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C76



Class F 255

Book .C76









CONVENTION SKETCHES.

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BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

MEMBERS

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

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JULY 11, 1877.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA :  
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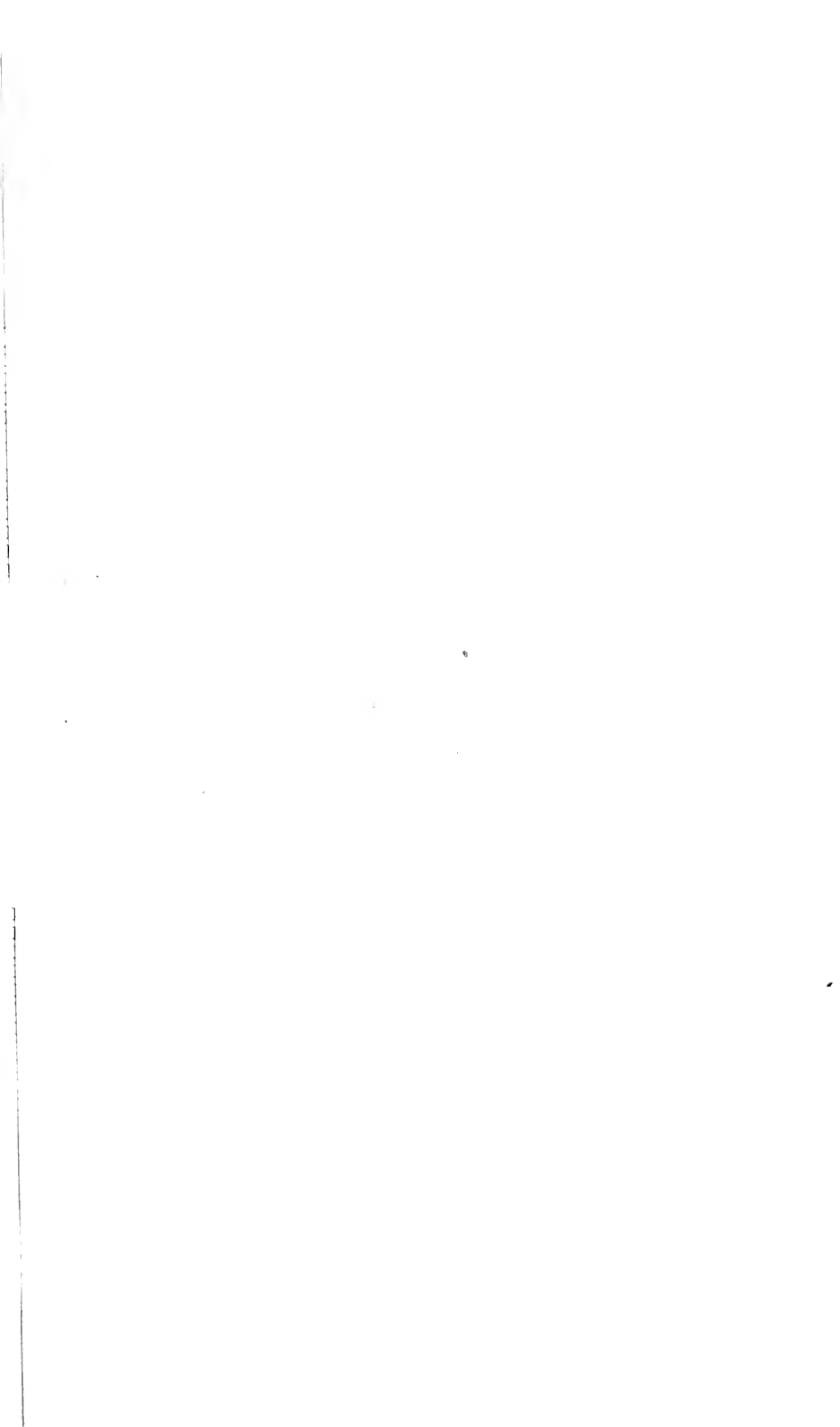
1877.

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• ERRATA.

On page 75, in Judge A. R. Wright's sketch, read "Columbia county" for "Columbia city."

On page 74, for "Henry Rogers Casey," read "Henry Rozer Casey."

On page 70, in stating when Mr. Francis Fontaine was married, read "1870" for "1876." For "untiring" read "retiring."

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## FIRST DISTRICT.

Convention, 1962; No Convention, 763.	
Waring Russell . . . . .	2236
A. J. Smith . . . . .	1603
A. R. Lawton . . . . .	1582
John Screven . . . . .	1580
J. L. Warren . . . . .	1574
Stephen F. Keller . . . . .	1537
Wm. T. Thompson . . . . .	1419
John M. Guerrard . . . . .	1405
H. E. Cassidy . . . . .	308

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Convention, 681; No Convention, 725.	
W. F. Conley . . . . .	743
H. F. House . . . . .	739
W. R. Gignilliatt . . . . .	733
P. J. Bacon . . . . .	723
J. F. Bral . . . . .	722
L. Crawford . . . . .	720

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Convention, 709; No Convention, 112.	
C. C. Grace . . . . .	700
Seaborn Hall . . . . .	619
B. Bitch . . . . .	105
Scattering . . . . .	3

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 454; No Convention, 284.	
M. L. Mershon . . . . .	465
J. R. Buchlott . . . . .	460
James Blue . . . . .	304
C. W. Robins . . . . .	298

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 445; No Convention, 252.	
W. A. McDonald . . . . .	286
J. M. Spence . . . . .	269
R. S. Harvey . . . . .	185
H. D. Ognin . . . . .	90
Scattering . . . . .	21

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 472; No Convention, 180.	
B. L. Stephens . . . . .	821
J. D. Knight . . . . .	804

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 794; No Convention, 1215.	
H. Gay . . . . .	826
J. B. Creech . . . . .	820

James L. Seward . . . . .	810
A. H. Hansell . . . . .	774
Miles Monk . . . . .	521
A. C. Stephenson . . . . .	167
J. W. Walker . . . . .	99
J. P. Turner . . . . .	81

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 673; No Convention, 2516	
John S. Clifton . . . . .	3113
J. B. Twitty . . . . .	2343
B. E. Russell . . . . .	2332
John E. Donaldson . . . . .	2309
R. G. Chester . . . . .	851
T. G. Druard . . . . .	807
I. Maples . . . . .	775

## NINTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 781; No Convention, 1555	
I. H. Hand . . . . .	1794
Green Wheddon . . . . .	1538
B. Chancey . . . . .	1489
R. T. Neslitt . . . . .	848
P. E. Boyd . . . . .	771
E. Johnson . . . . .	217

## TENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 634; No Convention, 949.	
R. R. Jenkins . . . . .	1377
J. A. Davis . . . . .	1363
Nelson Tift . . . . .	1360
Wm. Welles . . . . .	1029
W. C. Gills . . . . .	344

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1050; No Convention, 1642.	
S. L. Williams . . . . .	1889
D. Goff . . . . .	1869
L. C. Sale . . . . .	1795
B. F. Barnett . . . . .	1741
H. A. Crittendon . . . . .	916
A. Hood . . . . .	846
L. C. Hoyle . . . . .	826
R. E. Kennon . . . . .	786

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 483; No Convention, 297.	
J. I. Wimberley . . . . .	750
I. W. Stokes . . . . .	749
T. L. Gurry . . . . .	735
D. B. Harrell . . . . .	478

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 864; No Convention, 854.	
J. C. Ellington . . . . .	945
G. F. Cooper . . . . .	941
A. H. Green . . . . .	939
T. M. Furlow . . . . .	939
J. V. Scott . . . . .	937
J. R. Respass . . . . .	913

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1250; No Convention, 196.	
R. W. Anderson . . . . .	1401
D. F. Crimmon . . . . .	1388
D. Sapp . . . . .	1361
O. P. Swearingen . . . . .	753
H. Williams . . . . .	618

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Convention, 983; No Convention, 72.	
M. N. McRae . . . . .	541
John McRae . . . . .	515

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1049; No Convention, 370.	
J. H. Hicks . . . . .	1055
Neil McLeod . . . . .	992
J. T. Coney . . . . .	823
R. S. Stanley . . . . .	348
Owen McGar . . . . .	300
J. M. Tapley . . . . .	190

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1282; No Convention, 777.	
H. H. Perry . . . . .	1423
J. C. Dell . . . . .	1203
W. D. Brammer . . . . .	1119
J. B. Heath . . . . .	1109
W. B. Jones . . . . .	1107

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1425; No Convention, 883.	
C. J. Jenkins . . . . .	1823
G. R. Silley . . . . .	1821
R. H. May . . . . .	1814
J. G. Cain . . . . .	1811
Adam Johnson . . . . .	1808
W. G. Braddy . . . . .	1804
D. G. Phillips . . . . .	1796
W. A. Walton . . . . .	274

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT

Convention, 698; No Convention, 831.	
M. W. Lewis . . . . .	694
J. S. Johnson . . . . .	693
G. F. Bristow . . . . .	683
C. Heard . . . . .	682
D. N. Sanders . . . . .	671

A. J. Shannon . . . . .	12
J. F. Reid . . . . .	8
E. H. Pottle . . . . .	2
J. R. Sanders . . . . .	1

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1470; No Convention, 334.	
F. C. Furman . . . . .	1554
R. L. Wathen . . . . .	1468
C. W. DuBose . . . . .	1468
T. F. Newell . . . . .	1467
H. N. Hollifield . . . . .	1464
G. F. Pierce, Jr . . . . .	1458
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## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Convention, 848; No Convention, 64.	
A. S. Hambleton . . . . .	836
E. C. Grier . . . . .	835
E. J. Coates . . . . .	830
F. Chambers . . . . .	829
P. W. Edge . . . . .	689
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## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Convention, 2251; No Convention, 1540.	
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Wm. A. Ross . . . . .	2165
T. J. Simons . . . . .	2162
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Eli Warren . . . . .	1204
B. F. Tharpe . . . . .	1193
W. S. Wallace . . . . .	1192
J. M. Davis . . . . .	1180
M. D. Stroud . . . . .	1109
W. L. Grice . . . . .	14
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## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1441; No Convention, 858.	
Wm. A. Little . . . . .	1072
John W. Hewell . . . . .	1059
James D. Wilson . . . . .	1012
Porter Ingram . . . . .	1421
Francis Fontaine . . . . .	1171
John Peabody . . . . .	1075
Scattering . . . . .	52

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1130; No Convention, 1319.	
Wm. J. Hudson . . . . .	1808
Wm. R. Gorman . . . . .	1288
J. M. Mobley . . . . .	1287
John Dickey . . . . .	1286
J. T. Willis . . . . .	1236
E. A. Flewellen . . . . .	1204
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TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1370; No Convention, 2020.	
F. D. Di-muke . . . . .	2078
C. S. Westmoreland . . . . .	2070
John H. McCallum . . . . .	2066
R. R. Rodgers . . . . .	2039
M. V. McKibben . . . . .	1411
Paul Fayer . . . . .	1398
E. W. Beck . . . . .	1393
John Sullwell . . . . .	1388

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1803; No Convention, 1323.	
Pope Barrow . . . . .	1841
J. M. Pace . . . . .	1817
O. S. Pater . . . . .	1814
A. B. Jackson . . . . .	1807
T. A. Gibbs . . . . .	1805
E. B. Rosser . . . . .	1778
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TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 735; No Convention, 970.	
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T. L. Lawson . . . . .	750
R. B. Nisbet . . . . .	733
John C. Key . . . . .	725
Joshua Hill . . . . .	702
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R. Toombs . . . . .	722
Paul C. Hudson . . . . .	716
H. R. Casey . . . . .	715
J. N. Mercier . . . . .	691
J. C. Reese . . . . .	600

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1090; No Convention, 975.	
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W. W. Scott . . . . .	1272
J. D. Matthews . . . . .	1023
W. G. Johnson . . . . .	1010
Robert Hester . . . . .	517
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THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Convention, 1360; No Convention, 707.	
S. H. Mosely . . . . .	914
T. G. Underwood . . . . .	890
D. O. Osborn . . . . .	732
T. B. Higgins . . . . .	546
F. H. Vickery . . . . .	481
J. H. Skelton . . . . .	467
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C. H. Sutton . . . . .	380
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A. F. Underwood . . . . .	508
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J. J. J. Shepherd . . . . .	1030
M. Graham . . . . .	858
M. Bryant . . . . .	755
W. J. Pike . . . . .	733
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S. G. Howell . . . . .	1939
Lewis M. Tye . . . . .	1842
L. J. Winn . . . . .	1831
R. D. Winn . . . . .	1803
James Polk . . . . .	1782
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THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1660; No Convention, 1887.	
L. J. Gartrell . . . . .	2056
John Collier . . . . .	2055
J. T. Spence . . . . .	2052
G. W. Roberts . . . . .	2045
A. C. McIntosh . . . . .	2033
J. W. Robertson . . . . .	2027
N. J. Hammond . . . . .	2014
B. E. Crane . . . . .	1930
P. L. Mynatt . . . . .	1003
M. E. Thornton . . . . .	680

T. Moore . . . . .	530
J. M. Hine . . . . .	513
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Convention, 1618; No Convention, 1899.	
R. D. Render . . . . .	2138
W. A. J. Phillips . . . . .	2136
Hugh Buchanan . . . . .	1638
John F. Glover . . . . .	1627
John F. Longino . . . . .	1624
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N. G. Swanson . . . . .	1512
S. W. Harris . . . . .	1511
T. M. Aubry . . . . .	1508
W. O. Tuggle . . . . .	1461
R. L. Rowe . . . . .	1454
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Batt Jones . . . . .	651
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J. R. Brown . . . . .	974
Elias E. Fields . . . . .	971
Oliver Clarke . . . . .	855
F. M. Hawkins . . . . .	731
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J. G. Stevens . . . . .	460
J. H. Penland . . . . .	238
N. McConnell . . . . .	196
J. M. Quillian . . . . .	107
W. E. Philgow . . . . .	30
Scattering . . . . .	2

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Convention, 236; No Convention, 1619.	
David Garren . . . . .	1049
E. J. Henry . . . . .	963
Wm. T. Day . . . . .	856
E. W. Watkins . . . . .	530
Wm. A. Morris . . . . .	402
James Kelly . . . . .	353
N. L. Osborn . . . . .	320
A. C. Carson . . . . .	181
— McAlee . . . . .	12
Scattering . . . . .	4

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Convention, 2003; No Convention, 1025.	
Wm. T. Wofford . . . . .	2134
John H. Fitten . . . . .	1874
Abda Johnson . . . . .	1716
A. R. Wright . . . . .	1523
S. Hawkins . . . . .	1462
D. B. Hamilton . . . . .	1329
N. Bass . . . . .	1238
John W. H. Underwood . . . . .	1132
S. Toshee . . . . .	976
R. Y. Rudicile . . . . .	838
J. T. Hamilton . . . . .	562
N. B. Hale . . . . .	514

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Convention, 990; No Convention, 601.	
S. M. Carter . . . . .	1254
W. K. Moore . . . . .	1197
J. C. Fain . . . . .	1181
L. N. Trammell . . . . .	1156

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Convention, 1558; No Convention, 296.	
T. G. McFarland . . . . .	1077
N. Low . . . . .	880
R. M. Paris . . . . .	849
A. J. Leet . . . . .	689
W. B. Simmons . . . . .	663
R. H. Tatum . . . . .	417
G. Stephens . . . . .	333
Scattering . . . . .	2

RECAPITULATION.

Convention . . . . .	48,339
No Convention . . . . .	39,103
Majority for Convention . . . . .	9,236



4

SKETCHES  
OF THE  
MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

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CHAS. J. JENKINS, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

It is difficult to compress into a brief sketch, such as is now proposed, a satisfactory outline even, of a character so justly eminent, and a life so exalted and noble and useful as that of Gov. Jenkins.

