. Soon after the Revolution broke out, he entered The Continental Army, and was appointed quartermaster, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. A legend is handed down to his posterity that he saw part or all of his eleven brothers give up their arms at York Town, Va., when Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington at the close of the Revolution.

After the war he moved to South Carolina and in 1789, married Miss Hester Howard, sister to Maj. John Howard, of Milledgeville.

In the spring of 1811 he moved with his family to Baldwin County, Ga., and the 1st of July the following year, he departed this life. He reared seven children, three boys, William Howard, Amelius, and Mansfield; and four girls, Harriett, Clara, Maria, and Matilda.

William and Mansfield became famous lawyers, the former serving in eastern Georgia and the latter in the western part of the State.

William was among the first to volunteer for the War of 1812, but was prevented from going at first

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by the death of his father on the day his company marched. In 1813 he volunteered for the Creek war, and served part of the time as secretary to Gen. Floyd.

In October, 1814, he again volunteered for the defense of Savannah. Soon after his arrival, he received an appointment in the brigade-staff, the duties of which, he performed to the entire satisfaction of Gen. Floyd until the close of the war.

He married a Miss Crawford, of Columbia County, and they both died in 1837, leaving three children, one boy and two girls. They were taken in charge by their maternal grandmother. Amelius followed the vocation of his father, that of agriculture. He married Miss Mary Curry and they both died between 1850-60. To them were born eight children, three boys and five girls, one boy and one girl dying in early life.

Eliza, the oldest married William Rice, and they reared to manhood and womanhood two, boys, Augustus, and William, and four girls, Mary Eliza, Anola, Helen, and Caroline. In this family there are now only two survivors: William and Anola, and the children and grandchildren of Augustus, and William.

Mary and Cordelia Torrence never married. They lived to old age but are now gone. Caroline Torrance was married to Henry Stevens, the founder of Steven's Pottery Works, in 1865. He had children by a former wife, but she never had any.

William H. Torrance, the oldest boy married Miss Julia Lucky, of Columbus, Ga. They were the parents of six children, one boy, who died in childhood, and five daughters: Annie,- Augusta, Emma, Eva, and Ludie. The parents and Ludie are gone. The survivors are the four oldest girls together with their children and grandchildren also Ludie's three children.

Robert Bruce Torrance, the youngest of the children, was born July 15, 1834, was married to Miss Martha Gibson, of Baldwin County, 1859.

From this union came eleven children, three of whom died unnamed. Eight grew to be men and women, five brothers and three sisters. The names are: William. Amelius, James Robert, Andrew Nicolas, Charles Richard~ Thomas Augustus, Clara Patience, Mary Eliza, and Sarah Carolina.

The father died Jan. 6, 1900; the oldest daughter, Clara, died, 1910, Andrew N. died in 1920; the mother, 1923.

Six children,. thirty grandchildren and some great-grandchildren still survive.

This is a brief and scattering sketch of the Torrance family in Baldwin County, but the older members of the family are all gone and I have no written records in my possession, so it is the best I could do from memory. The first part of this I obtained through the kindness of Mrs. J. L. Beeson, in lending me a volume of the "Bench and Bar of Georgia." To her I owe many thanks. If this poorly gotten up sketch is of any interest to anyone at any time, I will feel repaid for the effort.

MARY E. TORRANCE.

MR. AND MRS. HARPER TUCKER

Back in the days before the Civil War, When Georgia was hardly known, Shadrach Bivins and his. wife, Mildred Ward, came to this great State of today and settled in Midway, Ga. This couple were among the fir8t settlers in what is known as. Baldwin County, coming South from Maryland.

Besides raising several sons, Mr. and Mrs. Bivins. had only on daughter, Mary. . When very young, Miss Bivins, who was a woman of fine mental capacity, and was considered somewhat of a beauty, married Mr. Harper Tucker. Mr. Tucker was the son of Robert and Annie Reese Tucker, of Washington County. When .only forty years of age, Mr. Tucker died, leaving his wife and ten children.

After the death of Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker became manager of the estate, and very successfully ran the place. As her children became of age, they were

given their share of the property, as allotted in Mr. Tucker's will..

Her five daughters were educated at Wesleyan College, then known as Macon Female College.

Joseph Tucker, the youngest of the boys, joined the Confederate forces at the age of sixteen, and served until the close of the war.

Mrs. Tucker died in Sandersville, Georgia, at the mellow age of seventy-three, in the year 1878. Besides being a wonderful woman in the management of her own affairs, Mrs. Tucker rendered valuable service among the Confederate Army in Georgia.

From the County Paper at the Death of Judge Tucker

"Died in Midway, near Milledgeville, Ga., January 12th, 1879, Judge Daniel R. Tucker, who was born in Richland District, S. C., November 19th, 1803. He moved to Washington county in 1806. Thence he came to Baldwin County during the year 1830. About this time he was married to Miss Martha Goode, eldest daughter of Judge Mackiness Goode. Nine children were born to them, all of whom lived to maturity. * * *

THE VINSON, FAMILY

Five Vinson brothers. came to America from Ireland, and settled in Maryland. My great-grand-father moved from Maryland to Hancock county, Georgia, and was a Methodist minister. His son, Ebenezer Vinson, moved from Hancock county, to Baldwin county, Georgia, about 1854.

Ebenezer Vinson built a home, three miles from Milledgeville, on the Sandersville road. The house is still standing-a two story house, well preserved and painted gray. The second story is only across the front of the house, and a small front porch below, a

type of architecture very much in use at that time. The many out buildings have long been torn away. .

Ebenezer Vinson had two brothers and two sisters. One sister, Martha Vinson, married Mr. Parham, of Warren county. The other sister was named Vina. One brother, John Vinson, moved to Alabama and, the other brother, Tully Vinson, moved to Texas. Ebenezer Vinson lived and died near Milledgeville. His wife 'was Martha Crawford Dickson, and his children were: William Vinson, Henry Vinson, Walter Vin~on, Edward Vinson, Lucy Vinson, (Mrs. N. P. Williams), Dora Vinson (Mrs. Wm. Williford), Anne Vinson (Mrs. Thomas Beall).