Necessarily, many striking events and numerous details of more or less interest must be omitted. The distinguished subject of this notice was born in Beaufort, S. C., on the 6th January, A. D. 1805. In 1816 he moved to Georgia and settled in the county of Jefferson. In the course of his education he was a student at Franklin College, Georgia, and graduated finally at Union College in 1824. Soon after he returned to Jefferson he was admitted to the bar, and located himself for the practice of his profession in the town of Sandersville, in the adjoining county of Washington. There he remained only two years, and moved to the city of Augusta and opened an office, where he has remained ever since. By reason of strong native intellect, close application to study, unvarying integrity in all things, and scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of duties imposed, and trusts confided to him, he rapidly rose to eminence in his profession, and won the popular confidence both as a lawyer and as a man. He was made Attorney General of the State, and this gave him frequent opportunities for speaking, which resulted in the attainment of that high and dignified style of oratory, which has distinguished him for many years.

Mr. Jenkins soon gave evidence that he was no ordinary man. If he had not adopted for his motto, "*aut Caesar, aut nihil*," it is certain he intended to play no mean part on the world's stage. In his profession he moved forward with energy and faith that clearly showed his conviction to be that though the lower rounds of the ladder might be crowded there was still room at the top, and he bounded to the top, and has ever remained there.

As a lawyer Mr. Jenkins possessed an investigating and analytical mind, was learned, thorough and earnest; as an advocate, eloquent, impressive and powerful, and as a Judge upon the Supreme bench (the only judicial position he ever held), clear, concise, accurate, impartial, able and just. His decisions are models of judicial exposition. As a politician he was ever firm, decided and

sometimes bitter, but always honest and in earnest. He was no time-server. His politics were not mere loose clothing, worn for the nonce, and for the sake of being in vogue with the popular theory, whatever that might be, but a solid panoply of principles in which he encased himself, and stood ready at all times to do battle for. He was an old line Whig of the Henry Clay and Berrien school, and in behalf of the interests and convictions of that noble old party, wielded his trenchant blade with relentless valor against the "Iron Ribbed Democracy," as he was pleased to call the opposing party at that time. In recent years, as is known to everybody, he has acted with the Democratic party, and given the great strength of his support to those principles of State Rights, which have been felt by all good Whigs as well as Democrats to be the true palladium of our liberties. As a speaker, whether at the bar, on the hustings, or on literary occasions, his style has ever been easy, fluent, forcible, and attended by the attractive graces of oratory. He never makes failures. The writer heard ex-Gov. Johnson (whose capacity to judge of a speech no one will question) once say: "I have heard able men and noted speakers sometimes make failures, but Jenkins never made a mean speech in his life. He always commands the attention and respect of his audience."

It was this high order of ability, united with high and honorable purpose, that has ever given him a commanding position in his State, and won for him admirers wherever true greatness is appreciated. President Fillmore, appreciating his great worth, offered him a seat in his Cabinet, which honor he declined at the time, because of very heavy professional engagements then pressing upon him. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that he did not accept the position, and thus acquire on that new and larger arena wider scope for the range of his great powers, and thus win a high national reputation to which his ability, culture and patriotism so eminently entitled him. But the people of his own State have often showed their appreciation of him. For many years he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no man, before or since, ever gave more dignity to, or proved more useful in, that exalted position. At the close of the war, and after he had retired from the Supreme bench of the State, and while the Andrew Johnson scheme of reconstruction was being attempted in the South, he was called to the Governor's chair, and thus an opportunity afforded him, as Chief Executive, to see the work of his hand (for such, to a very large extent, was the Constitution of 1865) put into practical operation in the future administration of the State government. So it has ever been that in times of political commotion and trouble, when the billows of partisan passion are running high, the people anxious for a safe guide out of the storm, hunt out such men as Mr. Jenkins and place them at the helm. His course of patriotic devotion to his loved State in that fearful crisis is too fresh in public memory, and too warmly esteemed to demand one word of

comment here. His noble, fearless and manly career in those perilous times, amid the bristling bayonets that surrounded him, and demanded a surrender of the State's honor and rights, has won for him a bright page in the history of our grand old commonwealth. This must be left, however, to an abler pen and more fitting occasion to do it merited justice.

In early life Mr. Jenkins married Miss Jones, of Burke county, sister of the late Col. Seaborn Augustus Jones, and by her had two lovely daughters, whom he loved most tenderly, but in an hour, all unexpected, the fell-destroyer entered his happy home, and took both wife and children from him, overwhelming him with grief, and casting a deep gloom over many years of his being, which his many friends of that day recall now as one of the saddest events that ever shadowed his useful and otherwise cloudless life. Several years later he married Miss Barnes, the intelligent and beautiful daughter of the late Judge Barnes, of Philadelphia, who, with her two accomplished nieces, the Misses Brown, now cheer and bless his beautiful home on the Sand Hills, near Augusta, Ga.

And now ripe with years, and full of honors, with his white locks falling like a silvery sheen of glory about his honored brow, this great and good man has been called by his constituents from his happy retirement, to represent them in the Constitutional Convention, soon to assemble in the city of Atlanta. The whole State is gratified that his large experience, his learning, his patriotism, and his wisdom, are to be felt, as they surely will be, as commanding elements in that body of wise counsellors.

#### ALEXANDER R. LAWTON, FIRST DISTRICT.

Among the most distinguished delegates to the Constitutional Convention is Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, of Savannah, a member of the well-known law firm of Jackson, Lawton & Bassinger. General Lawton's birthplace is near Robertville, in Beaufort district. He was born about the year 1819, in the house in which his father first saw the light—a house that has been standing for one hundred years.

He graduated at the military academy, at West Point, with distinguished honors, and served two years in the United States army. At the expiration of this time he resigned and entered the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he graduated after a thorough law course. Shortly thereafter he formed a law partnership with Gen. Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, and the firm now has the largest and most lucrative practice of any in the State.

About this time Gen. Lawton was chosen President of the railroad from Augusta to Millen, and continued to fill the duties of that position until the line was completed and turned over to the Cen-

tral Railroad. He subsequently served in both branches of the General Assembly. His father was Colonel Alexander I. Lawton, who, in his day, was one of the most prominent citizens of South Carolina, both in church and in state, and as a member of the celebrated nullification convention, wore the blue cockade and organized a military company to resist any invasion of the rights of South Carolina by the general government. In the war of 1812, he was stationed at Port Royal as an officer. He occupied many offices of public trust, and at the age of seventy-five was elected to the State Senate. Col. Lawton married Miss Martha Mosse, who was the mother of the subject of the present sketch. General Lawton, while he has never been what is technically called a politician, has always taken a lively interest in the political welfare of his country and section. Before the war he was what is known as a Calhoun Democrat—an eloquent upholder of the principles of that famous statesman. General Lawton married early in his career to Miss Alexander, of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, a most accomplished lady. Upon the organization of the Confederate government, General Lawton was among the first who received a commission as brigadier-general of the Confederate army. He was placed in command of the troops at Savannah, but was subsequently transferred to Virginia, where he served with General Stonewall Jackson in some of that lamented chieftain's severest campaigns.

At the battle of Sharpsburg General Lawton was terribly wounded through the leg, a casualty that suspended him from service for several months. When he had nearly recovered from this wound, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Confederate army, a position which he accepted under protest, preferring to return to his old command. President Davis, however, insisted on his appointment, and subsequent events proved the wisdom of the selection.

Personally, General Lawton is one of the most genial and agreeable of men. As a lawyer, he has no superior at the Savannah bar, and as an advocate he is forcible and eloquent. His style of oratory is not rhetorical—on the contrary it is severely logical; but his address upon the life and character of Gen. Lee, delivered in Savannah in 1873 or 1874, is a masterpiece of eloquence. A more fervidly patriotic oration never elicited the applause of an audience. As a parliamentary General Lawton has few equals in this country, as those who have seen him in the chair will testify. His rulings are so prompt as to seem instinctive, and yet they are always equitable and impartial, and in accordance with the strictest parliamentary usage. He has been chairman of some of the stormiest political meetings that ever took place in Savannah, but his experience and foresight were equal to the emergencies, and his experience and impartiality have never failed to quell the turbulence. Albeit a staunch and un-

compromising Democrat, he is cautious and conservative in his ideas, and will easily be a leader in the Convention, ranking with such intellectual giants as Toombs, Jenkins, and Reese.

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MILES W. LEWIS, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

One of the most prominent figures in the Convention, is the Hon. Miles W. Lewis, of Greene county. Col. Lewis is a man of great mental vigor and breadth, and has a splendid parliamentary and political training. He has been for nine years of his life a prominent member of the Georgia House or Senate, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1865. This rich and extended experience, added to his natural mental strength, makes him an exceedingly important element in the present Convention.

Col. Lewis was born in Greene county in 1819. He is of Virginia extraction, his father having come from the stout old county of Mecklenburg. He was a member of the Georgia House from 1855 to 1861 inclusive, and of the Senate from 1861 to 1863. He has been prominently urged by his friends for the Congressional nomination in his District in two or three campaigns, and has always been considered one of the very strongest candidates, yielding only to the overshadowing influence of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. He entered the army as a First Lieutenant, and closed his career as a member of Gov. Brown's staff, with the rank of Colonel. He is still engaged in the practice of law, but is living on his farm, and understand fully the intelligent and essential needs of the farmers. In politics he has been a Whig, an American, an anti-Secessionist and a Democrat.

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DENNIS N. SANDERS, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Dennis Nathaniel Sanders, of Greene county, is one of the most patriotic and useful men in the State Convention. He is nothing of a politician, having never held any office prior to the one he now holds, and having accepted this one reluctantly, and only because of the good that he hoped to be able to do.

Mr. Sanders was born in 1839, at Penfield, Ga. His father was the founder of the Mercer University, and a Baptist minister of probity and renown. Mr. Sanders received a collegiate education at Mercer, and is still engaged in teaching. His mind is well balanced, vigorous and cultured, and his modes of thought deliberate and true. He was a brave and devoted soldier during the late war, entering as a private in the old 3d Georgia, in April, 1861. He was promoted to a Captaincy after the battle of Chancellorsville, and was wounded at Gettysburg, taken prisoner and held at Johnson's Is-

land until the war closed. Mr. Sanders has been in politics a Jeffersonian Democrat, to which faith he still holds. Entering the Convention with no ambition to subserve, no ends to gratify, he has an eye single to the interests of his county first, and then of his State.

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WILLIAM A. LITTLE, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon. William Augustus Little was born in Talbot county on the 10th of November, 1839, and was educated at Oglethorpe University, from which institution he graduated in 1858 or 1859. His father, Dr. William G. Little, a native of South Carolina, removed to Wilkinson, in this State, and for many years represented that county and section in both branches of the General Assembly. He afterwards practiced his profession in Bibb and Talbot counties. He died recently in Talbotton. The war record of the son, Col. W. A. Little, is a good one. He volunteered as a private in 1861, in the Georgia State troops, and at the expiration of his term volunteered in the cavalry service of the Western army under Gen. Joseph Henry Wheeler. He was transferred to duty on the Georgia and Florida coasts, and promoted to be a Lieutenant of cavalry, in which position he served until the surrender of the Confederate forces.

Col. Little is a prominent lawyer of his section. He was the Solicitor of County Court of Talbot from its organization to its abolition, and was appointed Solicitor General of the Chattahoochee Circuit by Gov. Smith, an office which he held for four years. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He married Miss Jennie Dozier, a daughter of Mr. John B. Dozier, one of the most prosperous planters of Muscogee county.

Col. Little is one of the rising young men of our State. He has already made an enviable reputation as an advocate and as a popular speaker. He is pleasing in manner, earnest, fluent and forcible in address, popular with all classes, and more than flatteringly successful in his profession. He led the Convention ticket in the Twenty-fourth District by a handsome majority. He has been spoken of in connection with the judgeship of the Chattahoochee Circuit, albeit he has been no aspirant as against the present incumbent. He has just entered the political arena, and his friends believe that he will make his mark in the Convention, and so lay the foundation for future usefulness and honors.

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TIMOTHY M. FURLOW, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Hon. Timothy Matthews Furlow was born in Morgan county, in this State, on the 1st of October, 1814, and graduated with distinction at Franklin College. His father was of Irish and his

mother of Scotch descent. He has always been a Democrat, and his course has been such as to give him a large and enthusiastic following in Georgia. In 1841 he represented Bibb county in the Legislature, and in 1842 was a member of the State Senate. In 1860 he was chosen as a delegate to represent Sumter county in the Secession Convention. In 1861-62 he represented the Thirteenth District in the State Senate, and in 1874-5 was a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly. In 1864 he commanded a battalion with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1845, Colonel Furlow removed from Bibb county to Houston, and to Sumter county in 1849. He settled in Americus, which place has since been his home. No citizen of Southwest Georgia is more public-spirited or more popular than Col. Furlow. It is mainly due to his earnest efforts that the direction of the Southwestern Railroad was changed so as to carry the line through Americus, and that section of the State is largely indebted to his foresight and energy for its present prosperity. In 1863 or 1864 he was nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State in opposition to ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, and the vote he received in that election was an exceedingly flattering tribute to his popularity. He is a large and prosperous planter, and devotes much of his time and energy to developing the material resources of the fertile section in which his lot is cast. Col. Furlow is a gentleman of culture and attractive manners. He is an excellent conversationalist, having an almost inexhaustible fund of information to draw from, and is a fluent and convincing speaker. His large political experience, his wisdom and his conservatism will make him a power in the Convention.

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#### JAMES M. MOBLEY, TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

James M. Mobley, of Hamilton, Harris county, was born in Jones county on the 11th day of February, 1823. When four years of age his father carried him to Harris county, where he was reared on a farm. His father was a South Carolinian, a man of excellent qualifications, upright, honest, industrious and a consistent Christian gentleman, without a blemish on his character, brave and patriotic, having distinguished himself as a soldier in the war of 1812. The son was educated chiefly at home and in the local schools. In 1846 he married Miss M. K. Henry, daughter of Col. Benj. Henry, of Harris county.

Mr. Mobley was Secretary of the Georgia Senate, and a member of the Legislature from Harris county through four sessions. During the war he was an agent of the Confederate Government in procuring supplies, and he also held the rank of Colonel in the militia of Georgia. For thirty-six years he has been a successful lawyer and an extensive farmer. An old line Whig till 1855, he has since been a zealous and unflinching Democrat. For many years

he held the position of Grand Deputy Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, and from his early youth he has been an active member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Mobley is a man of great energy of character. Whatever he undertakes he clings to with a persistence, which invariably achieves success. In this way he has acquired a handsome fortune, given his children collegiate education, and pushed himself to the front rank of his profession. As a speaker, he is terse and forcible rather than ornate. He will be of service to the State in the Convention.

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WHITSON G. JOHNSON, THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Captain Whitson George Johnson was born in Oglethorpe county on the 22d of December, 1835. His parents are both living, having attained a ripe old age. His father is and has been a citizen of great prominence in Oglethorpe, and has held various offices of trust and profit. Captain Johnson graduated at Mercer University in 1855. He was a Democrat and a Secessionist before the war, and voted for and advocated the election of secession delegates to the Convention of 1861. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Augusta, which company was a part of the First Georgia Regiment of Volunteers. He was subsequently commissioned Captain, but resigned in May, 1863, owing to physical disability. Captain Johnson studied law in Athens in the office of the lamented Thomas R. R. Cobb, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. During that year he opened a law office in Augusta, where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war. He abandoned the law during hostilities, but in September, 1865, he opened an office in Lexington, where he has been practicing ever since. He is one of the leading lawyers of this section, and enjoys a fine practice. He was strongly in favor of the calling of the Convention, and was elected as a delegate by a handsome majority. Captain Johnson has held no civil office. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention which met in St. Louis last year, and favored the nomination of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. He is a man of remarkable perseverance and industry, and he will make his influence felt in the Convention.

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POPE BARROW, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Capt. Pope Barrow, of Athens, was born in Oglethorpe county on the 1st of August, 1839, and is, consequently, thirty-nine years of age. He graduated with distinction at the University of Georgia, and in 1861 went to Virginia as a Lieutenant in the Troup Artillery from Athens. At the expiration of the twelve months, for which



he had enlisted, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the lamented General Howell Cobb, and served in that capacity, with the rank of Captain, until just before the surrender of General Johnston, when he was taken prisoner. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sallie Craig, a grand daughter of Dr. Monzo Church, late President of the State University. Captain Barrow is a son of Colonel David C. Barrow, of Oglethorpe county, and on the maternal side is a great grandson of the late ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin. Capt. Barrow has never held a civil office, but has assiduously devoted himself to the law, a profession in which he has distinguished himself. He is one of the foremost members of the bar of his section, and has a large practice. He is an eloquent advocate, and his knowledge of constitutional law will give him a place among the leaders in the Convention. Personally, he is genial, witty, and exceedingly popular.

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EGBERT B. ROSSER, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Judge Egbert B. Rosser was born in Walton county on the 7th of November, 1838, and was educated at the county schools of Walton and Newton counties. In 1862, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Greer, of Coweta. During the war Judge Rosser served in the Forty-second Georgia Regiment, which was attached to the army of the Tennessee. He is engaged in the business of merchandizing, and the only office he has ever held is that of Judge of the County Court of Rockdale. He was residing in Covington when the war began. On returning from the army in May, 1865, he was reduced to the necessity of earning a support by farming. An excellent harvest that year, however, enabled him to begin merchandizing in Conyers, where he now lives, and where, by business tact and prudent management, he has accumulated a handsome fortune. Judge Rosser is highly esteemed in his section for his integrity, upright life, and his valuable qualities as a man and as a citizen. He is well versed in the general principles of law and politics, and his clear head, good judgment and patriotism will make him an efficient worker in the Convention.

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JOHN E. DONALDSON, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Ernest Donaldson, of Decatur county, was born in Bainbridge, on the 20th day of April, 1846. His father was once a member of the Legislature, and an ardent old line Whig. The son was graduated with distinction at the University of Georgia, belonging to the class of 1868. He immediately entered the law school of the University, and in 1869 became a member of the bar—a profession that he has even since followed even to the exclusion of the allurements of political life.

In the latter part of 1863 Mr. Donaldson joined the Fifth Florida battalion of cavalry as a private. He was only sixteen years old at the time, and he remained in the service to the end of the war. In November, 1874, he married a daughter of Judge Nathan Baker, late of Apalachicola. She is now dead, and Mr. Donaldson is a widower. In 1876 he was elected Mayor of Bainbridge, and was re-elected in 1877, and is now the civic head of the town that gave him birth. He is emphatically trusted by those who know him best. He was elected a member of the Convention as an anti-Conventionist, receiving a majority of about 1,500. He is naturally conservative, being first, last and always a Democrat; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, holding the office of Elder, and is the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school of Bainbridge.

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OLIVER S. PORTER, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Oliver S. Porter was born in Greene county in 1838. His grand parents were among the first settlers of that prosperous county. His father, James M. Porter, is dead. The son was educated at Mercer University. In 1870 he married Mrs. Julia Camp. Mr. Porter was never a candidate for civil office. He enlisted as a private in Cobb's Legion; was afterwards appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and was with that command in every one of its battles. He was wounded at Knoxville, and was a prisoner during the last ten months of the war. Just after the war he taught school three years; was afterwards engaged in railroad construction in Alabama, and then became a miller and a cotton manufacturer—his present occupations. Mr. Porter will be needed in the Convention to represent the growing manufacturing interests of the State.

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MCDADE L. STROUD, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

McDade L. Stroud, of Crawford county, was born in that county in 1852. He was thrown on his own resources at an early age. He was but twelve years old when his father died in the Confederate service. Starting in the world without money, friends or family influence, he has bravely carved out a career. His success illustrates the character of the man. He educated himself, read law, and to-day he is one of the rising young men of the State. We need scarcely add that he is a Democrat. Mr. Stroud will be one of the youngest men in the Convention, but he will be by no means a junior in influence or informaton.

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JAMES POLK, THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Polk was born in the county of Madison, in this State, on the 25th day of November, 1805, was married in 1827 to Miss Mary Saunders, who died in 1860. In 1863 he married Miss Cynthia Cox. Mr. Polk's father and mother came from the old

county of Mecklenburg, N. C. His father was a soldier in the Revolution seven years. He was educated in the common schools of Madison county. After attaining his majority, he was made Justice of the Peace in his native county, and held the office six years. He was in the Georgia Senate from 1829 to 1835, and was in the Georgia Legislature, at different times, eleven years. He was eight years a member of the Inferior Court of Madison, and after he moved to DeKalb county, where he now resides, he was elected Judge of the Inferior Court, and remained so until the court was abolished. He is highly respected in his neighborhood, and very popular—has never been beaten in any race before the people.

In politics he is and has always been a Democrat, and always run on that ticket. He is a farmer, and has been successful in his business. During the war he was in the militia for a short time, but was elected to the Legislature, and was compelled to resign.

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WILLIAM H. MATTOX, THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

William Henry Mattox was born in Elbert county in 1836, and graduated at the State University in the class of 1856. His father, the Hon. Henry P. Mattox, is a large and prosperous planter in Elbert county, and is a man of marked individuality of character; was a member of the Legislature of 1874-6, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. The son, William H. Mattox, was a member of the Legislature from Elbert county in 1865, and his friends claim that he was elected Senator from the Thirtieth District in 1868, when he was the Democratic nominee. His opponent was James Hamilton McWhorter, who was the Radical candidate, and who, in accordance with the custom of those days, was "counted in." Mr. Mattox is an extensive and prosperous farmer. He is a gentleman of large culture and refinement, a forcible and pleasant speaker, and exceedingly popular. He was opposed to the calling of the Convention, on the ground that the Legislature can amend the Constitution as satisfactorily, and at less expense than a Convention. Mr. Mattox received the largest vote of any candidate in his District.

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GEORGE F. BRISTOW, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

George Franklin Bristow, the member of the Convention from Taliaferro county, was born in Taliaferro county on March 13th, 1825. His father, Chesly Bristow, a sturdy and respected gentleman of North Carolina extraction, was for many years, and until his death, Clerk of the Court of his county. Early in his youth, young Bristow was afflicted with white swelling, through which he lost several of the bones of his foot, and from the effects of which he

still walks on crutches. He had a thorough academic education at the hands of Rev. John W. Reid, who for years taught a famous school at Woodstock, in Oglethorpe county. Mr. Bristow is a lawyer, and has practiced his profession at Crawfordville since 1856, and has been uniformly successful. He became a lawyer from a school teacher, mastering the latter profession in the leisure of the first. He has never had any political office, but was Judge of the County Court in the troublous time succeeding the close of the war. He has been all his life a State Rights Jeffersonian Democrat, and though a devoted party man, has been characterized for independence of thought, self-reliance in action, and a spotless integrity in both public and private life.

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SAMPSON W. HARRIS, THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Sampson W. Harris was born in Wetumpka, Alabama, about the year 1838, and in June, 1866, was married to Miss Lucy Todd. His father was in Congress from Alabama, and died while serving his State in that capacity. Col. Harris graduated at the State University at Athens, where, in spite of his love of fun, he distinguished himself as a thorough scholar—apt, accurate and prompt. He chose the law as his profession, and is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. During the war he became Colonel of the Sixth Georgia Regiment, attached to Colquitt's Brigade, and was conspicuous for his gallantry. He remained in the army until the close of the war. At present, Colonel Harris is the Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit, a position for which he was eminently fitted. As a lawyer, he adds humor to eloquence—a combination that rarely fails to win—and is immensely popular, both personally and professionally. Altogether, he is a man of fine ability, and, socially, is very attractive. He is frank, genial and hospitable, and his gifts as a *raconteur* are exceptional.

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NATHAN G. SWANSON, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Nathan G. Swanson was born in Greene county in August, 1821. His father was a well-to-do planter, and the son has clung to the old plantation, being himself a most successful farmer. He seems to have had little or no political ambition, for, although personally very popular, he has never held an office. His education is a very liberal one, beginning at LaGrange, in this State, and ending at Harvard. Although his ambition has never led him to strive for honors in the arena of politics, he is a profound political student, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his country and his section, and his record in the Convention will be a good one. He was a Whig before the war, but has since been an active and enthusiastic Democrat.

## JOHN S. JOHNSON, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

John Smith Johnson, of Warrenton, was born October 7th, 1824, in Warren county, Georgia. His father was a Virginian. When about ten years old he came to Warren county, in this State, where he lived until his death, which occurred at a good old age. John, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his county. He was married, July 23, 1876, to Miss Sarah J. Stapleton. During the war he served in Col. Pottle's regiment, and was wounded at Nickajack Ridge, near the foot of Kennesaw Mountain, on the 4th day of July, 1864. For twenty-five years Mr. Johnson has been a Justice of the Peace, and for twenty years County Surveyor.

Mr. Johnson is a man of strength, both physical and mental. He weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and all his life long has enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. This is, no doubt, due in great part to the fact that he is a farmer. He is a man of strong native intellect, which would have made him a man of mark if the advantages of education had been added. He has always been a Democrat.

## WILLIAM W. SCOTT, THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

William W. Scott, of Madison, is the son of the late John Scott, who was a wealthy farmer of Madison county. He was educated in the schools of his native county. His first wife was a daughter of James Daniel, and his present wife was Miss Barnett, of Wilkes county. He is a farmer and a Democrat—two good indications of judgment and of a knowledge of the wants of the people. Mr. Scott was elected a member of the Convention by a large majority. He is a man of cultivation and refinement, and is very popular in his county.

## JAMES M. PACE, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Among those whose services promise to be distinguished in the Convention stands prominent the name of James M. Pace, of the county of Newton. His election was of itself an earnest of the patriotism of the people of that district. He was born in the county of Troup, the nourishing mother-county of many who in the past have added fame to Georgia, and of others who will, in the future, serve her with superior abilities. After his preparatory course in private schools, he entered Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, and there completed his education, going thence to join the ranks of those zealous workers who have, by lives of usefulness, honored that famous *Alma Mater*. In 1861 he was joined in matrimony to Miss Leonora Haralson, youngest daughter of the illustrious Georgian,

General Hugh A. Haralson. They have raised up about them a most interesting family, and there is not a happier, pleasanter home in the commonwealth than theirs, in Covington.

Col. Pace responded promptly to the call to arms, at the opening of the late war, and served throughout the struggle in the army of Northern Virginia, as A. A. G. on the staff of General John B. Gordon. His record as a soldier is one as spotless as that of a *preux chevalier*, and his soldierly qualities of head and heart have endeared him to thousands who met him in camp and field. He is a lawyer with first rank at the bar, candid, zealous, faithful and of irreproachable integrity. He has been Mayor of Covington, was one of the Presidential electors upon the Greely ticket in 1872, and a delegate to the St. Louis Convention of 1876, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks. His political views are of the strictest Democratic faith. Although constantly engaged in the duties of his profession, and in his leisure recreations a true lover of literature and the æsthetics of life, yet he has always exercised a patriotic interest in the important political concerns of the country. His voice and efforts have always been ready in defense of popular rights and liberties, and he is an uncompromising foe to misrule and official corruption. He has always abhorred the processes by which the present organic law of Georgia was manufactured and foisted upon the people, and he has ever contended for their right to make their own Constitution and devise their own system of government, free from foreign and arbitrary intervention.

He is a gentleman of fine culture, strong brain-power and clear judgment. By no means an extremist, but an adviser of those things which may best conserve the rights and interests of the people, he will be a valuable factor in the Convention. His prospects for Congressional honors in the near future are very flattering.

#### WILLIAM O. TUGGLE, THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

William O. Tuggle, of LaGrange, was born in Henry county, Georgia, on the 25th of September, 1841, and is, consequently, nearly thirty-six years of age. His parents died while he was quite an infant. His father, who died young, was both a lawyer and a farmer, and was a member of the Legislature from Henry. Mr. W. O. Tuggle was educated partly at McDonough, partly at LaGrange and partly at Rome, and graduated at Mercer University. His army record is unusually stirring. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Virginia army, and staid therewith until the summer campaign of 1862, when he was transferred to Gen. Morgan's cavalry, with which he remained until the close of the war. He participated in the Kentucky raids, made by that famous chieftain, and also in the Ohio raid. He was twice captured and imprisoned, once at St. Louis and once at Indianapolis, but made his escape both times.

In politics Mr. Tuggle has always been a Democrat—of the Jeff. Davis kind first, and of the Seymour-Tilden stripe afterwards. He was a nominee for the Senate in 1868, but it was popular for Democrats to be defeated in those unfortunate days, and Mr. Tuggle was always popular. His name was also placed on the Seymour and Blair ticket as alternate elector, and, later, on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket as elector. In both of these hotly contested campaigns he did good service. He also took an important part in the recent Congressional election in his District, where the nominee was opposed by an independent, and it is undoubtedly due to his efforts that the independent was so badly beaten.

Mr. Tuggle has exceptional gifts as a speaker. He manages to always put himself thoroughly *en rapport* with his audience, and then woe to the unfortunate politician who is opposed to him. His style is not methodical, perhaps, but is popular, and his resources of anecdote, illustration, wit and sarcasm are never failing. He is thoroughly familiar not only with the history of Constitution-making in Georgia, but with the spirit of the instruments themselves, and this, wholly apart from his character and standing as a lawyer and a citizen, will make him a conspicuous figure in the Convention.

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#### ALLEN H. GREER, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Allen H. Greer was born in Wilkinson county, Georgia, on the 24th of November, 1819. His parents, Carlton and Elizabeth Greer, were natives of Union District, S. C., whence they removed to Wilkinson county in 1815. Mrs. Greer died on the 25th of December, 1831, and soon after young Greer's father moved to Marion, now Macon county. In July of 1833 Carlton Greer died, leaving his son alone in the world, a lad of fourteen. His educational advantages were necessarily limited, but he made the most of them, and the old field schools gave him a thoroughly good English education. When in early manhood he allied himself to the Democratic party, and has belonged to it ever since. He has frequently been called into public service. When quite young he was appointed Justice of the Peace. Subsequently he was Clerk of Inferior Court, Deputy Clerk Superior Court, County Treasurer, United States Marshal for taking census of 1860, and filled other positions of trust and honor.

When twenty years old he was married to Caroline Templeton, who died some years ago. On the 3d of February, 1876, he was again married to Miss Lizzie A. Lessette.

He was actively engaged in 1864 in preparing the militia defence of the State against the enemy, who was then plundering it. In the early part of his life, he devoted himself to agriculture, but for twenty-five years past has filled some public office. He was elected to the Convention by the spontaneous support of his many friends. He is noted for his calm, cool judgment, and will make a good worker in the body.

## ROYAL R. JENKINS, TENTH DISTRICT.

Royal R. Jenkins, the delegate from Worth county, was born in Sumter county in 1826, and was educated in the schools of Americus. During the war he was the First Lieutenant of the second company from Worth—Cow Boys—commanded by Capt. Daniel Henderson, and attached to Rylander's Second Georgia Battalion. He was noted for his kindness to his men, his coolness, and his unflinching bravery. He was high Sheriff of Worth county for several years, Judge of the Inferior Court, and Representative from the same county. His father was noted for his firmness and decision of character, and his mother for her quiet Christian charities and virtues. Before the war he was an old line Whig, but is now a staunch and enthusiastic Democrat.

The only brother of Mr. Jenkins fell at Olustee while gallantly fighting under Gen. Colquitt, so that he is about the only male member of his father's family now living. He is quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, but firm and unbending when convinced that he is right. He is a successful planter of Worth, and has reared around him an interesting family. His sons are noted for their fine appearance and manly deportment. In the case of Mr. Jenkins it may be truly said that office has sought the man. His mind is well cultivated but practical, and his influence in the Convention will be far-reaching.

## BARNABAS L. STEPHENS, SIXTH DISTRICT.

Barnabas Levi Stephens, of Lowndes county, was born in Colleton District, South Carolina, in 1837. He was educated in the "old log" school-houses of his native county. In 1868 he married Miss Carver. Mr. Stephens has been a Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Superior Court and Ordinary of his county. He served in the Twelfth Georgia Regiment from its organization, at Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1861, to the close of the war; was wounded at McDowell in May, '62, and was promised a medal by the Confederate government for gallantry at Chancellorsville. He is now the Ordinary of Lowndes county, and has always been a Democrat. Mr. Stephens knows the wishes of his immediate constituents, whose respect and support he invariably commands.