Bishop Pierce performed the marriage ceremony of Ebenezer and Martha Dickson, and came from his home to preach the funeral of Ebenezer when he died, as he was a life-long friend.

Edward Story Vinson is the only member of the family now residing in Milledgeville. He married Miss Annie Morris, and the children are: Mrs. J. W. Cannon, Cordele, Ga., Mrs. M. J. Guyton, Dublin, Ga., Mrs. Thos. Pollard, Jacksonville, Fla., Hon. Carl Vinson; M. C., Washington, D. C., Edward Vinson, Cordele, Ga., Fred Vinson, Honduras, C. A., Lieut. Wilbur Vinson, U. S. A., Ft. Benning, Ga.

On~ of the early settlers of Baldwin County was Mrs. Harriett Singleton Morris, wife of ThomasH. Morris. They were married in Jones County, Ga., Feb. 4, 1851, and early moved to Baldwin County, in the Pleasant Grove neighborhood. Mr. Morris died the first year of the Civil war, and. Mrs. Morris died in Milledgeville, May 27, 1912, in her eightyfirst year, leaving the following children: Mrs. E. S. Vinson, Milledgeville, Ga., Mrs. Ida Armstrong., Macon, Georgia, Mr. Gus Morris, Milledgeville, Ga., Rev. T. H. Morris, balias, Tex., and the late Mr. Ctias. Morris, Milledgeville, Ga.

Mrs. Harriet Singleton Morris is a descendant of the Revolutionary soldier,-Captain Matthew Singleton,

of S. C. The Revolutionary records of S. C., show that Matthew Singleton was a friend of Nathaniel Greene, a great favorite of his, and considered by Greene a good soldier. Matthew was Captain of a company during the war, and his son, John was in the company. He became a Captain before the war ended.

The Singletons ranked, during the colonial period in Virginia, as one of the most prominent families. The Singletons of South Carolina were very active during the Revolutionary war, and their name appears in several different companies. One of the women of the family, Sarah Angelica Singleton, married the son of Martin Van Buren, and as Pres. Van Buren was a widower, his son's wife presided over the White House.

We copy from the Washington Post, Nov. 15, 1914, the following:

"There is no figure in the period costume at the National Museum more admired than the graceful form recently placed in a case representing Mrs. Angelica Singleton Van Buren, mistress of; the White House

during the administration of President Martin Van Buren. Mrs. Van Buren's father was Richard Singleton, a large land owner and planter of Sumter County, S. C., a member of a family that ranked among the "blue bloods" of that exclusive state. To complete an education in keeping with her elevated social position, Miss Singtelon was sent for several years to Mme. Ireland's School in Philadelphia, and in 1837, she spent a portion of her holidays in Washington with her kinswoman, Mrs. Dolly Madison, who took pride and pleasure in presenting her to President Van Buren. She was a girl of rare beauty, and most accomplished, she at once became a reigning belle and one year later she was married, at her own home in South Carolina, to

Maj. Abram Van Buren, eldest son of President Van Buren, a graduate of West Point, an officer in the army, who at the time was acting as his father's private secretary. "

The - same newspaper article goes on to describe her first appearance at the White House, and describes her costume. - There are many descendants today in Milledgeville of the Singleton and Morris families, among them the Vinson family and the Morris family.

(Written by Mrs. M. J. Guyton-(Lelia Vinson).

The Vinson family, originally of Hancock County, was transplanted to Baldwin after this manner:

Ebenezer Callaway Vinson, tho' still a comparatively young man, began to suffer a physical. decline: he decided that the climate of South Georgia would be more agreeable, and therefore more desirable, as a place of residence. This thought perhaps as to the mildness of the climate was dominant, but the fact that the family owned a great deal of land thereabouts also had its weight as a determining factor. Accordingly, Vinson quitted his Hancock plantation and started out with South Georgia as his objective, to decide on the exact location for the future home of his family. He and an older brother had surveyed, for the government, large tracts of land in South Georgia.

Horseback travel was slow and he was not well, so when Milledgeville was reached, he resolved to tabernacle here. Even in that day and generation, Milledgeville offered superior s~hool advantages. Mr.

- Vinson therefore made a quick purchase of the plantation, for many succeeding years known as the Vinson place, situated three miles east of Milledgeville, with the expectation that it was to serve only as a temporary home for him and his family. As a lad, Ebenezer had

become familiar with the capital city; his brother,

Tuny Vinson, in later years, Gen. Vinson, represented Hancock County in the Legislature and the youth, Ebenezer, often accompanied him on his trips to Milledgeville. So this old time acquaintance with the town exerted its influen-ce in changing his decision to establish there his Lares and Penates.

Many years after the days when Tully Vinson was Hancock's representative. in the legislature, old timers, remembering his name and fame, supported a young scion of the family from Milledgeville who sought political preferment in the Halls of Congress. The new home in Baldwin indeed proved a temporary abiding place for Ebenezer Callaway Vinson. In two years time, on Dec. 25th., 1857, at the age of fifty, he passed on to the Great Beyond. He left his wife, Martha, and ten children as follows: Maria Jane, who became the wife of Col. Eli Cumming, of Wilkinson County; Anne, who married Thos. N. Beall, of Wilkinson; W m. H. Vinson, who married Julia Beall, of Talbot County; Dora A., who became wife of V. Wm.. Williford; Henry Crawford Vinson, whose first wife was Lou Brake, of Baldwin, and whose second wife was Lorene Wood, of McRae, Ga. ; Lucie Catherine, wife of Wm. Pleasant Williams; Charlie, who died when thirteen years of age; Edward Storey, who married Annie Morris, of Baldwin County; Walter Dickson, who married Anna Caraker, of Baldwin County; and. Mary Rebecca, wife of John Roberson. All, with the exception of Anne and Mary, had children and there is now a large family connection, scattered widely.

Martha Dickson Vinson, the widow, had strength of mind and character and she "carried on" in the best sense, as a mother, and as manager of her plantation, for nearly fifty years after her husband's death. She was the daughter of Wm. Dickson and Lucy Crawford. The latter's death occurred, unexpectedly, at her home in Sparta, on the well remembered night "when the stars fell." A son of Lucy Crawford's. uncle, and therefore her first cousin, was Wm.. H. Crawford, Georgia's governor. Of him the great Napoleon said, after Crawford's visit to France, . "He is the only man to whom I unconsciously feel impelled to make obeisance." That, for Crawford's appearance and bearing. The mother of Lucy Crawford

was an Atwood and, according to family tradition, three times an heiress. Ebenezer was given the name of Callaway because that had been his mother's name. His two sisters, Levina and Martha, were Quakers. These side lights have their physiological significance in the history of the family.