## DAVID GOFF, ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dupelin county, North Carolina. In early life he moved to Georgia and was married in 1837 to Martha W. Smith. His education was completed in Laurens county, in this State, where he laid the foundation of a strong mental culture.



Before the war he was a Henry Clay Whig, and threw all his zeal into his party alliances. Since the war he has been a staunch Democrat, always earnest in the cause of the party. He has held various offices. He was for years Judge of the Inferior Court of his county. Was a member of the Legislature from Randolph county in 1868-69, but was turned out when that body was reconstructed and his seat was given to a negro, named Jackson. He was violently opposed to secession in the stormy days of 1860, but after the State went into the Confederacy, he gave negroes, money and all he had to support the cause. He is at present a large and successful planter. As a man he is highly esteemed for his sterling qualities of mind and character. His popularity in his district was amply attested in the late election, when he ran on a square anti-Convention platform, and was elected by a large majority.

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ROBERT H. MAY, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert Henry May was born in Richmond county in 1822. He is what the world calls a selfmade man, and to this fact, perhaps, is mainly due his sturdiness, his self-reliance, his energy and his determination. He is what Shakspeare, who had an eye for rhetorical color and effect, would call aman of mental muscle. He was married in 1844 to Miss Josephine A. Calhoun, a daughter of the Rev. W. D. Calhoun. Mr. May was for five terms during the war Mayor of Augusta, and consequently did not enter the army. For fifteen years he was a member of the city council of Augusta. Previous to the war he was an old line Whig, but when that party dissolved he became a Democrat, and has belonged to that party ever since. Mr. May is the proprietor of a large carriage manufactory in Augusta, and occupies an enviable position in the esteem of the mercantile community. His business career has been uniformly and continuously successful. He has made his home in Augusta since 1848, and has been of great service to the Democratic party of his section in time of political danger, especially during the period when the city of Augusta was under the control of the Federal troops.

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JOHN R. RESPASS, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Rev. John R. Respass, of Schley, was born in Upson county in 1831. Nathan Respass, his father, was of an old historical North Carolina family, and was one of the earliest settlers of Upson county. The family started the first cotton factory in Georgia, and now owns a part of the Flat River Factory. The subject of this sketch was graduated at the University in 1852. Four members of that class are members of the Convention. Mr. Respass was

admitted to the bar, but never practiced, giving up the law to become a Primitive Baptist preacher, to which he has devoted himself assiduously for about twenty years, preaching amongst the poor without fee or reward, and without the prospect of any worldly honor.

Mr. Respass has had very little to do with politics. He did, however, oppose secession, and predicted its consequences. He makes it a point to keep out of debt, is an extensive and successful farmer, and has an income from farm and factory exceeding five thousand dollars. He, in truth, has no political ambition, but he has many an idea that he will present to the Convention with such force and earnestness as to carry his hearers with him in most instances. He is both a man of culture, and a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher, and such a combination is sure to win.

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ADAM JOHNSTON, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Adam Johnston, of Richmond, was born about 1808, in Scotland, where he received a liberal education. He married Miss Walker, a daughter of Hon. Freeman Walker. He will prove an able representative in the Convention of the maternal interests of the State. He has been a merchant, a manufacturer and a banker, and is now engaged in trade and manufacturing. He was a Director of the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, and President of the Insurance and Trust Company of that city. Formerly an old line Whig, he became, on the disruption of that party, a Democrat. He has lived in Richmond county about half of a century, and no man is more respected in that intelligent county. Mr. Johnston has a high reputation for integrity and business energy, and is a man of great decision of character, intelligence and general information. His views on all questions relating to finance, or at least trade, will be sought after in the Convention.

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JAMES D. MATHEWS, THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Col. James Davant Mathews was born in Elbert county in 1828, and graduated at Mercer University in 1853. His father, the Rev. Philip Mathews, who is now dead, was a planter and a missionary Baptist preacher. He was a fine pulpit orator, and very popular both as a minister and as a man. Col. Mathews has been thrice married, and is now a widower. In 1861 he organized a military company in Oglethorpe county, and was made Captain—the company afterwards becoming a part of the Thirty-eighth Georgia Regiment. In the organization of the regiment he was elected Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor in June, 1862. The character of this wound was such that it incapacitated him from further active service, albeit he was in 1863 promoted and commissioned Colonel of the regiment.

After he graduated at Mercer, Col. Mathews taught school for several years. He abandoned this profession for the law, however, and studied under Judge Francis H. Cone. He was admitted to the bar in Greensboro' in 1858, after which he located in Lexington, where he has lived ever since. He is one of the leading lawyers of his section of the State, and has a large practice. His oratorical gifts are something exceptional. We have heard that Judge L. E. Bleckley, of the Supreme Court, pronounced the speech of Col. Mathews, in the Saddler case, carried up from Hart county, the best he ever heard delivered in the Supreme Court. Col. Mathews will undoubtedly make his mark in the Convention.

No member of the Convention has a better civil record than Col. Mathews. He was a member of the Legislature from Oglethorpe county from 1863 to 1865, and was a prominent man in that body. He was able and eloquent in his defense of the Confederate government at a time when it needed brave and fearless friends, and no one knew better how to show his contempt for her enemies than this gallant son who had periled his life in the field, and who was even then ready to stake all that was left of his shattered form to defeat their encroachments.

After the war, when Georgia called her wisest men together to frame an organic law in 1865, Col. Mathews was sent as a delegate from the county of Oglethorpe. In that convention he ranked as one of its prominent leaders and ablest debaters.

He was one of the committee of five appointed by that convention to memorialize the President of the United States to pardon Jefferson Davis, and other distinguished Confederates, who had been prescribed, and this too at a time when but few dared to utter a word of sympathy in behalf of Mr. Davis. It will never be forgotten by those who heard Col. Mathews, when he arose in that convention, and with intrepid heart, lofty patriotism, fearless and eloquent words, won all hearts to the imprisoned chieftain—Georgia felt that there was still some freedom of speech left amongst her people. Mrs. Davis, the wife of President Davis, wrote Col. Mathews a letter of thanks for his noble effort.

In the fall of 1865 Col. Mathews was elected to Congress over his competitors, Col. John Milledge and Judge Garnett Andrews, from the Eighth District. He was not permitted to take his seat after his election on account of the reconstruction laws of Congress. His name has been frequently mentioned for Congress, and doubtless but for Mr. Stephens would now be the member of Congress from the Eighth District. After Gen. Wright's death, the predecessor of Mr. Stephens, Col. Mathews declined a nomination for Congress in favor of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Col. Mathews has rendered good service as one of the Board of Trustees of Mercer University. Altogether he will have few equals in the Convention, and will be known after the labors of this body are finished as one of its eloquent debaters, and an earnest working member.

## ROBERT TOOMBS, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Go we through the whole range of American statesmen, and we seek in vain for a more remarkable man than the highly gifted subject of this brief notice. No sketch can do him justice. The intellectual "*tout ensemble*" of such a man can no more be portrayed in words, however select, than the corruscations of a meteor can be truly caught and displayed upon the canvass. We can say he is bold, original, learned, brilliant, bitter, clear, and quick, easiest, eloquent, impassioned, strong in conviction, fearless in assertion, intrepid in standing for the right as he conceives it; self-willed and self-reliant, marked and manly in his carriage, stately in his step, striking in his whole matchless personel, and yet the reader will say—this is but a meagre description and shadowy outline of Toombs as he really is, and everybody feels and knows him to be.

The impression he has made upon the public mind and heart is peculiar, deep and strong. And while every man in the State and nation feels it as a patent and potent entity, no man can do other than feel it, and know it and fully recognize it as pictured in his own consciousness, for he cannot express it, nor fully nor fairly represent it to others. Those who know him least admire him least; those who know him best esteem him most, but all, whether they like or dislike, unite in a common and heartfelt appreciation of his splendid gifts and independent manly career. If any one trait above others has signalized him, it is his hatred and contempt of dissimulation. He deceives nobody. Everybody knows where he stands on all questions of public interest, and what he feels and thinks about them, and whether approved or disapproved, he maintains his ground all the same.

This remarkable son of Georgia was born in the county of Wilkes, in this State, July 2, 1810. He graduated at Union College in 1828, and studied the profession of law, which he has followed and adorned through his eventful life.

He studied his profession at the University of Virginia. At once he rose to the front rank of his profession; and it may be said of him in view of his thorough knowledge of law, his brilliant powers of discussion and his glowing eloquence, he has long been the master of the bar in Georgia. He has done much public service. He served as captain of volunteers under Gen. Scott in 1836, in the Creek war. In the succeeding year was elected to the State Legislature from the county of his birth, which has ever been his home, and has always delighted to honor him. He remained a member of the General Assembly of Georgia from thence (with perhaps the exception of one year) up to 1845, when he was transferred to the House of Representatives of the national Congress. Here he represented his State for eight years, and was then elevated to the prouder position still of United States Senator. He was elected Senator for two successive terms, but the secession of

his State in January, 1861, caused him to leave his seat, after which he was expelled by the remaining body of Senators.

He was the leading and dominant spirit of the secession convention. He was afterward a member of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and subsequently Secretary of State of the Confederate States. He also did valiant service as brigadier-general in the Confederate army. Speaking of Gen. Toombs as Secretary of State recalls an amusing anecdote told of him while he filled that office in the Confederate government. A gentleman called upon him and applied for a subordinate secretaryship or clerkship in his department. The General promptly replied, "Why, sir, there's nothing to do, I carry all the state papers in my hat!"

Quick, witty and felicitous repartee, as well as pointed, sententious and brilliant expressions have ever been noted characteristics of the General. Many of them will live in history with many of the grander and more extended efforts of his genius, and add piquancy and zest to the whole impress, which would hardly be complete without them. In the Legislature as in Congress—on the stump as at the bar—he was the peer of any man he met, and none that ever crossed lances with him but felt the keenness of his blade and the fury of his stroke. Whether debating as a Whig in early life with the Johnsons, the Colquitts, the McDuffee's, or other able and renowned Democrats, or later as a Democrat on the high arena of the American Senate with the ablest there, he ever bore himself as an intellectual Hercules, and his antagonists felt and owned that in him they had found "a foeman worthy of their steel."

General Toombs has put upon record speeches which, for a display of intellectual prowess, patriotic fervor and burning eloquence, will compare favorably with the finest efforts of Demosthenese and Cicero of a former age, and Burke, Pitt, Webster and Calhoun of modern times. He has not been considered at all times consistent, and has usually been ranked by the more cautious as an extremist, but time and impartial history may yet solve many of the issues upon which he has been denounced, (and, perhaps, misunderstood, because not fully appreciated or comprehended,) in his favor. To-day he is denounced in the North as a rebel and a traitor, while he manfully maintains that through all the struggle, and in all that he did he was a patriot and a friend of liberty. And he gives high sanction to his faith by a persistent manifestation of his unbroken and unfaltering conviction that the "Lost Cause" was nevertheless a just cause; and that it was a crime against right and human liberty to crush it. Believing firmly, he counselled secession and accepted war; taking his stand in the breach when war came, and met with stout heart its fearful issues, relying on the conviction so forcibly expressed by himself that "liberty in its last analysis is the blood of the brave."

But how sketch Toombs in a brief notice like this? The materials are so abundant and so rich, and often so racy, that one feels the entire impotency of an attempt like this to give even a faint idea of the man.

He will be the foremost man in the coming Convention where many intellectual gladiators of mark and real power will figure. His learning, his keen perception of laws, and their just structure, his vast and varied experience as a leading statesman upon the American continent for forty years past, cause all eyes to turn to him as the central figure in that grand convocation of the State, and to hope great things of him for the future of the noble old commonwealth he so ardently loves, and has so largely aided in making renowned.

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#### WIER BOYD, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The sturdy, unwavering Democracy of North Georgia will have no abler representative in the Convention than the gentleman whose name entitles this sketch. He has served his people faithfully in many ways, and it will be seen that in a Convention of the sovereign people of the State he is no stranger, and at Constitution making, anything but a prentice hand.

He was born on the 14th day of September, 1820, in Hall county, of this State. His grand father came to America from the county of Eutrium or Antrium, in Ireland, in the year 1794. His father was then seven years of age, and afterwards served with distinction in the war of 1812. Wier Boyd was educated in "old field" schools in the counties of Gwinnett and Lumpkin, his attainments there being added to by careful home culture. He grew up to stalwart and useful manhood, and on the 9th of February, 1843, was married to Miss Sarah J. Litton. Between 1849 and 1854 he was three times elected Clerk of the Superior Court of Lumpkin county. The next year, 1855, he was sent by his county people to represent them in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. Here he developed those careful and discriminating powers and clear judgments in matters of legislation that have since distinguished him. In 1861 he was elected Senator from the Thirty-second District, and served there in that hazardous period of our history. In 1865 he was a member of that celebrated Constitutional Convention whose labors, it was hoped and intended, should restore Georgia to her true position among the States, to give to her own people the control of her affairs.

To refer back to the war, Mr. Boyd was Colonel of the Fifty-second Georgia Regiment, C. S. A., and entered dauntlessly into the struggle, but in September, 1862, he was attacked with typhoid fever and chronic diarrhœa, and compelled to resign his command shortly after. The latter disease afflicted him for more than five years, preventing his return to active service.

Col. Boyd is a lawyer of ability and popularity in his section. He practices regularly, and supplements his professional duties with pastoral pursuits upon his farm. He is a Democrat of the straightest sort, and is proud of the fact that he never voted any other ticket in a contest where politics were involved. In 1868 he was the nominee of the party for Congress in the old Sixth District, and stumped it for Seymour and Blair. The Bullock administration, however, refused to provide for an election of Congressman, and Radicalism dominated in the State until 1870. At that time others came to the front who were not under "disabilities," as Col. Boyd was supposed to be, and since then he has been out of active politics, comparatively. His people, however, have again called him into the harness, and we feel sure that no one will more earnestly, discreetly and patriotically discharge his duties in the Convention than Wier Boyd.

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THOMAS J. SIMMONS, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas J. Simmons was born in Crawford county on the 25th of June, 1837, and was educated at Brownwood Institute in La-Grange. He entered the army in 1861 as First Lieutenant of Company E., Sixth Georgia Regiment, which was at that time commanded by Gov. Colquitt. In March of 1864, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and when Colonel Hardeman resigned in the September following, he was given the commission of Colonel. Col. Simmons was recommended for promotion, but before he could receive his commission as Brigadier-General, the surrender of the Confederate forces occurred.

Col. Simmons has been twice married—first to Miss Pennie Hollis, of Monroe county, who died in 1864. His second wife was Mrs. Lucille Peek, of Forsyth, to whom he was married in January, 1869. He has often been entrusted with office by his constituents; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and represented the Twenty-third Senatorial District in 1865-6. He also represented the Twenty-second District in the Senate from 1871 to 1875. During two terms he presided over the deliberations of the Senate as its President, and, in that position, won additional honors. His familiarity with the rules of parliamentary law is something exceptional, and his rulings in the Senate were characteristically prompt and impartial.

Col. Simmons is a practicing lawyer, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is an earnest, fluent and forcible speaker, and his natural abilities, together with his experience in the Convention of 1865, will give him a prominent place among the leaders of the Convention of 1877.

## JOSEPH A. HUNT, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph Augustus Hunt, a useful and watchful member of the Convention, was born in Monroe county, Georgia, in 1841. He was married in 1863 to Miss Emma C. Williams, the daughter of Dr. R. M. Williams, his neighbor. Mr. Hunt comes from a family distinguished for its sturdy qualities, its steady integrity and vigorous mind. He received a good academic education at County Line Academy, in Pike county. He entered the Confederate army as a private in the Third Georgia Battalion in 1861, but was soon discharged in consequence of ill health. He entered the State Line in 1862, and served six months at Savannah, and was afterwards made Assistant Adjutant General of the Georgia Militia, under Gov. Brown. Mr. Hunt has always been a Democrat. He is a lawyer by profession, and is particularly efficient in the criminal practice. He has frequently discharged the duties of the Solicitor General of the Flint Circuit temporarily, and has won much distinction in that office. He is discriminating, clear-headed and honest, and will be quite useful in the Convention.

## FREDERICK D. DISMUKE, TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Frederick D. Dismuke, one of the few delegates to the Convention, who was elected upon the anti-Convention ticket, was born in Spalding county, and has never lived out of the county. He is from a hardy and respectable Georgia family, his father now eighty years old, still filling the pulpit of a "Hard-Shell" Baptist Church. He married Miss Anna Haynes, of Buford, S. C., in 1859.

Mr. Dismuke received only an academic education, but was thoroughly learned in all the rudimentary branches. He has always enjoyed a great popularity, and in fact, has come to be considered almost invincible in a race before the people. He was twice Mayor of Griffin, having been elected the second time without opposition, and having declined to allow his name used for a third term. He was three times elected Ordinary of his county, having held that office for ten years. He was a Tilden elector in 1876, and is now holding the office of Solicitor General, to which he was appointed by Gov. Colquitt. Mr. Dismuke had a capital war record. He entered the army early, and remained in service four years as Captain of Company I, of the Thirteenth Georgia, Gov. Smith's Regiment. His profession is now that of a lawyer and planter, and he is very successful in both callings. In politics he has always been Democratic, and has never voted any other ticket. He is a strict and zealous party man, always taking an active interest in the election of any nominee, from Bailiff up, and is a safe and valued leader.

Mr. Dismuke is a man of warm impulses; strongly devoted to his friends, and to the principles of his party. He is public-spirited, tireless and patriotic. He is emphatically a man of the people, and knows their wants, and will respond to them.



## GEORGE R. SIBLEY, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

It is no small compliment to a man to say of him that he has reached a high and influential position in the city of Augusta—a city long famous for the business tact, financial skill, commercial energy, integrity and prosperity, as well as the general intelligence of its citizens. If he be a young man of whom this can be said, the compliment is intensified. Mr. Sibley is a young man, and yet this compliment is due in all its full force to him, for, young as he is, he stands in the foreground a prominent figure among the leading business men of that renowned old city. For several years past his worth has been noticed and appreciated in that enlightened community, and testimonials of the public confidence have not been wanting. Mr. Sibley was born in the city of Augusta, Ga., on the 19th June, 1839. He was married January 21, 1862, at Midway, Ga., to Miss Emma, the lovely and highly accomplished daughter of Judge Daniel R. Tucker, a leading and prominent citizen of Baldwin county. He is a son of Mr. Josiah Sibley, a wealthy cotton dealer of Augusta. The son has inherited the traits of the father, who is one of the most sensible, practical, upright, affable and energetic men in the State. Mr. Sibley was first a pupil at Richmond Academy, and afterward completed his education at Yale College. He is a gentleman of talent, finished education, admirable address and pleasing manners. In politics he is a decided Democrat, but always courteous and respectful to those of different political sentiments. Had he turned his attention to law and politics, rather than the vocation of his choice, Augusta would have lost one of her most enterprising business men, while the State would have gained a public man of mark, popularity and high usefulness. For many terms Mr. Sibley has presided over the deliberations of the Augusta Exchange, composed of some of the most intelligent bankers and merchants.

To be made and retained President of this Board is no ordinary compliment itself. For five terms he has been a member of the City Council of Augusta, and is now the efficient and highly esteemed President of the Board of Education of Richmond county, which of Board he has been a member since its organization. Being a gentleman of culture, and appreciating the vast advantages of a liberal education, Mr. Sibley is anxious that our whole people shall have the privileges of proper instruction, and is doing much in that direction. He is regarded one of the staunchest friends of the cause. He was a soldier in the late war between the States, and bravely bore his musket as a private in the Oglethorpe Infantry. Mr. Sibley is now one of the most prominent cotton men in his section of the State, and the popular firm of Wheless & Sibley controls a large business. For high integrity, intelligence, business capacity, devotion to duty, and courtly bearing, the Convention will have few, if any, superiors of the handsome delegate from Richmond—George Royal Sibley.

## MARTIN GRAHAM, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Martin Graham was born in South Carolina about 1806, and married Miss Riley, in Hall county in 1830. He received only a common school education, and is, in every respect, a self-made man. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Inferior Court of Hall county. He was also the first Ordinary in Hall county, and organized the court in 1852. He was too old for military service during the war, but gave a hearty support to the "Lost Cause," and lost a handsome estate by its result. He is still, however, possessed of a competency, and is universally esteemed by all who know him. Prior to the war he was an old line Whig, and acted with the American party, but is now a true and staunch Democrat.

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## MOSES BRYAN, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Moses Bryan was born in York District, South Carolina, was educated in the "old field" schools of his native State, and was married to Miss Mary Buffington, of Hall county, in 1828. He was too old for military service when the war broke out, but he contributed liberally of his ample means towards the support of the army, and those who were in it. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Judge of the Inferior Court for many years, but has never held any other office. He is a prosperous and a successful farmer, and for forty years has been recognized a some of the best and most useful men in Hall county. Prior to the war he was a Henry Clay Whig, and a secessionist, and is now a Democrat of the old school.

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## DAVID A. CAMP, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

David Asbury Camp was born in Jackson county in 1827, within a half a mile of the house in which he now lives, and was educated at Jackson County Academy. He was first married in 1848 to Miss Ellen White, daughter of Hon. Robert White, of Jackson county, and ten years later to Miss Anna White, a sister of his first wife. He was a Captain in the Sixteenth Georgia Cavalry, and was severely wounded during the summer of 1863, while operating with his command in Tennessee. He served in the army during the entire war, and was noted for his gallantry and soldierly bearing. Capt. Camp has never sought nor held a civil office in his life, but this need not be taken as evidence that he is not ambitious to serve his country, his State and his fellow-citizens. He was originally a Whig, but since 1856 he has been a Democrat. He was an opponent of the secession movement, but cheerfully followed the fortunes of his State in resisting Federal oppression. He will make a good record in the Convention.

## JOHN J. J. SHEPPARD, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

John J. J. Sheppard was born in South Carolina in 1820, and was educated in Anderson, S. C., and was married to Miss Gunnells, of Hart county in this State. He served during the war as a private in the Eleventh Georgia Cavalry, and made a fine record as a gallant soldier. He is an old line Whig—a Democrat since 1856, and opposed secession. Mr. Sheppard is a successful farmer, and is the largest tax-payer in Banks county. He will make his influence felt in the Convention.

## OLIVER CLARK, THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Oliver Clark was born in Hall county, and is about forty years old. He was educated in the schools of Hall county. For three years before the war he lived in Florida and did a large lumber business. He was a postmaster, and for some years a clerk on a boat in the St. John's River. He entered the Confederate service, was made a Lieutenant, and was captured and imprisoned on Johnson's Island for a long time.

Mr. Clark is a farmer and merchant, and has been very successful in his business. He was married in 1866 to Miss Ann Brown, a daughter of Mr. Minor W. Brown, of Gainesville. Mr. Clark's father was a good substantial citizen, and his mother was noted for her energy and decision of character. He is a plain, unassuming gentleman, possessed of indomitable energy, beloved by his neighbors and popular with all who knew him. He will be a safe man in the Convention.

## RICHARD D. WINN, THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

One feature is prominent in the class of men who are delegates to the Convention—they are generally men of experience. With this class Richard Dickinson Winn can be numbered. He was Judge of the Inferior Court for sixteen years; a delegate to the Convention of 1850, member of the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1851, delegate to the Secession Convention in 1861, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and has been a County Commissioner for four years, all of which was given to him by that sterling old county of Gwinnett; and it can safely be said of him, he never betrayed a trust his people bestowed on him. His father was a native of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and settled on the east bank of the Apalachee River, in the county of Jackson, before the county of Gwinnett was made. His mother was a daughter of Major Cochrane, one of the early settlers of Jackson county, and the subject of this sketch was born on the Apalachee River, at a place then in the county of Jackson, but now in Gwinnett county, in 1816. He married, in 1836, Miss C. Mitchell, of Clark county.

He is an intelligent farmer. He was an old line Whig, and in 1850 a strong Union man, and in 1856 an American, a co-operationist and opposed to secession in 1861, and now one of the most influential Democrats in his part of the State.

Maj. Winn was not in the late war, but he had four sons in active service, who were as gallant as any men from Georgia. He is a man of commanding appearance, and one would hardly think him sixty-one years old to see his keen eye, straight form and elastic step. But this can be easily accounted for when it is known that he has never been sick a day, and has none of the infirmities that begin so often to show on people of that age. Maj. Winn will make a very useful member of the Convention.

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#### HORATIO N. HOLLIFIELD, TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Annerundel county, Maryland, on the 1st day of September, 1832. He was a son of Dr. W. L. Hollifield, a native of the State of Maryland, and for many years a resident of Washington county, Georgia, and a grandson of Capt. John D. Nelson, of Charleston, S. C.

Dr. H. N. Hollifield was educated in Philadelphia. He read medicine under Dr. Samuel McClellan, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College (of Philadelphia) in the spring of 1854; was married the following May to Miss Clara P. Hultz, and moved early in the year of 1855 to Sandersville, Washington county, Ga., and commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected in the year 1861 one of the Judges of the Inferior Court, and re-elected in 1865 to the same office. He is a member of the Board of Education, and has been County School Commissioner since the creation of the office to the present time.

Dr. Hollifield was captain of a battery of light artillery in the State service. After the disbanding of the State troops he was appointed surgeon in the Confederate service. Was post surgeon in Florida, and afterwards post surgeon at Columbia, S. C., where he remained until that city was evacuated and burned by General Sherman. He was one of the founders of the fair ground and agricultural society of Central Georgia, and one of the originators of the Sandersville and Tennille Railroad. He is a bright Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also the Grand Worthy Primate of the Grand Lodge of United Friends of Temperance of Georgia.

He stands high in his profession; has a large and lucrative practice, and is esteemed in the county where he lives as a citizen of unblemished character. Is a Democrat in politics, and foremost in every public enterprise which has for its object the advancement of the interests of Washington county. He is a fine scholar and popular with all classes.

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#### B. F. THARPE, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

There is in the list of delegates quite a number of ministers of the gospel—not the kind that use their religion to promote their

politics—but good men who possess the respect and esteem of their constituents, and who have been selected on account of their intelligence. To this class belongs Benjamin Franklin Tharpe, D. D. He was born in the county of Twiggs, near Macon, Ga., in September, 1819. He is a minister of the gospel, and his father before him—Rev. Vincent Tharpe—was a minister and a cotemporary of Rev. Jesse Mercer.

Mr. B. F. Tharpe is the oldest son of ten children. He went to school many years at Penfield—when Mercer College was located there, and was a student in this college. He finished his education afterwards at the Newton Theological Seminary, New Haven, Conn. In 1843 he married Miss Martha A. Jackson, and has been engaged in planting in Houston county. He is at present the pastor of the Baptist church at Perry and at Henderson, and has the love and esteem of his congregation.

He has never been in office outside of his church, and was selected as a delegate on account of his great firmness and integrity of character. About two years ago Mercer University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity—an honor he was entitled to.

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JOHN B. TWITTY, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Dr. John Barber Twitty is a citizen of the celebrated county of Mitchell. He was born in Lancaster District, S. C., in 1822. In 1855 he married Miss Nannie H. Flake, of North Carolina. His father was a Virginian of high character, and an honest upright farmer. His mother was from North Carolina.

Dr. Twitty was educated in South Carolina, and graduated as a physician in 1851, in Charleston, S. C., and moved to Georgia. From 1860 to 1866 he was Judge of the Inferior Court of Mitchell county, since then he was Judge of the County Court of Mitchell two years, and was a member of the Legislature of 1872. He is Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county; President of the Agricultural Society of Mitchell; Superintendent of the Evergreen Baptist Sunday-school, and Moderator of the Bowen (Baptist) Association.

Dr. Twitty is a man of culture and refinement, a practical physician and farmer. He ran on the "No Convention" ticket and was elected by a very large majority over his opponent. There is no more conservative man in the Convention, and we are satisfied he will be one of its useful members.

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FARISH C. FURMAN, TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Farish Carter Furman was born in 1846, at Scottsboro, Baldwin county, Georgia. He is the son of Dr. John H. Furman, of South

Carolina, and the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Richard Furman, a Baptist divine, after whom Furman University, in Greenville, S. C., was named. His mother was the daughter of Col. Farish Carter, a prominent citizen of this State, and after whom Cartersville, Ga., was named. She was also the niece of that distinguished and honored son of Georgia, Gov. Charles J. McDonald.

The subject of this sketch is a young man of prominence in this State. He was educated at Oglethorpe University; the Citadel at Charleston, and finished his education by graduating at the South Carolina University 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 Nesbit & Jackson. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, and was appointed Judge of the County Court of Baldwin county in 1873, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability.

He was too young to be an active participant in the first years of the war. But his dauntless spirit and brave heart carried him, as 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.

In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He was elected to the Senate in 1876, and has served one term in the Georgia Senate. He is a good speaker, a firm friend and an earnest worker. He is a man sleepless and untiring energy, and will make a valuable member of the Convention.

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#### R. L. ROWE, THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. L. Rowe was born in Meriwether county about 1840. His parents moved from Meriwether to Carroll, and died there. Dr. Rowe was educated in the schools of Carrallton, and is now a practicing physician. He has never sought nor held any civil office, but will make an active and useful member of the Convention. He represents the county of Carroll in his District.

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#### HENDLEY F. HORNE, SECOND DISTRICT.

Hendley Foxworth Horne represents the county of Liberty in his district. He was born in South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1814. He was married to Miss Anna S. Parker in 1832. His father was a soldier under Gen. Francis Marion. He is related to the Hendley's and Foxworth's of South Carolina.

Mr. H. F. Horne was educated in Liberty county, and is a prosperous farmer. He was a member of the Convention of 1865, and was for several years a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Inferior Court. He commenced life a poor man, and has accumulated considerable property, which was swept away by the war. Since then he has been working hard and has regained a competency, and is one of the successful men of his part of the State.

## LEANDER N. TRAMMELL, FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Leander Newton Trammell was born in Habersham county, Georgia, in the year 1830. Was educated at Hiwassee College, Tennessee, where he took a high grade in all his classes. He was married to Miss Z. J. Barclay, daughter of Major E. S. Barclay, on the 23d day of April, 1856.

His father, Mr. John Trammell, was a prominent citizen of Habersham county, and an old line Whig, who represented that Democratic county more than once in the State Senate.

Col. Trammell has held various positions of trust. First, he was elected to the Legislature from Catoosa county in 1861, and continued to represent that county until 1865. Second, in 1867 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the county of Whitfield, and did much towards keeping out of the Pope-Bullock Constitution many bad provisions that the carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes sought to have incorporated in that instrument. Third, he was nominated in 1868 by the Democratic party of the Forty-third District for the State Senate, which nomination he declined, but in 1870 the nomination for the same position was again tendered him by his party, which he accepted, and was elected by a very handsome majority. Fourth, he was elected President of the Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873—presiding over the deliberations of that body for two sessions without having an appeal taken from any one of his decisions. Fifth, in 1874 he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party of the Seventh Congressional District, but declined the contest for the harmony of the party. Sixth, and lastly, he was elected to the present Constitutional Convention without opposition.

Like thousands of other gallant sons of the South, when his State seceded he swore allegiance to her, and went into the struggle for Southern independence as a Captain in the Confederate army. He is a farmer by profession, and an unswerving Democrat in politics.

## LEMUEL L. HARDY, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Lemuel L. Hardy was born in Troup county on the 5th of October, 1828, and received a plain but practical education in the home schools. He was married to Miss Huguley, of Monroe county. His father, a sturdy and successful farmer, was born in Virginia, married in South Carolina, and moved to Georgia in 1827. Capt. Hardy seems never to have been politically ambitious, having never held any other office than that of Notary Public. He served in the State troops during the war as a Captain. He was a Whig until the dissolution of the Southern wing of that party, and has since been a Democrat. He is a gentleman of enlarged ideas, and is keenly alive to the desires and necessities of his constituents in Troup county.

## ROBERT D. RENDER, THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Robert Dawson Render was born in Meriwether county on the 11th of May, 1842. His parents moved to Meriwether from Wilkes. His father, Robert Lewis Render, was a son of Christopher Render, of Wilkes, and his mother was a daughter of Thomas Anderson, of the same county. He graduated at Mercer University, where he took a high stand.