The only representatives, now in the county, of this oncenumerous family, are ;Edward Storey Vinson, son of the first Vinson and his wife; and their son, Carl Vinson, representative in Congress of the Tenth District of Georgia. Dixon .Williams, with his wife and sons; and Mrs. Leverett Montgomery and her family. Mrs. Montgomery was Lois Scott, granddaughter of Wm. H. Vinson. Mrs. Lucie V. Williams lives in Birmingham. She and E. S. Vinson are the only members of the original family now living.

Of Ebenezer Callaway Vinson, who planted the family in Baldwin Co., it would well be 'said in the words of Shakespeare, "He was a man, take him for all in all; I shall not look upon his like again." Of Martha, in the words of Proverbs, 'fHer children rise up and call her blessed."

WALLER

.James City-Benjamin Waller--Second session
1742-47.

Benjamin Waller, was appointed to collect the laws of Virginia. He was a member of a commission for revision of laws. He is mentioned ninety times in the report between 1742 and 1749.

Mr. Waller, whether William or Benjamin, is mentioned one hundred and sixty times between 1752 and 1759. Thomas Waller is mentioned as inspector of warehouses in March 14, 1752. In this term he died, some time before March, 1760, succeeded by Fielding Lewis.

HAWKINS

Second Session House of Burgesses-1712-1716
1718-1719-1720-1722.

John Hawkins

Essex County-Commissioner to change day of
Court in Princess County.

'Dec. 14, 1714-To change day of court. For not
attending session, called to account.

Com. on endorsed bill-Leave of Absence, May
8, 1718.

Com. to carry bill to council. Com. to examine petitions.
Report on the same. Com. on petition.
Com. on entailed land sale.

Wednesday, 15 of December-Geo. III, 1762. Resolved:
That George Frazier ought to be allowed 12d per ration for
the troops victualed by him to the 17 of June. Last time John
Hawkins issued provisions to said troops under his
appointment. as commissary from his Honour, the Governor.

CROVDER--HAWKINS

⁸
Thomas Crowder, son of Mark and Mary Crow
der, was born January 22, 1774. He married, Decem-
ber 26, 1804, Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins Dick. Mrs. Dick had
one daughter by her first marriage, Mary, who married Mr.
Wm. Lucas. There were seven children by the second
marriage: Frances Maria, Addison, Eliza Ann, Mark Thomas,
Martha Hawkins, Louisa Matilda, William Gustavus,
Arabella Matilda. Mrs. Crowder was the daughter of Capt.
John Hawkins, born in Baltimore, Md. Her mother, Mary
Waller, daughter of Captain John Waller, was born in
Halifax county, Virginia, June 30, 1734. She married Mr.
Welby who died, leaving her with one child, Benjamin
Waller Welby. She removed to Hillsboro, N. C., and there
'married John Hawkins, April 2, 1776. Elizabeth Hawkins
was the third child. Mr. Dick, her first husband, died and she
married Thomas Crowder.

Joh~ 'Hawkins enlisted in Maryland Volunteer Com,pany before the, Declaration of Ind,ependence and served throughout the Revolutionary. War as Lieutenant, afterwards Captain.

Thomas Crowder and his wife and her two sisters moved to Hancock county, Georgia; from thence Mr. Crowder and wife, in. their old age, moved to Milledgeville, Georgia, where he died in 1840. She lived a few years longer, Dr. Green removing her to his home where she died in 1844.

WHITAKER FAMILY

(On account of the many generations of the family, this sketch is necessarily long. The writ~r has spent much time in writing and qu~stioning relatives and friends about names, records, and deeds of the early members of the family. She is in debted to Dr. Joseph Ames, of Baltimore; Md., Mrs. C. W. Hun- ter, of Enfield, N. C., Mrs. I. G. Ball, of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. J. F. Little, of Washington, D. C., and many others for the in formation in regard to the early me~bers of the family).

"The name Whitaker springs from the Old Knight Sir Simon de Whitacre, of the tract of Warwickshire, England; that to this day is known as Whit~cre or

Whitaker. At the time of the Domesday' Survey of possessions made by order of William the Conquerer, Sir Simon was listed the land proprietor." The coat of arms of the Whitaker family are emblazened as follows: "Sable a fesse between three mascles argent.

Crest, a Horse passant or a Seagull with wings expanded."- Burke's Amone. From, B~ke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry, we leaI1l that there were three families of the name in County Lancaster, England; Whitakers' of Broadclough, 'Whitakers of Symonstone and Whitakers of the Holme. The mem~

bers of the family mentioned in the sketch are lineal descendants of Thomas Whitaker of the Holme living in 1431: Robert, Thomas, II, born 1458, died 1529" married J ohannah; Richard, ,Thomas III, born 1504, died 1588, married 1530, Elizabeth, daughter of John Nowell, Esq. of Read. They had three sons, Robert, Richard, and William D. D., Master of St. John's Col



WILLIAM WHITAKER, D. D.,
Master of St. Johns College, Cambridge, England.

lege, Cambridge, England, born 1548, died Dec. 4th, 1595.

"Dr. William Whitaker was one of the most eminent theologians and controversialists of his day. He took part in drawing up the Lambeth Articles, 1595. He was companion and friend to Richard H.ooker."

(Letters of Eminent Liter~ry Men, Meade's, Va.) Dr. Whitaker was twice married; first, to the daughter of Nicholas Culverwell; second, to the widow of Dr. Fenner. He was the father of five sons, Alexander, William, Samuel, Richard, and J abez. Two of these sons, Alexander and J abez, were the first members of the Whitaker family to turn their thoughts towards this country. They came to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century.