On the 25th of January, 1871, he was married to Miss Sallie E. White, of Lowndes county. His life, up to his election to the Convention, had been rather free from any political phases. He never held an office before, and was only carried into this one by the urgent insistings of his friends. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar after a fine examination, but since that time most of his attention has been devoted to planting. He is now a successful farmer. He has always been a Democrat. He is a gentleman of considerable culture and extensive readings. He takes a deep interest in all the live topics of the day, and in the Convention will, in all probability, be found among the progressive spirits of that body.

## THOMAS M. AWBREY, THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas M. Awbrey was born in Georgia about 1820. His parents were among the first settlers of Heard county, moving there soon after the county was organized. There they died and are now buried. Their son, Thomas, received a good plain education in the country schools of Heard county. About 1840 he was married to Miss Gay. He has frequently been Justice of the Peace, and has filled several offices in Heard county, and is now a Commissioner of its Roads and Revenues.

He has always been a farmer, and is now one of the most thrifty planters in his section. He did not enter the army in the late war, as he was legally exempt. Before and since the war he has been a Democrat in politics, and has been very earnest in his support of the party. He is a man of faultless private character, and is highly esteemed in his county. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a zealous religious worker. His general reputation is of the best character, and he will be a good man in his State's counsels.

## JAMES M. DAVIS, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

James McCormick Davis was born in the county of Bibb, Ga., in 1817. He was married in 1843 to Miss Tharpe, and has been a citizen of the county of Houston, in this State, for a number of years. He was for several years Judge of the Inferior Court of Houston county, and has been Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of this county for four years.

Judge Davis is a planter and a leading Democrat. He is an intelligent, public spirited citizen, and possesses the confidence of his people.



## JOHN SCREVEN, FIRST DISTRICT.

John Screven was born in Savannah on the 18th of September, 1827, and graduated at the University of Georgia. His father, the late Dr. James P. Screven, of Savannah, was a grand nephew of Gen. James Screven, in whose honor Screven county was named—a distinguished and successful practitioner of medicine, and a wealthy and patriotic citizen. He was Alderman and Mayor of Savannah, Senator from his District, and one of the projectors and first President of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Col. John Screven's mother was a daughter of the late Joseph Bryan, a prominent citizen, one of the organizers of the State government of Georgia, a distinguished patriot in the Revolution, and in whose honor Bryan county was named.

The subject of this sketch has been married twice. His present wife is a daughter of the late Dr. H. O'K. Nesbitt, of Augusta, and a granddaughter of Dr. Richard Berrien, who was a brother of the Hon. John McPherson Berrien. Col. Screven was admitted to the bar in 1849. He has been a Justice of the Inferior Court of Chatham county, a member of the House of Representatives from 1859 to 1861, Captain of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, Major of artillery in the Confederate army, Mayor of the city of Savannah by successive annual elections in 1870, 1871 and 1872, one of the Trustees of the University of Georgia, and President of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad since 1859. Col. Screven was in command of the Savannah Volunteer Guards up to 1863, serving with them near Savannah, chiefly on the coast in charge of land batteries.

Col. Screven is one of the most popular and distinguished citizens of Savannah. He is a man of marked personal characteristics. Of more than Roman firmness, and possessed of great personal magnetism, seems fitted to lead some great crusade against wrong and oppression. A purer or a more generous man never breathed. In him dignity does not have to bear the burden of ostentation. As an orator and as a writer, his style is classical and scholarly—terse, pungent, pithy and vigorous—and will be foremost among the leaders of the Convention.

## WILLIAM K. MOORE, FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

William K. Moore was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1830, and resided there until 1847, when his father and family removed to Chattooga county, in this State.

In May, 1849, he settled at Dalton, and studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1850, and has resided in that town ever since, with the exception of the years of the war, when he was in the army of the Confederacy—first as a Captain of infantry, then of cavalry, and the balance of the war as quartermaster of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry.

He was married in 1856 to the eldest daughter of Chancellor Lucky, of Jonesborough, East Tennessee, and has six children.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and served as such for two terms. This is the only time, until the recent election, that he has ever been a candidate before the people. He was nominated and elected to the present Convention without opposition.

He was, while living in Virginia, and not attending county schools, engaged upon the farm, and he now (though a lawyer by profession, and enjoying a fine and enviable reputation at the Cherokee bar as one of its best and most successful pleaders) evinces a great fondness for agricultural pursuits—regarding farming as a manly, noble, healthful, and, if properly managed, very remunerative avocation, and to this business, having a small and very productive farm near Dalton, he devotes all his leisure time from his lucrative profession.

Col. Moore is a man of cultivation and refinement, a pleasant and forcible speaker, and is very popular with the masses. He is retiring in his nature, and very warm in his friendships. He is a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, and remarkably clear-headed in his political views. He is a man of unexceptionable morals, and as tender as a woman in his sympathies for the sufferings of others. The Forty-third District could not have selected a purer, wiser, safer or better man as delegate to the Convention, and he will be of great service to the State in that capacity.

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#### ELI WARREN, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

General Eli Warren was born in Burke county, on the 27th of July, 1801, and was educated in Wilkinson county. On the 14th of April, 1825, he was married to Miss Jane Love, of Laurens county. He served in the Legislature for seven years—from 1827 to 1834, inclusive, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, where he served with his son, Josiah L. Warren, of Savannah, who represented Pulaski county in that body.

In politics, Gen. Warren was an old line Whig before the war, but is now acting with the Democratic party. He served for several months in the army toward the close of the late war. In his seventy-seventh year, General Warren is remarkably, vigorous both in body and mind. He is a man of very great energy and perseverance, and is especially noted for fearlessness, personal integrity and benevolence. He is a lawyer by profession, and at his advanced age practices regularly in a large number of the counties of his section; moreover, in respect to years, experience and attainments, he is justly regarded as the Nestor of the bar in Southern Georgia. He is a man of spotless character—a gentleman of the old school, respected and beloved by all who know him, and a zealous member of the Baptist Church. His experience and his abilities will combine to make him a conspicuous figure in the Convention.

## WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, FIRST DISTRICT.

Col. William Tappan Thompson, the editor of the Savannah Morning News, was born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, on the 31st of August, 1812. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother a native of Dublin, Ireland. Her father took an active part in the revolution of '98, and came to this country as a political exile. Col. Thompson's parents were among the pioneers who settled in what was then known as the New England Western Reserve—a wilderness inhabited by Indians—and the subject of this sketch was the first white child born in the township of Ravenna. Col. Thompson's mother died when he was eleven years old, and a year afterwards he went to Philadelphia, where he remained some four years. A part of the time he attended school, but his father dying in the meantime, he was deprived of the educational advantages he sought, and was thrown upon his own resources. He entered the office of the Philadelphia Chronicle, where he remained about two years, acquiring, in the meantime, a fair knowledge of the printing business. In his seventeenth year he went to Florida as the Private Secretary of acting Governor Westcott, with whom he also read law. He removed from Florida to Augusta in 1835, and was for a short time connected with the States Rights Sentinel, a paper at that time edited by the late Judge A. B. Longstreet. Upon the breaking out of the Seminole war he volunteered as a member of the Richmond Blues, and served through the campaign of 1835-6. In the spring of the latter year he entered the office of Judge Longstreet with a view of making the law his profession, but his plans were frustrated by the Judge's abandonment of the law business for the ministry.

In the fall of 1836, Col. Thompson began the publication of the Augusta Mirror, the first purely literary paper ever published in Georgia. In the summer of 1837 he married Miss Caroline A. Carrie, daughter of the late Joseph Carrie, of Bordeaux, France, and for many years a prominent merchant of Augusta and Barnwell, S. C. The Mirror, while it was a literary success, proved to be a financial failure. The paper was finally merged into the Family Companion, a monthly published in Macon, and for a few months he edited the latter periodical. He was finally induced, however, to take charge of the Madison Miscellany, a weekly paper published by Col. C. R. Hanleiter. It was while editing this paper that Col. Thompson wrote the series of letters which, envolumed, has charmed and amused so many thousands, and which is known as "Major Jones's Courtship." In 1845 he prepared for the press "Hotchkiss's Codification of the Statute Laws of Georgia," and during the same year became connected with Park Benjamin, the poet, in the publication of a large weekly paper in Baltimore called the Western Continent, of which he finally became the sole editor and proprietor. He disposed of the Western Continent in 1850, went to Savannah, and, in connection with the late John M. Cooper,

founded the Savannah Morning News, a paper with which he has been steadily connected as editor and proprietor, and as editor to the present time, with the exception of six months in the army, and during a seven months' absence in Europe.

Col. Thompson has never held a civil office. In the second year of the war he was appointed Aid to Gov. Brown, which position he held up to the fall of Savannah. While acting in this capacity, he was placed in command of Camp Davis, where he organized four regiments and one battalion for the Confederate service. During the last twenty-eight years, Col. Thompson has been engaged in the laborious duty of editing a daily political paper, and has had but slight opportunity to exercise his literary abilities. "Major Jones's Courtship," his first book, is one of the freshest and most delightful books of American humor ever published, and it will hold its place long after a majority of the works in that line, of which it was the predecessor, have been forgotten. Its humor is homely, but genuine, and it is as popular to-day as when first written. It has passed through many editions, both in this country and in Europe, and the demand for it is steady and continuous. Col. Thompson is also the author of "Major Jones's Travels," "The Chronicles of Pineville," "The Live Indian," which has been pronounced the most successful American farce ever put upon the stage, and a dramatization of the "Vicar of Wakefield."

Before the war, and until the amalgamation of that party with the Free Soil element, Col. Thompson was a Whig, but has since been a States Rights Democrat. His political convictions are so intense, and he is so persistent and bold in expressing them, that he has often been charged with prejudice, but in reality he is one of the most liberal and conservative of men. His career as a political editor is too well known in Georgia to dwell upon here. Personally, he is genial and attractive in manners, and a good conversationalist, possessing rare powers of mimicry. He is beloved by all who know him intimately.

#### JOSIAH L. WARREN, FIRST DISTRICT.

Josiah Love Warren, of Savannah, was born in Laurens county on the 25th of September, 1834, and graduated at the State University in the class of 1852. He is a son of Gen. Eli Warren, of Houston county, a nephew of Judge Lott Warren on the father's side, and of Judge Peter E. Love on the mother's side, both of whom represented Georgia in Congress prior to the war. Mr. Warren volunteered in one of the first companies that left his section for Virginia, but was discharged on account of being afflicted with a hemorrhage of the lungs, from which he has never fully recovered. He was married November 20, 1856, to Miss Annie E. Ryan, daughter of Dennis L. Ryan, late of Hancock county.

Mr. Warren was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865 from Pulaski county; a member of the Legislature from Chat-

ham county in 1874-5; was re-elected in 1876, but was forced to decline on account of the death of his kinsman and partner, Col. J. W. Lathrop, the head of the well known cotton firm of J. W. Lathrop & Co. At one time Mr. Warren practiced law with his father, Gen. Eli Warren, in Houston county. He inaugurated and organized the political campaign in that county in 1868, which finally resulted in overcoming a Radical majority of from two to three thousand. The tactics by which he overcame this large majority were generally adopted throughout the State where Radical majorities predominated, and resulted in Democratic victories. A fact worthy of notice—indeed, a singular political coincidence—is, that when the Convention assembles Mr. Warren and his father, Gen. Eli Warren, will have served with each other in two Constitutional Conventions, that of 1865 and that of 1877. In 1865 the father was a delegate from Houston, and the son a delegate from Pulaski county.

Mr. Warren is a man of broad and liberal views—a man of ideas—of great political sagacity—cautious and conservative, and yet aggressive—a man of great influence in whatever sphere he finds himself. He is one of the most enterprising business men in Savannah, managing his affairs with the same tact and discretion which he displays in politics. Mr. Warren's public career has been characterized by the interest he takes in the material welfare of his native State. As chairman of the Finance Committee of the last Legislature he suggested and inaugurated many needful changes in the office of State Treasurer.

During the recent fateful epidemic in Savannah, Mr. Warren merged the business man and the politician in the Good Samaritan. His charity, while unostentatious, was, as the writer hereof has reason to know, almost boundless. He forgot everything except the suffering ones who needed to be succored from starvation. He neglected everything except the kindly offices of benevolence. Wherever want reared its ghastly front—wherever disease laid its feverish hand—his genial presence was seen and his cheery voice heard. Thus night and day he labored for the relief of the distressed until he himself was stricken down with the plague.

Personally, Mr. Warren is one of the most genial of gentlemen. Possessed of rare and genuine humor, inimitable as a *racouteur*, he is much sought after, and is one of the most popular men in the State.

#### LUCIUS H. FEATHERSTON, THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Lucius H. Featherston was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 9th day of July, 1814, and is now in his sixty-third year. In 1836 he was married to Miss Annie M. Tompkins. The Judge's father and mother came from Virginia and settled in Tennessee. He was educated at Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee. He was a private soldier in the Indian wars in our State, and made

a fine record in the Creek and Seminole war of 1836, and was Brigadier General in the Georgia militia from 1835 to 1848. Judge Featherston was not himself in the war, but furnished three gallant sons—two of them to the Seventh Georgia Regiment, and General Gartrell, who commanded this regiment in the battle at Manassas, is a living witness to their bravery and good qualities as soldiers.

Judge Featherston has been a citizen of Georgia since 1835, and has been for forty years an active participant in all the political issues. He was a strong States Rights Democrat. He was made Judge of the Superior Court, and held this office in the Talapoosa Circuit for four years, and gave satisfaction to the people and the bar. He has never been an office-seeker, but has always preferred the quietude of private life. He is a lawyer, but devotes his time, when not engaged in his profession, to farming. He is a genial gentleman, true to his friends, and an earnest worker for everything he thinks worthy to advocate. He will make an able member of the Convention. The county of Coweta could have selected no better man as a delegate.

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#### SINGLETON G. HOWELL, THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Singleton G. Howell was born in the county of Gwinnett, the county he now lives in, June 12, 1823; he was fifty-two years of age the day he was elected a delegate. He is the youngest son of Evan Howell, who died in 1868. His father was one of the pioneers of the county, and moved from the staunch old county of Cabaras, in North Carolina, and settled on the Chattahoochee River, at the place where his son now lives, sixty years ago. His mother was Miss Harriet Owens, who died several years before her husband, a devout member of the Methodist Church.

In 1844 Judge Howell was married to Miss Agnes J., daughter of Major Henry Owsley, of Lincoln county, Ky., a lady of fine culture and amiable qualities. Judge Howell, after his marriage, moved to Kentucky, and lived there several years. He returned to Georgia and lived in Atlanta, and while residing here was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of the county of DeKalb, before the county of Fulton was made. In 1862 he moved to his plantation in Milton county, where he resided until he moved to Gwinnett. He was in bad health for several years before and during the war, and was not in the army. He was an old line Henry Clay Whig, and acted with that party as long as the organization existed. He was strongly opposed to secession, but after his State seceded aided all in his power to maintain her honor. He has been a Democrat ever since. Judge Howell is a man of strong convictions, good judgment and solid sense. He was an earnest advocate of a Convention, and canvassed his District and made strong arguments in favor of a Convention. He has been Superintendent of a prosperous Sabbath-school at Duluth, Ga., for several years.

## WARING RUSSELL, FIRST DISTRICT.

Waring Russell was born in Chatham county on the 31st of March, 1827, and received an academic education in Savannah. Isaac Russell, his father, was a Virginian by birth, a large wholesale merchant in Savannah, and held several judicial positions. His mother was Miss Perla Sheftall, whose grandfather was one of the first settlers of Savannah.

Waring Russell has held various offices of trust and profit. He has been Sheriff of Chatham county, Inspector of Customs and Deputy United States Marshal. He was tendered the Marshalship of Georgia by President Buchanan, but declined the appointment. He occupied a civil position during the war, and did not enter the army. For many years Mr. Russell has taken a prominent and active part in national, State and county politics. He is one of the leading Democrats in Chatham, and is recognized as a power in the party. As a skillful political organizer, he is unrivalled, and is one of the most effective workers in the party. He is enthusiastic, energetic and untiring. The Radicals know him as the master spirit of Democracy in Chatham, and fear him accordingly. He will take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Convention.