"Alexander Whitaker, 'the Apostle of Virginia,' son of Dr. William Whitaker, a. celebrated Puritan divine, and headmaster of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, was born in 1585. He w'as master of arts of that university about 1604. He had a good parish in the northern part of England, but gave it up to come to Virginia, in 1611. He was preacher to the colony at Henrico in 1612. He was drowned in the James River, 1617. He was the author of Good News from Virginia."-(Virginia Biography, Vol. 1.) It was this Alexander Whitaker who baptized Pocahontas, at Jamestown, Va., 1613, and also officiated at her' marriage to John Rolfe. In the rotunda, of the Capitol at Washington City, hangs a painting of the baptism of Pocahontas. The minister in the picture is Alexander Whitaker. He was never married.

"Capt. Jabez Whitaker, the posthumus son of Rev. William, in 1621, built at James City a guest house for the reception of new comers, which was undertaken to the great commendation of the people here and in London. He became, 1624, a member of the House of Virginia Burgesses and Captain."-(Stith's Hjstory of Va. Neill's Va. Carolorum.) "In 1625, Indian House Thicket, a neck of land called Hampton

HISTORY OF BALDWIN COUNTY

River, between two creeks, was occupied by Capt. Jabez Whitaker, son of William Whitaker, Master of St. John's."- (William and Mary 'Quarterly, Vol 12). "Captain Jabez Whitaker, the brother of Alexander Whitaker, the early minister, was burgess in 1625 and afterwards in council. Captain Jabez Whitaker was in Colonial Council of Virginia, 1626"-(H. J. Eckenrode, Revolutionary Soldiers). Captain Jabez Whitaker was born 1596, died after 1626.' He married Mary, the daughter of Sir John Bouchier.. Captain Jabez Whitaker invented the familiar Virginia rail fence, for which he received an award.

Gol. William Whitaker, the son of Captain Jabez and Mary Bouchier Whitaker, was born about 1617; died 1660. He was a burgess from 1649 to 1656; a member of the Council, 1659; and was. a Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Richard Whitaker, the son of Col. William Whitaker,' married Elizabeth . He was born before 1645, died about 1700. He was burgess in 1680-1696; civil and military officer, Warwick County, Va., 1680; high sheriff of Warwick County, 1696.

John Whitaker, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Whitaker was born 1694, died about 1748. He married Martha Gough. They had seven sons: Richard, Gough, James, John, Robert, William and Dudley. All . of these sons moved from Virginia, to Halifax County, N. C. James and William went from there to Camden, S. C. James Whitaker married Catherine Wiggins. Their children were: Martha, Catherine, Willis, John Wiggins, James and Mary. Martha married James Cantey, of Camden, S. C. Catherine married Francis Boykin, of Camden, S. C. John Whitaker, **II**, of Halifax County, N. C., the brother of James, married Olive Taylor, whose children were: Hudson, Edward, Thomas, Samuel, Margaret, Olive Chambers, and Martha. John, **II**, died in 1784. His will is recorded in Halifax County, N. C.

BIOGRAPHIES

From J.ohn Whitaker, II, through his son, Hudson,
and from I.ames Whitaker, through his .daughter,
Martha, are descended the Whitaker family, who have Jived
in Baldwin County for more than a century. Soon 'after the
Revolutionary War, three veterans of this war, Major Francis
Boykin, and Capt. James Cantey, both of Camden, S. C., and
ensign Hudson Whitaker of Halifax County, N.. C., came to
make their home in what is now the extreme south eastern
part of Bald
win County, (then Washington County.) They brought their
families with them, all related by blood or marriage. They
also brought slaves to cultivate the fer
tile soil. In 1785 a deed to 287 1-2 acres of land was
made to Francis Boy'kin a~d Zachariah Cantey, by
Philip Logan, for the consideration of 100 pounds sterling.
This land, which was bounded on the south west by the
Oconee River, on the south-east by an island, on all other
sides by vacant land, had hee~ granted to
Samuel Bloodworth, in 1784. Here Maj. Francis Boykin with
his wife, Catherine Whitaker, established a
home, where he lived until his death, in 1821. He was
.buried very near this' home. His grave has. recently
been discovered and will be marked by the Nancy
Hart Chapter, D. A. R. They reared a family of three
'children, Samuel, James, and Eliza. The last named
married William Rutherford. In course of time, Major
Boykin and .his children came into possession of all the
vacant land between his original plantation and Town Creek,
nearly 3000 acres, now owned by J. W. Shinholser. His son,
Dr. Samuel Boykin, built the house known as th~ Samuel E.
.Whitaker home. In 1798,
Capt. James Cantey, with his wife, Martha Whitaker,
established a home near the Oconee river, between Gum and.
Town creeks. Here they reared a family of four children:
John, James Willis, Mary, and Sarah. Zachariah, the third
son, died in youth. John Cantey was Brigadier Major in the
War of 1812. He returned to Camden, where he married.
Emma Susannah Richardson and lived there until his death in
1854.

James Willis Cantey, still a youth, was placed by his father in the store of Colonel Morgan Brown, of Sandersville, Ga., remaining there until the declaration of war in 1812, when he joined a corps of volunteer Cavalry under Captain John Irwin, son of Gov. Irwin. His father objected to his joining the Army, unless he could get an appointment on the northern frontier, then the scene of active operation. Failing in this he went with his company of volunteers into the Creek War, and was mustered in the service at Fort Hawkins, Ga., 1813. Capt. Irwin's company was engaged in the battle of Ottosee and Talassee. James Willis Cantey returned to Camden, where he married Camilla Floride Richardson and lived there until his death, in 1860. His military record shows various promotions until 1833, when he was appointed Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade.

Sarah Cantey married Henry Crowell. They moved near Columbus, Ga., where they reared a large family of sons and daughters. Mary Cantey married

1814, William Whitaker, the son of Hudson. "Hudson Whitaker was commissioned Ensign 7th Reg. N.

C. Troops, Dec. 22, 1776."-(N. C. Records, Vol. 10.) He, with his wife, Susannah, had established a home very near that of James Cantey. Thomas and Samuel

the brothers of Hudson Whitaker, came with him. It is probable that Thomas lived in Wilkinson County. The children of Hudson and Susannah Whitaker were:

Jordan John, Simon, Richard, Samuel Hardy, Wi!-

Ham, Willis, Edwin, Nancy and Hannah. Simon married Elizabeth Irwin, daughter of Gov. Irwin. He

moved to Fayette County, Ga., Richard was married twice; first, to Nancy Pace; second, to Catherine

Thompson. He moved to Wilkinson County, Ga..

Samuel Hardy married Margaret Young. He moved to Florida. Edwin married Theresa Goode. They both died in early life, leaving two children, Mary Tom and Mack, who moved to Mississippi. Nancy married John Davis. Their son, William, and two daughters,

Hardy and Eliza, lived in Baldwin County. (See Davis Family.) Hannah married a Mr. Dee. Willis married Rebecca Britt. They lived and died in Washington County. Hannah, one of the daughters of Willis and Rebecca Whitaker, married F. M. Leverett. (See Leverett-Stembridge.) Richard and Samuel Hardy were soldiers in War of 1812.-(Family records.)

Hudson Whitaker died soon after moving to Georgia. After his death, his wife married Miles Young. They had one daughter, Susan, who married a Mr. Dudley. Susannah Whitaker Young died in April, 1839.

As mentioned before, William Whitaker, the son of Hudson, had married Mary Cantey, the daughter of James Cantey. They reared three children: James Cantey, Samuel Edwin, and Martha Susan. Thomas Hudson died in youth. Two other children died in infancy. Martha Susan Whitaker married July 14, 1840, Dr. Jacob Welch, of Washington County. They lived in Sandersville until a few years prior to the war between the States, when they moved near Meridian, Mississippi, where many of their descendants are now living.

William Whitaker lived at the home established by James Cantey until 1836, when he bought the home which had been built by Dr. Samuel Boykin, living there until his death. He was a planter of unusual ability. At the time of his death, he had come into possession, by inheritance and purchases, of most of the land which had been owned by Francis Boykin, James Cantey, and Hudson Whitaker, as well as other land, and a large number of slaves. He and his family were Baptist in faith. Near the home established by James Cantey, and not far from the Oconee river is the old Whitaker burying ground. Here were buried William Whitaker, his wife, and three children. On the tombstones of William Whitaker, and his wife are these inscriptions, which typify their lives: "Sacred to the memory of William Whitaker, Born 15th of January,

1789 and. died the 19th of February, 1837, 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.' Psalm, XXXVII, 37 verse." "Sacred to the memory of Mary Whitaker, consort of William Whitaker. Born 25th of January, 1790, died 13th of June, 1849. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Willis Whitaker, the brother of William, his wife and several children are buried in this burying ground, where there are a number of unmarked graves. Very probably James Cantey and Hudson Whitaker, with their wives, are also buried here. Mr. O. M. Ennis, who now owns this land, has deeded this burying ground to the heirs of William Whitaker. James Can

'tey, the eldest son of William and Mary Whitaker, was born in 1815. He was married in 184Q to Margaret Bigham, daughter of Joshua Bigham, of Baldwin County. Samuel Edwin Whitaker, the second son of this family, was born April 25, 1817. He was first married in 1840, to Susan Murph, daughter of Geo. Murph, of Baldwin County. She died May 23, 1849. In 1852, he married Henrietta Leonard, daughter of Co!. Van de Van Leonard, of Columbus, Ga. She died May 22, 1871. In 1879, he married Mrs. Mary E. Booker, who survived him.

James and Samuel Whitaker attended Dr. Beeman's school at Mt Zion, Hancock County, a noted school in those days. They inherited from their father the two plantations already described, and also a number of slaves. They followed in their father's footsteps and were extensive planters. After their marriages both established homes in Midway, where their families lived through the school term so that their children might take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the schools of this village. After the war they abandoned these homes and lived on their plantations. The children of the two families grew up in intimate and loving association.

On account of age J James and Samuel were exempt from active service during the war, but both belonging to the Baldwin County Home Guards, organized and commissioned for the defense of the county. Their plantations were in the path of Sherman's march through Georgia, consequently they were left bare of most of their possessions except houses and land. Being advanced in age, they never recuperated from the loss.

For a number of years, James was county surveyor. He was a devout Baptist, and Samuel a devout Methodist. The latter was the leader of the temperance movement after the war, from which an organization known as "The Good Templars" originated. Rev. R. W. Bigham, in a beautiful tribute to him after his death, says: "He was the fountain from which sprang the temperance stream that now floods Baldwin County. Years ago he agitated and sowed the county thick with prohibition thoughts, thus making this generation ready to achieve the temperance victory."

Samuel E. Whitaker was a member of the first board of trustees of Georgia Military and Agricultural College, at Milledgeville. He died June 29, 1887. James C. Whitaker, his older brother, died June 1, 1876. They, with their wives, are buried in the cemetery, at Milledgeville.

The children of James C. and Margaret Bigham Whitaker were: Mary Dorothy, Thomas Howell, Eugenia, James Cantey, Jr., William Bigham, Margaret, and Sarah Martha.

When Oglethorpe University was in its prime, Dorothy (Dolly) the eldest daughter of this family, figured conspicuously in Midway Sodety. She married Dr. John Hardeman of Jones County, a former student of Oglethorpe, and veteran of the Civil War. Dr. and Mrs. Hardeman were among the most useful and beloved citizens of Jones County, where they lived until their death, leaving one daughter, Margaret (Mrs.

J. T. Cook), who lives in Milledgeville. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cook are: Margaret, Rosalind, Thomas, and Robert.

Thomas Howell Whitaker left Oglethorpe University, where he was a student, to join the Confederate Army, when only seventeen years old. He served two and a half years. He was Sergeant, Brooks Light Battery. He served in the trenches of Savannah eleven days; took part in the battle of Ft. McAllister;

was in the march from Savannah to Greensboro, and in the fight at Chesterfield Court House, Averbysboro, and Bentonville. He surrendered at Greensboro with Joe Johnston's Army as the youngest sergeant in the battalion. He was in Terrell's Artillery. After the surrender, he returned to Midway and resumed his studies at Oglethorpe. After graduation there, he read law and went to LaGrange, Ga., practicing first with his uncle Benjamin Bigham. On April 26, 1868, he delivered the Memorial address in Milledgeville. He married Mary E. Reid, of LaGrange, and practiced law there until his death in 1896, leaving three children: Evelyn, Thomas Augustus, and Reid. Thomas died after reaching young manhood. Evelyn and Reid are living in Atlanta.,

Eugenia Whitaker married, Gabriel Hooks, of Washington County. They afterwards moved to Dublin, Ga., where Mr. Hooks was proprietor of the Dublin Hotel, for a number of years. They both died there, leaving seven children: Dorothy, Bennet, and Stubbs, living in Dublin; Thomas, in Macon; and James in Washington County. Taylor died in youth; and Cantey after reaching young manhood.