## STEPHEN F. KELLER, FIRST DISTRICT.

Stephen Foskey Keller, the delegate to the Convention from Effingham county, was born in Chatham county on the 22d of January, 1817, and was educated at Walthourville, in Liberty county. His father was of German descent, and his mother a native of South Carolina. He was married on the 20th of April, 1843, to Miss Eliza L. Rodgers, a daughter of Mr. Canon R. Rodgers, of Baldwin county.

During the late war he never was in active service, but was Chairman of the Advisory Board of Effingham county, a faithful and energetic member of the relief committee, and was foremost in looking after the sick and wounded. He is a planter and an old school Democrat.

Mr. Keller resides at Eden, near the Central Railroad in Effingham county. By hard work and close application to business he has acquired a competency, and is noted for his generous hospitality to his friends and to strangers passing through the country. He is nothing of a politician, his ambition never leading him in the direction of office-seeking, but his public spirit and patriotism lead him to take a lively interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of his section and State. This spirit gives him prominence as one of the leading men of his county, and will cause him to be recognized as one of the most efficient members of the Convention.

Mr. Keller is noted for his liberality in all enterprises which look to the development of the country, and we predict for him an enviable record in the Convention.

## WILLIAM H. H. BUSH, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

William Henry Harrison Bush was born May 1, 1840, in the county of Monroe, the county he now lives in. His father, Hon. Jackson Bush, represented the county of Monroe in the Legislature before the war, and is one of the most prominent citizens of this county. The subject of this sketch married, in 1861, Miss Owen. He was educated at Barnesville, Ga. He is a successful farmer, and is now engaged in that business. He has always been a simon-pure Democrat. He has a fine war record; he entered the war and served four years as a private in the Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and was in most of the hard fights with this regiment.

Mr. Bush is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, five feet ten inches high, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. He is a genial companion, a warm friend and universally popular with all who know him.

## ABNER F. UNDERWOOD, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Abner Franklin Underwood was born in the county of Elbert, in this State, on the 6th day of August, 1825. In 1850 he married Miss Sarah A. Cantrell. He is the son of Dr. Joseph Underwood, and a nephew of Judge W. H. Underwood, for many years a resident of this part of the State.

He was educated in the schools of Habersham county; was a Senator from the Thirty-second District in 1863-4, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. He is a strong Democrat. He is a physician of standing in his county, and graduated at the Atlanta Medical College. He is a man of sound practical sense, and is very popular in the county of White—the county he lives in. He has an extensive acquaintance in Northeast Georgia.

## BENJAMIN F. BURNETT, ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Benjamin F. Burnett was born at Asheville, N. C., April 14th, 1826. His father was of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Petersburg, Va., during the Revolution. He was noted for his strict integrity and unswerving principles.

His mother was from a historic family, being related to General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, and also to John Bell, of Tennessee. Young Burnett received a good education at Holston College, East Tennessee. Soon after graduating he entered mercantile business, and has spent his life in that calling and agriculture combined. On December 10th, 1850, he was married to Miss Castleberry, at Fort Gaines. He was a delegate to the Georgia Secession Convention of 1861, and took a prominent stand in that body. On account of very feeble health he did not enter the army, but did all in his power for the cause of the Confederacy. He was originally an old line Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has been a Democrat. He was elected to the Convention under most flattering circumstances.



## PORTER INGRAM, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Porter Ingram, of the county of Muscogee, was born in Vermont, April 2, 1810. He came to Georgia and settled in Harris county in 1836. In 1848 he married Miss Sarah Jarratt, daughter of Dr. James D. Jarrett, and after her death married Miss Elizabeth M. Lewis, a daughter of Col. Ulysses Lewis, of the county of Hancock.

Col. Ingram is a gentleman of fine culture, and stands at the head of the bar in his circuit. He was educated in the common and high schools of Vermont until he was sufficiently advanced to enter college, when he entered William's College of Massachusetts, where he remained two years. He afterwards entered Yale College and graduated there in 1835.

Seeking a new field of labor, and looking around him for a suitable place to settle, he determined to remove to Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in the county of Talbot, in the fall of 1836, and practiced law in Harris county for nearly seventeen years thereafter. In 1853 he removed to Columbus, Georgia, and has resided there ever since. He has been engaged for forty years successfully practicing his profession. While this engaged his constant attention, he has found time to superintend his planting interest and keep posted on the current literature of the day.

Col. Ingram has always been a prominent and leading Democrat in Georgia. His first vote, in 1832, was for Gen. Jackson, and since that time he has voted for every Democratic President. He voted for Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, but in the canvass for secession, was on the co-operation side, and was on the ticket with Hines Holt and N. L. Howard. They were defeated by General Benning, Ramsey and Rutherford, who represented the secession ticket.

Col. Ingram has always possessed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and in 1873 was elected to the Confederate Congress and served with credit to himself and his constituents during the sessions of 1863 and 1864.

He is exceedingly regular in his habits, conservative in all things, and extravagant in nothing. At the age of sixty-seven he is well preserved, physically and mentally. All the people of our State are gratified to see him a member of the Convention, and know that his wise counsel will be of great benefit in making an organic law for our State.

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 NATHAN BASS, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Nathan Bass was born in Hancock county, Georgia, October 1, 1808. Was married February 23, 1837, to Mrs. Caroline Hurt, daughter of Josiah Flourmoy. His parents, John H. and Rebecca Bass, were Virginians, and moved to Hancock county, Georgia, in 1805, where they resided until 1811, then removed to Putnam

county, Ga., where they resided until their death—Mrs. Bass dying in 1835 and John H. Bass in 1850. They were consistent Christians, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John H. Bass was an intelligent and practical farmer. In politics a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

Nathan Bass was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy, in Putnam county. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met in Baltimore, in June, 1852, which nominated Franklin Pierce for President, and Wm. R. King for Vice-President. Was also a member of the Confederate Congress from the Macon District during the year 1864.

Col. Bass was a soldier in the Seminole war in Florida in 1836, in a volunteer battalion, commanded by Major Mark A. Cooper, under Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1862 he tendered his services to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, proposing to raise and command a regiment of cavalry, but failed in this, because of the inability of the government to arm and equip them; subsequently he had command of a company at Macon, Ga., composed of men who, like himself, were exempt from service by reason of age. At the date of Gen. Lee's surrender he was senior captain commanding five companies near Macon, Ga.

He was a farmer by occupation, and quite successful up to the close of the war. Politically, he was always a Democrat; was in the convention that organized the Democratic party, at Milledgeville, in 1840, and has acted with that party "without variableness or shadow of turning." Was opposed to secession at the time—but held that the States had the right to secede. He lived in Putnam from three years of age until 1850—removing to his farm in Floyd county, Georgia. In 1851 he removed from Floyd county to Macon for the purpose of educating his children, and resided there until 1870, removing thence to Rome, Ga., where he resided until 1875, thence to a small farm of a few acres on the banks of the Etowah where he now resides.

At the commencement of the war he was the owner of four large and valuable plantations—two in Southwest Georgia, one in Floyd county, Ga., and one in Chicot county, Arkansas, on the Mississippi River—these of the aggregate value of \$200,000. He was also owner of three hundred valuable slaves, with other property, amounting to an aggregate value of more than half a million. The results of the war, and other misfortunes, involved him in the loss of half a million dollars, leaving him only a few acres of land for cultivation in the evening of a quiet and well-spent life. And although just entering upon his three-score and tenth year, with a body enfeebled by age, earthly fortunes swept away, yet amid all this he retains his more than ordinary intellectual powers in all the strength and vigor of earlier years.

## SAMUEL HAWKINS, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1820, at Madison, Morgan county. John Hawkins, his father, was born in the State of Virginia, and came to Georgia about the year 1813, and was married to Elizabeth Harvey, of Burke county; lived many years in Madison, but in 1827 moved and settled near Decatur.

At Decatur and other schools in that vicinity, Samuel Hawkins received a common school education only. He became a Democrat from principles in early manhood, and though always popular with the old Whig party, he never cast in all his life other than a Democratic ticket.

During the war he was a civil officer of the State and exempt from military duty, but at the call of Gov. Brown, attached himself to Col. A. B. Culberson's battalion and was chosen Captain. He was Clerk of the Inferior Court, then Ordinary; was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, and in his race for this place received a few more votes than Morgan Callaway, now Dr. Callaway, of Emory College, Oxford. Judge Hawkins was married January 26, 1848, to Mary L. Lovejoy.

He became a citizen of Chattooga county in the year 1845, and though living by his trade as a cabinet maker, he found easy access into the very best society. His more than ordinary mind, susceptible of the highest order of improvement, and his love of books, soon gave him prominence and healed all the deficiencies in early education.

During the term of F. A. Kirby, Judge of the Rome Circuit, without his solicitation, after a thorough examination by Judge Underwood and other able lawyers, he was licensed to practice law. Though he began the profession late in life his success was very flattering. He is upright and able in the discharge of the duties of the profession. He is quite timid as a speaker, but speaks well and sensibly.

His race for the Convention has had hardly a parallel in all the contests of the State for the seats of that body. The county of Chattooga is the smallest in his District and entitled to but one delegate. Judge Hawkins, laying aside the tools of his trade and his law books, took the field, and though long silent in the political struggles of our people, and contesting with a man of ability and integrity, and lately a member of the Georgia Legislature, he led him in every county in the district and in every militia district of his own county save the one in which his opponent lived.

## ROBERT M. PARIS, FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Robert M. Paris was born in Warren county, Tennessee, August 10, 1811. He is the son of Jonathan Paris, one of the early settlers of Warren county, and who was several times a member of

the General Assembly of Tennessee. He was educated in the common schools of Warren county, Tenn.

He settled in Dade county, Ga., in 1847; was made Captain of the militia in 1830 and Colonel 1834. He represented Dade county in the General Assembly of 1853-'54, and was re-elected in 1855. He was a delegate to the secession convention from Dade county in 1861, and Senator from the Forty-fourth District in 1865-'66. He was, prior to the war, an old line Whig; was strongly opposed to secession, but accepted the situation in good faith and used his influence for the Confederate cause. He has been since the war a strong Democrat, and is an influential party man in Dade county. He is a farmer and is successful in his business.

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THOMAS G. MCFARLAND, FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Among the experienced members of the Convention can be found the name of Thomas G. McFarland. He was born in the State of North Carolina, and is over seventy years old. He belongs to that sturdy class of Scots who settled in North Carolina and Southern Georgia. His parents moved from North Carolina to Southern Georgia, and settled in Montgomery county when he was a small boy. He lived there until 1835, when he removed to the county of Walker where he now resides. He settled in this county three years before the Indians were removed, and when the county had but few white settlers.

He represented the county of Montgomery in the Senate of 1833-'34, and served with Andrew J. Miller, Charles P. Gordon, Wm. C. Dawson, Walter T. Colquitt, Wm. Dougherty, Eli Warren and E. A. Nesbitt. He has represented the county of Walker in two separate sessions. He was a member of the convention of 1850.

Originally he was a Troup man, and belonged to the old State Rights party of Georgia, subsequently he was an old line Henry Clay Whig, and since the war has been a faithful Democrat. He was a strong Union man until the State seceded; after this occurred he rendered all the aid he could to his people and State. He is a farmer and raises stock. He lives at Rossville, on the place where the old Indian chief—John Ross—resided for ten years.

Mr. McFarland is a very intelligent old man, with valuable experience and sound judgment.

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JOHN T. LONGINO, THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

John Thomas Longino was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, on the 17th day of February, 1811. His grandfather came from Italy when a boy, and settled in North Carolina, and the father of the subject of this sketch was left an orphan when quite young. Mr. John T. Longino came to this State when quite small,

and lived in the county of Walton, where he received what education was given him in the public schools of that county. He is a good farmer, and now lives in the county of Campbell, and is one of the most prosperous men in that county.

He was an old line Whig, and strongly opposed to secession, but did all he could for the State after the war commenced. He is an influential Democrat, and has acted with this party continuously since the war.

His standing as a citizen in his county is excellent. He was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the Convention without any solicitation on his part, and did not hear of it until two or three days after his name had been announced, and only accepted at the earnest entreaty of his many friends.

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JAMES D. WILSON, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

James D. Wilson was born in Talbot county, Georgia, in the year 1832. His father was a minister of the gospel, and one of the early pioneers who settled that county. The subject of our sketch received his education at home and in the schools of Talbot county, and grew up there to plain, practical, worthy manhood. He has been twice married, in 1858 and 1860, and both times to daughters of Judge Bivins, of Marion county.

Mr. Wilson has never before held office, the emoluments of politics having but little charms for his ambition. He has preferred to live the active and useful life of a farmer and a merchant, and these pursuits are the ones in which he now continues. He served in the Forty-sixth Regiment of Georgia volunteers during the late war. In political faith he is a rigid Democrat. He comes from the Muscogee District, and among his distinguished colleagues he will be an efficient and sensible worker. His views are extremely practical and economic in their tendency, and in this regard he will have opportunity in the Convention to do zealous and needed service for his people.

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DAVID G. PHILLIPS, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

David Gardner Phillips, D. D., was born at Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1817, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was educated at Davidson and Erskine Colleges. In 1853 he married Miss Julia E. W. Little, of Georgia. He was a missionary chaplain during the war. His civil career only includes the office of School Commissioner. He is an old line Democrat.

Dr. Phillips is widely known as an able and devout Presbyterian minister. He graduated at college with the first honor in a class of sixteen. In 1848 he was graduated at the Theological Seminary, and was immediately settled as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville, Georgia, where he still remains, greatly beloved by his people and highly esteemed in his church.

## BENJAMIN E. RUSSELL, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Benjamin Edward Russell who, with Colonel Thompson, will represent the editorial fraternity in the Convention, was born in Monticello, Florida, on the 1st day of October, 1845, and was educated in the common schools of the county, and in that most perfect of all practical schools, the printing office. He entered the army in 1861, when only fifteen years of age, and served until the close. In 1863 he was commissioned as a Lieutenant, and commanded a company thenceforward until the surrender.

Mr. Russell's father was Colonel B. H. Russell, a noted local politician and a staunch State Rights Democrat. He was assassinated in the early part of 1861, while his son was serving at Pensacola, by a Union renegade, who afterwards served in the Federal army as a Lieutenant of negro troops. In December of 1872 Mr. Russell was married to Miss Cora Cunningham, of the Greensboro family of that name.

It is as editor of the Bainbridge Democrat, however, that Mr. Russell has made his reputation. Albeit, a staunch Democrat, he is an independent thinker and a man of original ideas. He has no veneration whatever for party precedents. His convictions of right and wrong are profound, and these he respects more than party ties. He is an exceedingly effective political writer, vigorous, forcible, bold, caustic and aggressive. The fact that the Second Congressional District has been rescued from radicalism is largely attributable to the influence exerted by Mr. Russell through his paper, the Democrat. He attacked that notorious and unscrupulous politician, Whitely, from his first entrance into politics and pursued him relentlessly throughout; and to Mr. Russell's vigorous and bitter attacks, more than anything else, does Whitely owe the political annihilation that has overtaken him. The Democrat was the first to see in Hon. W. E. Smith the material to defeat Whitely, and its editor was in the Convention that nominated Mr. Smith, voting for him thirty-seven times.

Mr. Russell was elected to the Constitutional Convention on the opposition ticket, and received the largest majority ever given a candidate in Decatur county, a fact that owing no less to his personal popularity than to the influence wielded by the Democrat.

## CHRISTOPHER C. GRACE, THIRD DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tatnall county, Georgia, in 1835. His educational privileges were found in the schools of his native county. In 1867 he married Miss Mary J. Reddish. During the war he commanded Company A, of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, which was a part of the army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Grace is a merchant, a good Democrat, and a man who has given more attention to business and home interests than to office-seeking or politics. He will prove a useful and capable member of the Convention.