James Cantey Whitaker, II, followed in his father's footsteps and was a planter. After his father's death, he took charge of his farming interests, which he managed successfully. He married Rosa Scott, daughter of William Scott, of Baldwin County. In

1890, he moved to Milledgeville, where he lived until the time of his death, Dec. 23, 1923, his wife having

passed away several years before. They were the 'parents 'of several daughters and two sons. Those reaching maturity are Gertrude, who lives in Washington City; Margaret, who married Martin Severance, of Rocky Mount, N. C.; Rosa Scott, who several years after her marriage to Mr. Shanklin of Columbia, S. C., died, leaving two children, Henry and Rosa; Marion, who lives in Columbia, S. C.; Orie, who married Dr. Newman, of Versailles, Kentucky. ; and James Cantey, III, who lives in Columbia, S. C. He married Agnes McGregor of that city. They are the parents of five sons and one daughter.

William Bigham Whitaker moved to Texas, where he engaged in farming. There he married Ida Moncrieff. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Earle, Thomas, Marvin, Margaret, and Dorothy. William Whitaker is still living in Texas.

Margaret Whitaker married Rev. W. R. Foote, a Methodist minister. Mr. Foote was a unique character of unusual intellect. He filled a number of important charges in the North Georgia conference. He died in

1922, leaving his wife and one son, Walter, who married Leon Robertson of Dalton, Ga. Mrs. Foote lives with her son in Decatur, Georgia. Walter Foote is an ex-soldier of the World War. He joined the militia, Fifth Georgia Regiment, as private; was called into the service in 1916, when he went to the Mexican Border. His regiment was ushered into the World War as 122nd Infantry, and about the first of October, 1918, he was sent overseas. He was discharged Feb. 11, 1919, as a First Lieutenant.

Sarah Martha Whitaker was never married.

The children of Samuel and Susan Murph Whitaker were: William George, James Murph, and Mary.

William George was a Confederate soldier. He went through the war with the Baldwin Blues and was with them in all the principal battles and campaigns; was wounded in sight of Washington City, at Blair's Farm; afterwards, he was in prison at Elmira, New

HISTORY OF BALDWIN COUNTY

YQrk. After the surrender' he lived in Coweta County. There he married Katie Martin. He afterwards moved to Texas, where his wife died. After her death he returned to Baldwin County, where he lived until his death, May 19, 1921.

James Murph Whitaker was also a Confederate soldier; joined the Baldwin County Private Cadets, at the age of nineteen. He was in Terrell's Artillery, and was severely wounded in the defense of Savannah, having been struck on the head by a piece of bursting shell. He was captured and retained as prisoner until the close of the war. After the surrender, he graduated in medicine at the Augusta Medical College. He lived at his father's home in East Baldwin, practicing medicine there for several years. He married Mary Leonard, of Columbus, Ga. For more than thirty years up to the time of his death, he was an assistant physician at the Georgia State Sanitarium. He died Aug. 12, 1911. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Whitaker are; Jessie Davis, Susan Victoria, Samuel Leonard, and Marie Murph.

Jesse Davis Whitaker married Joseph Ansley of Americus, who afterwards became a Baptist minister. Their children are Mary, Joseph, and James Whitaker. Mr. Ansley died in May, 1924. His family live in Fort Myers, Florida.

Samuel L. Whitaker is a veteran of the Spanish American War. He married Susie Lamar, of Sparta, Ga. They are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Sarah, and James. The two younger died in infancy.

Susan Victoria Whitaker married A. H. Marchant, of Orangeburg, S. C. They had no children. Mrs. Marchant died December, 1911.

Marie Murph Whitaker, married Charles Whitfield, of Milledgeville, Ga., where they are now living. They have no children.

Mary, the third child of Samuel E. and Susan, Murph Whitaker, died at the age of nineteen years.

BIOGRAPHIES

The children of Samuel E. and Henrietta Leonard Whitaker who reached maturity are: Martha Anna, Janette Harvie, and Sarah Cantey.

Martha married J. Elbert Bivins of Americus, Ga. He died August, 1899. Mrs. Bivins and children re.. turned to Milledgeville, where she now lives. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bivins are: Elizabeth, who married William Brown, son of Hon. Pope Brown, of Hawkinsville, Ga. Their children are Righton, James Pope and William. Margaret, married James Clark, of Savannah, Ga. Their children are, Margaret and Elizabeth. Elbert is a traveling salesman. He enlisted in the U. S. Army for service in the World War, June 3, 1917, Camp Jackson, S. C.; was first appointed sergeant, then promoted to Second Lieutenant, and Oct. 1, 1918, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He received an honorable discharge Dec 24, 1918, at Camp McArthur, Texas.

Janette Harvie Whitaker married Professor O. M. Cone. (See Cone Family).

Sarah Cantey Whitaker married Dr. H. D. Allen. (See Allen Family).

In 1879, Samuel E. Whitaker married Mrs. Mary E. Booker, daughter of Horatia and Mary Hawkins Barksdale, of Baldwin County. A few years previous to the Civil War she married J abez Booker, of Wilkes County. He died while in the Confederate Army, leaving her with one son, Charles. She, with her son, returned to Baldwin County. Charles married Carrie Pearson, of Eatonton, Ga. He was a successful farmer of this county until the time of his death. Mrs. Whitaker lived to be eighty-nine years old, out living every member of her family, except two grand-children and several great-grandchildren. Both in youth and old age, she was noted for her beauty and lovable disposition. With the passing away of ,Mrs. Mary E. Whitaker, Jan. 15, 1924, the last member of the f,amily,

bearing the name of Whitaker, passed out of the history of Baldwin County.

(Written by Mrs. H. D. Allen).

Sketch of the Whitaker Place

In Baldwin County, about twelve miles to the southeast of Milledgeville, lies the plantation known for many years as the "Whitaker Place." It was originally owned by Maj. Francis Boykin, a South Carolinian, prominent in the war of the Revolution, who moved to this county in 1800. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a large area of land 'which lay on the east side of the Oconee River for a long distance, and extended toward the east to Gum Creek, the dividing line between Washington and Baldwin counties.

At that time, boats came up the river as far as Milledgeville. Maj. Boykin was appointed one of the River Commissioners, whose duties were to see that the stream was kept clear of snags and other obstructions interfering with the passage of the boats.

In 1921, Maj. Boykin died. He left two sons and one daughter, Dr. Samuel Boykin, who practiced medicine in Milledgeville; Mr. James Boykin, a Deacon in the Baptist Church; and Miss Eliza Boykins, who married the father of Prof. William Rutherford, of Athens, Ga. Prof. Rutherford was the father of Miss Mildred Rutherford, to whom the South owes a lasting debt of gratitude for the preservation of much of its history.

Upon the death of his father, Dr. Samuel Boykin gave up his practice in Milledgeville and moved to the plantation. He built a large two-story house for a residence, which became known for miles around as "The White House," because it was the only painted house in the community. He was a great lover of plants and flowers and was the first to demonstrate that sugar cane could be grown in Georgia as high up as Baldwin County.

In 1836, he decided to move to Alabama, and sold his plantation to Mr. William Whitaker, a kinsman, who had recently moved into the community from North Carolina.

William Whitaker cultivated the soil as did Dr. Boykin, and grew large crops of corn, cotton and other products.

In those days, people traveled by stage coach, and on the long roads there were "Relay Stations" where fresh horses were exchanged for the tired ones, which rested until the return trips. A Relay Station

was located on this place and was the center of much interest.

Upon the death of William Whitaker, the plantation was divided into three parts, and his three children, James, Samuel, and Martha drew for a part.

The part upon which Dr. Boykin's residence was located, fell to Samuel Whitaker. By that time, this place was very attractive; tall oaks shaded the white sandy yard; in the rear were several black walnut trees which, in later years, attained to immense size. Cherokee rose vines draped the trees on either side of the avenue leading to the public road. Down this road, to the right, was a lane leading to the negro quarters. At the end of the lane was the Overseer's house.. On one side of the lane was the Gin House, the first built in that section of the country. This was burned by Sherman's men when a part of his army encamped for several days on that plantation, leaving desolation and ruin behind it.

At another point, the lane was shaded by a sugarberry tree, unusually tall and branching. There was a superstition among the negroes that this tree was haunted by a spirit which could foretell death, because it had been observed that, just before a death occurred on the place, the tree gave forth a wierd and peculiar sound as of the opening of a creaky door. When this was heard, consternation filled the Quarters, be

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cause no one doubted but that someone's days were numbered.

Samuel Whitaker kept a Diary, in which each day's work was faithfully recorded. Every field was designated by its own particular name-as "The New Ground," "The Vineyard Field," "The Goode Field" -the name was symbolic of the nature of the soil or of some association.

Mrs. Whitaker took an active interest in the religious training of the negroes. A place was provided where they could assemble in public worship. The negro children would come from the Quarters on Sunday afternoons and sit on the steps of her front porch, the larger ones standing in line on the ground, while she talked to them of spiritual things and taught them lessons from the Bible.

At the close of the war, when losses were heavy, the plantation passed into the hands of Mr. Wirtzfelder, who owned it for a number of years, then sold it to Mr. Sam Walker. After Mr. Walker's death, it became the property of his daughter, Mrs. John Shinholser. Mr. Shinholser now owns the place.

Mr. Whitaker rented the plantation, after it passed from his hands, and lived there until his death. He was married three times and reared two sons and three daughters: the late William Whitaker was his elder son ; the younger son was Dr. James M. Whitaker, for many years on the staff of physicians of the State Sanitarium. The three daughters were Mrs. Elbert Bivins, Mrs. H. D. Allen and Mrs. O. M. Cone.

(Written by Mrs. O. M. Cone).

BIOGRAPHIES

-rHE 'OLD -HOM£MA:NTEL

By

Frances Amelia Sledge

- ∴

In the great new house just o'er the way,
Is an old time mantel of another day.
Far-far back in the years that have goneIt stood supreme
in the dear Old Home.

The hand that carved that quaint design,
- Has long since passed from earth and time,
But it stands to-day in mute appeal
Though its tongue is dumb-and its lips are seal
ed:

But ah-what a story it fain would tell
Of life~and death~and marriage bell.
It heard the first faint call of life
That came from Heaven to enter the strife.
N ear, and -benea.th its sheltering arms
You sat protected-from tempest and storms.
It has looked on the face of the sainted dead
As they laid in their last white flower covered bed. It has
heard the marriage vows of youthIn loving-tender-gentle
truth.

With thoughtful heart-the man of power Enters the room
at the twilight hour
To throw the beams of a guiding light
To one who is struggling out in the night.
Many a weary and wandering one
Has stopped to rest at this great home,
And felt its calming quiet peace,
And from all weariness found release.
But we have moved you to day-from your old
- time place,

And now you will guide another race
Into the ways of doubt-and life-
Struggles and sorrows and mortal strife.
So send -your ~beams:both full and wide-

Across the Bar-and across the tide
 To guide them straight on the coming way, And
 lead them at last to the Perfect Day.

.....

We seem to see throughout the fading light Your
 glorified faces 'round this mantel tonight,
 Though your forms have long since left us and
 gone,
 Your spirits still linger around the Old Home.

THE WHITES

Major Edward White, of Revolutionary fame, mamed Mildred Scott Stubbs, of Louisville, Ga. Their daughter, Maria Susan, married Francis Vincent de Launay. Benjamin Aspinwall, Maj. White's eldest son, was graduated from Harvard with the degree of Master of Arts, and from the University of Pennsylvania in medicine. He married Miss Jane Eleanor de Clensie.

Their home, Brooklyne, was on a plantation in Jones county, where he became a very skillful physician as well as planter. After serving actively throughout the Civil War, he died at the age of seventy-three, in Milledgeville. There were ten children born to Dr. and Mrs. White. Their fourth son, Samuel Gore, was a physician of remarkable ability, was one of the ablest surgeons in the army" and performed with skill many major operations. Dr. White's wife was Miss Caroline Ann Bullock. Their children numbered eleven.

Most of them have gone to the Great Beyond.

LaFayette Carrington was born in Hancock county, Georgia. He received his education under Dr. Beeman, at Mt. Zion. He became a great educator, having taught school for a number of years. He worked untiringly for the passage of the bill which made the Georgia Military College a possibility.

He married Miss Pauline V. DeLauney, about 1827, a most estimable Christian woman, loved by all who knew her. They reared a large family, who are living some at the home place, others in various states.

Mrs. L. Carrington numbered among her fore.. bears these cultured French people: Dr. Lombrage and his daughter, Mary Frances. This daughter was educated in a convent at La Rochelle, France. She married Mr. La Bourdais. To them was born one child, Emily. Mr. La Bourdais was a planter on the isle of Haiti. At the insurrection of the blacks against the whites (about 1764), they fled to America, leaving their crop of coffee growing in the field. Emily La Bourdais was married in Norfolk, Virginia, at the age of fifteen years, to Mr. James de Launey; their children numbered ten.. One of their daughters married Mr. Du Bourg. A son, Francis Vincent, lawyer, married M.aria Suse.n White. These last- named were father and mother of Mrs. L. Carrington.

MRS. KEZIAH MILDRED WIEDENMAN

Keziah Mildred King was born March 3, 1834, at Island Creek, Hancock county, Georgia. She was

the daughter of Minerva Palmer King and Cyrus C. King.

Minerva Palmer King was the daughter of Mildred Washington Sanford and Israel Palmer. Mildred Washington Sanford, daughter of Jeremiah Sanford, of Loudon' county, Virginia, was a personal friend of George Washington.

George Washington happened to, be at the home of Jeremiah Sanford" the night Mildred was born, and asked the privilege of naming the baby for his young sister, Mildred. Washington, who had died. Incidentally, there has been a Mildred in each generation since that time.

In the year 1800, Jeremiah Sanford moved to Georgia and settled near Greensboro, where he was

buried in 1823. On his tomb are these words: "Jeremiah Sanford. A Soldier of the Revolution, a friend of Washington, and an honest man."

Keziah Mildred King was married three times. July 26, 1855, at the age of twenty-two, she married Augustus W. Callaway; September 22, 1867, she married Isaac Newell; August 8, 1871, she married G. T. Wiedenman. From the two last marriages there were no children.

From her marriage with Augustus W. Callaway, there were three children: Tallulah O., born July 1, 1856; Ida C., born February 11, 1858; and Augustus C., who died in infancy.

Tallulah O., married Thomas L. McComb, of Milledgeville, November 13, 1879, and her sister, Ida C., married Edgar J. Flemister, of 'Griffin' Georgia, November 13, 1879; a double wedding.

Antoinette McComb, daughter of Thomas F. and Tallulah O. McComb, born October 7, 1880, married William Trice Hines, October 24, 1899. Of this union were born: Antoinette, August 12, 1900; Frances, October 8, 1903; Thomas McComb, September 19, 1906.

Antoinette Hines married Campbell T. King, of Macon, Georgia, April, 1920.

Augusta Theodosia Flemister, daughter of Edgar J. and Ida C. Flemister, was born September 19, 1880. She married Ansel B. Cook, of Milledgeville, October 24, 1899. Of this union there was one son, Edgar Austin Cook, who died at two years of age.

Lewis Flemister, born March 10, 1884, married Annie B. Case, November 6, 1906. Of this union was born Ida Otelia Flemister. Son of Ida and Edgar J. Flemister, Edgar J. Flemister, Jr., died at the age of

'two years.

Mary Lula Flemister, daughter of Ida and E. J. Flemister, died at seventeen years of age.

Macolm McKay Flemister was born October 28, 1890. He married Buena Vista Barrett, January 9,

1916. Af this union there were born: Edgar J. Flem.ister, II.,
March 26, 1918; and Mary Ida Flemister,
born June 5, 1920.

PETER J. WILLIAMS

Peter J. Williams was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1793. He married in Greensboro, Georgia, in 1817, Lucinda Parke, daughter of Ezekiel Evans Parke and Susan Smythe Parke. He represented Baldwin county in the Legislature for many years. His chief

business was. the purchase of land. He acquired so.

.many thousands of acres of land that there are four printed books in the capitol at Atlanta. known as the Peter J. Williams land grants. The home he built in Milledgeville, in 1818, for his young wife, is in excellent repair and is owned with the original g~rdens by his grand-~aughter. Beautiful daughters and hand

some sons lived in the old house. Three of the four sons died for the Confederacy. From the old stone steps, the Baldwin Blues received their battle flag

from Miss Frances Williams, afterwards Mrs. Charlton Way. Col. Charles Williams, the oldest son, a graduate of West Point, fought in the Mexican War and was Military Governor of Mexico, when Mexico

City was captured. Col. Williams married Mary Howard, of Columbus, and she inaugurated, with the ladies of Columbus, Georgia, the South's great memorial to the Confederate dead, Memorial Day.

Mrs. Peter J. Williams, with six other ladies, established the first Presbyterian 'Church in Milledgeville.

WILLIAMSON.

Captain William Washington Williamson represented Baldwin County in the General Assembly in 1873 and 1874. Captain Williamson removed from Pulaski County to Baldwin County after the war. Duringthe War' between the States he enlisted as a private in the Pulaski Volunteers, Company G, Eighth

.Georgia Regiment, Bartow's Regiment; served with the Company from April, 1861, to the surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865, being promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain, which rank he held at the close of the war. He was a lawyer..

Captain Williamson was the great grandson of Lieutenant Colonel Micajah Williamson, who was Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel Elijah Clark's Regiment in the Revolution. . Micajah Williamson was the grandfather of Judge John A. Campbell, of the Superior Court of the United States, and the great grandfather. of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, also of the Supreme Court of the United States, thus being the first to have two of his descendants in that great Court. .

Captain Williamson married Miss Kate Clifford Kenan, daughter of Michael Johnston Kenan.

THE END.