## WILLIAM H. ROSS, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

A man to be popular in Macon must have on his side merit as well as blood. No man can rise there alone on account of his family. Col. Ross belongs to a noted family in that city, and is himself not excelled for genuine worth, financial skill and commercial energy. He is a young man, and deserves the more credit for having attained at his age the prominent figure he holds among the business men of his community.

He is very popular in Macon, and now commands one of the best battalions in Georgia—the Second Georgia Battalion—with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He was born September 13, 1836, in Macon, Ga. In 1859 he married Miss Nettie S. Smith, of Mobile, Ala., the daughter of Col. Hampton S. Smith, formerly of Columbus, Ga. He was educated at the Georgia Military Institute, Marietta, Ga., and at Emory College. He served four years as an Alderman of Macon, and has never been much in politics, except to aid his friends. He is a staunch Democrat, and always votes the straight ticket.

Col. Ross was a gallant soldier during the war, and all who knew him there will join us in saying he was a brave soldier and a fine companion. He went to Virginia early in the war as a Lieutenant in the Floyd Rifles—Capt. Tom Hardeman's company. He was promoted to Captain, and served on the staff of Gen. W. H. T. Walker as Division Inspector General. He was with Gen. Walker on the 22d July, when the latter was killed near this city. After Gen. Walker's death he was ordered to report to Lieutenant General W. J. Hardee, and promoted to Major. He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. Johnston. He has been successfully engaged in business since the war as a cotton commission merchant.

The Convention will have few men more genial and popular than Col. Ross, and we predict for him a wide influence among the members.

## LEROV C. SALE, ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Leroy C. Sale, of Cuthbert, was born in Lincoln county in 1816. Both of his parents are Virginians. He received an academic education in Troup, and a medical education in Augusta. In 1843 he married Miss Caroline Harris; in 1852 Miss Sarah Sherman, and in 1864 Miss M. J. Hendrick. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and a member of the Legislature from Randolph county in 1865 and 1866. Prior to the war he was a Henry Clay Whig, and he has since been a Democrat. He is a planter and physician.

Dr. Sale is a plain, unassuming gentleman, beloved by his neighbors, and popular with all who know him. He was nominated by the anti-Conventionists, without his knowledge, and was elected by a large majority, although he did not solicit the vote of any man, white or black. There will be no safer man in the Convention than Dr. Sale.

## WILLIAM A. J. PHILLIPS, THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

William Alford Joseph Phillips was born in Wilkes county, Ga., on the 5th of July, 1808. His father, W. D. Phillips, was a farmer of limited means, and consequently his education was limited, extending only to reading, writing and arithmetic, which he studied at home. He was married January 1, 1835, to Mary H. Smith. He has held various offices. Has been Sheriff of his county; was a member of the Convention of 1850; has represented Meriwether county three times in the Legislature. For thirteen years past he has refused to accept office until his friends elected him to the Convention. He volunteered and served six months in the war as Lieutenant, having refused the office of Captain.

Since the war he has been violently opposed to Radicalism, and has also been greatly in favor of reform and economy in State politics. He is a farmer, and is well-to-do in the world. It is his intention to enter zealously into the work of the Convention, and to justify his election. He is a plain, practical thinker, who looks at all subjects in a common sense way, and handles them in a straightforward, honest manner.

## SAMUEL H. MOSELY, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch, Samuel Hyman Mosely, was born in the county of Franklin, Georgia, November 17th, 1835. In 1859 he married Miss Georgia D. Check. His father, Daniel Mosely, is one of the leading and influential citizens of Franklin county, an intelligent farmer and a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Samuel H. Mosely was educated in the private schools of his native county. He has never been a candidate for office, and never held one outside of the army until his election to the Convention.

He entered the Confederate service in 1862 as First Lieutenant in Company B, First Regiment, Georgia State Line, commanded by Col. E. M. Gault; was promoted to Captain in 1863, and continued in that office until the close of the war. He is a prominent merchant in his county, and has been ever since his majority a strong Democrat.

Capt. Mosely's mother was the daughter of Capt. Stonecypher, who commanded a company in the Revolution of 1776, and emigrated to Georgia from Virginia before the present century. It is said that Capt. S. planted the first crop of corn ever raised in the county of Franklin.

## MALCOM N. McRAE, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

This gentleman represents in the Convention the only district in the State that has but one delegate. He was born on the 9th day of July, 1818, at McRae, the present county site of Telfair county, Georgia. His father was a Scotchman, who immigrated direct from



Scotland, and was a mechanic by trade. His mother was born in North Carolina, and was of Scottish descent. He was educated in Telfair county, receiving such instruction as was afforded in the limited schools of that period. He has been twice married—on the 7th of June, 1840, to Miss Catherine McCrimmon, and on the 15th July, 1856, to Miss Catherine Clements, of Telfair county. He was a member of the Inferior Court of Telfair county for some ten or twelve years. In 1859-60 he represented the county in the lower house of the General Assembly. During the war he was connected with the commissary department of the State. With the exception of the war period, Mr. McKrae has, for thirty-five years, steadily pursued farming and merchandizing as means of livelihood and wealth.

He is one of the self-made men of Georgia, and has resolutely conquered all opposing circumstances. He began after the war, with a large family and a small wire-grass farm, to make his fortune, and by frugality and tireless industry he has come to be one of the wealthiest citizens of his county. He has educated his children and surrounded himself with the comforts of life. As a neighbor and citizen he is universally esteemed, and his popularity readily suggested him as the acceptable man to represent his people in the Convention. His habits are fixed and temperate, and upon the practical concerns of life he is a solid and wise thinker. His ideas are in the line of conservatism of the good and of progress in those directions where better results may be attained. He will prove a very valuable counsellor in the Convention, and his record will be clear and honorable. He was an old line Whig up to the breaking out of the war, but has since been a Democrat. He is not a politician, but in politics his aim is to be a patriot and a worthy citizen.

#### SEABORN HALL, THIRD DISTRICT.

Seaborn Hall, of Appling, was born in Tatnall county in 1809. His parents came from North Carolina, and his father was a soldier of the Revolution. The son was educated in the county schools.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1861, and for several years a member of the Legislature. Mr. Hall was not liable to service in the late war, but in the Indian war of 1837 he served under Col. Hillyard. He is a farmer, a Democrat and a practical, capable man.

#### JOHN M. SPENCE, FIFTH DISTRICT.

John Middleton Spence, of Coffee county, was born in Appling county in 1834. His parents were natives of England. He was educated in the county schools. In 1853 he married Miss Hargraves. He entered the Confederate service as a Captain, and was promoted to Major. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Legislature, and has always been a Democrat. Mr. Spence is a farmer, belonging to that class of men who always vote right whether they occupy the floor much or not.

## WILLIAM B. JONES, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Wm. Berrian Jones, the delegate from Burke county, was born in Birdsville, Burke county, on the 23d day of February, 1827. He graduated as Master of Arts at the State University in 1847, and as Doctor of Medicine at the New York University in 1849. He was a member of the Georgia Convention of 1861, and was appointed Notary Public by Gov. Smith. He has been twice married—to Miss Sidney A. Saff on the 5th day of April, 1849, and to Miss Emory C. Freeman on the 1st of October, 1872. During the war he was Examining Surgeon in the Medical Department of the Confederate army.

The grand parents of Dr. Jones were natives of Georgia, the grandfather, Philip Jones, being a soldier of the Revolution. His parents were natives of Burke county, and lived and died on the ancestral estate. The father, a life-long Whig, was a quiet, unpretending citizen, of remarkable industry and energy, and proved his judgment and sagacity by succeeding in every business enterprise he undertook.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of four sons, all of whom are yet alive, and have their interests in Burke county. Dr. Jones is a physician, merchant and planter. He is a gentleman of fine general and professional education, and his success in the business life justifies the confidence indicated by the special trust which has been delegated to him as a member of the Constitutional Convention.

## DAVID B. HARRELL, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

David Brinson Harrell was born in Washington county, Georgia, on the 28th of July, 1830. His paternal ancestors were North Carolinians, his grandfather having removed from that State and settled in Washington county in 1798, while his father was yet a boy. His mother was Nancy Turner, a daughter of Reuben Turner, of South Carolina, and who, during the Revolutionary war, fought under Gen. Francis Marion, and was one of his most trusty soldiers. After the close of the war he removed to Burke county, in this State, where his daughter was married to Solomon Harrell, the father of David, in 1817. David B. did not have the advantages of a collegiate education. His first preceptor was William Dee, an educator of considerable reputation in Washington county. After the removal of his parents to Stewart county he was placed under the tutorship of Alpheus Baker (the father of Gen. Alpheus Baker, of Eufaula, Ala.), who was a classmate of Daniel Webster, and at that time was the Principal of the Lumpkin High School in Stewart county. There, under the guidance of that good old man, he finished his school-boy days.

He studied law in the office of Capt. Charles S. Gaulden, now of Thomasville, was admitted to the bar, and located in Lumpkin until 1854, when he removed to Webster county, where he now resides.

In 1852 he was elected Treasurer of the wealthy and popular county of Stewart; in 1856, Solicitor General of the Pataula Circuit, which office he resigned in 1858, and retired from the practice of law, settled on his farm and devoted his attention to agriculture. In August, 1861, he joined the army of Northern Virginia as Captain of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Toombs' brigade (afterwards Benning's). After two years' service he was compelled, by sickness, to resign, and did not regain his health sufficiently afterwards to join the army. In 1868 he was appointed Judge of the Pataula Circuit. After his term expired he again retired to his plantation, where he now resides, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he takes great pride, and in which he has also been very successful, having, upon the ruins of his anti-war fortune, built up an ample competency for the future. He is also a prominent member of the State Agricultural Society, and an Executive Committeeman of that large and respectable organization—the Georgia State Grange. He has never been married. In politics Judge Harrell has always been a Democrat from principle. In 1868 he favored reconstruction as the shortest way out of our troubles, and the easiest riddance from military rule, and that accomplished, he fell back into his natural place, and has since done good service, especially in the last campaign.

Judge Harrell is an independent thinker and a strong practical man. In all the offices he has held he has attained great popularity by his devotion to the public interest, and such is the confidence of his people in his ability and integrity that, although he was opposed to the policy of calling a Convention at this time, yet, in a district that voted largely for the Convention, they gave him a large majority over a popular opponent. He comes to the Convention indorsed by both its advocates and opponents, and it will not be his fault if the new Constitution does not fully protect the interest of the whole people by economical reforms.

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#### DAVID G. SAPP, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

David G. Sapp, of Pulaski county, was born in Burke county on the 6th of March, 1823, and was educated in Pulaski county. On the 21st of January, 1844, he married Mrs. Catherine Phelps. His parents were both born in Burke county. He served eight months in the State militia, but was taken sick, sent to the hospital, and went home on leave of absence a short time before the close of the war. He is both a farmer and a physician, is a Democrat, and has always been one. For six years he was Tax Collector and Receiver of Pulaski county, three years a Justice of the Inferior Court, two years a member of the Legislature, and twelve years a Justice of the Peace. He is one of the most popular and substantial citizens of his section.

## SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS, ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Samuel Lightfoot Williams was born in Jones county on the 21st of June, 1821, and was educated in the schools of Jones and Putnam counties. His father was a Virginian and his mother a native of Georgia. The former was a Captain of the Home Guards during the war of 1812. Mr. Williams is one of the largest farmers in Terrell; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1857-8; a member of the Senate in 1859-60; five years a Justice of the Inferior Court, and six years a County Commissioner. Previous to the war he was a Whig and an American, but since has been a Democrat. He is noted for his strict integrity and practical business acquirements, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of his neighbors.

## LEWIS M. TYE, THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Lewis M. Tye, of Henry county, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the 10th of August, 1822. His father died while he was quite young, and his mother died during the late war. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the Medical College in Augusta, having previously received an excellent education. His medical services were absolutely needed at home during the war, and consequently he did not enter the service. A part of that period he was a member of the House of Representatives. Dr. Tye is very popular in his section. His practice, notwithstanding he devotes a large portion of his time in administering to the wants of the poor and needy, is large and lucrative. He has accumulated a large fortune, and is generous and hospitable. He was elected to the Convention with great unanimity, and will make his mark in that body.

## NEWTON J. TURLIN, THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Newton Jennings Turlin, delegate to the Convention from Haralson county, was born in Gwinnett county on the 10th of July, 1835, and was educated in the common schools of that county. He rejected a collegiate education for the reason that he was too full of energy, and was too fond of the practical pursuits of life—leading characteristics of all who bear the name. His father, the Rev. Geo. W. Turlin, was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and died regretted by all who knew him. Owing to internal injuries, and other infirmities, Col. Turlin was not in active service during the war, but favored the cause with all his soul. He did his full part in the shape of substantial contributions, and during the struggle his home was an asylum for Confederate soldiers and their families. He is an uncompromising Democrat in politics, and is a farmer of great practical judgment.

At the close of the war Col. Turlin found himself without means, but his indomitable will and energy have, since those disastrous days, conquered poverty, and he is now the possessor of enough of

the world's goods to afford ease and comfort to himself and family. Albeit, thus blessed, Col. Tumlin is a stranger to selfishness. He is a friend of the poor, a sympathizer with the distressed, and a comforter of the unfortunate. His charities are unostentatious, but beneficent, and he is the most popular man in his county.

NATHAN LOWE, FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Lowe's native State is Tennessee. His grand-parents came from England and settled in North Carolina, where they reared twelve sons, four of whom became soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The youngest of the twelve and the father of the subject of this sketch, removed to Tennessee.

Nathan Lowe was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1822.

He received a common school education. In 1844 he married Miss Sarah Burnett. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1857 to his resignation in Bullock's term of office. In 1872 he represented Catoosa county in the General Assembly. He has been a Democrat all his life.

Mr. Lowe is one of the leading farmers of Catoosa county, and he has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

COLUMBUS HEARD, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Columbus Heard belongs to a well-known family that have lived in Greene county since its organization. His father, Thos. Heard, was a farmer of fine business integrity. His grandfather was a Virginian, and come from the sterling old county of Amelia with his parents, in 1781, when a mere child. They settled in the county of Greene, then a part of the county of Wilkes, when this State was scarcely more than a territory.

Judge Columbus Heard is a middle aged unmarried man. He was educated in the common schools of his county, and at Hiwassee College, Munroe county, Tennessee. He was instructed by his father how to work, a branch of education much neglected in the past by parents, and from the age of ten until he was twenty he made a regular hand in his father's crop, and during the leisure intervals, after the crops were laid by, went to school.

He entered the army as 3d Lieutenant Company I, 8th Georgia Regiment, in 1861; the following year was made 3d Lieutenant, and in May, 1864, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He was with the gallant regiment in all the hard fought battles in Virginia, until he was badly wounded at Gettysburg; he was there captured, and after recovering from his wound, he was carried to Johnson's Island where he was held as a prisoner until a few days before Gen. Lee's surrender.

Judge Heard was Judge of the County Court from 1866 to 1868 for the county of Greene. Was Senator from the Nineteenth District from 1871 to 1875. He is a leading lawyer in his county and successful in the profession. Has the confidence of his people and the respect of all who know him.

## WILLIAM T. WOFFORD, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

William Tatum Wofford, of Bartow county, one of the delegates to the Convention from the Forty-second District, was born in Habersham county on the 28th day of June, 1823.

His father was also a native of Habersham county; his mother was a Miss Tatum, of Virginia, and a most estimable lady. His father died when the subject of this sketch was quite young, and his rearing and education devolved upon his mother, he being an only son. She always entertained for him the purest parental affection, and early taught him those high traits of morality, integrity and veracity which has distinguished him through life. He was educated at Gwinnett Manual Laborer's school.

Gen. Wofford was married to Miss Julia Dwight, daughter of the late Dr. Dwight, of Murray county.

The first civil office to which Gen. Wofford was elected was a member to the lower house of the General Assembly, at the election in October, 1849, receiving the highest vote in the (then Cass) county. He was re-elected in 1851, again receiving the highest vote.

He was said to be one of the most attentive and useful members of the two legislatures of which he was a member, and had for his colleague the Hon. Wm. H. Felton, the present member of Congress from the Seventh District. At the meeting of the Legislature in November, 1853, he was elected Clerk of the House, receiving about three-fourths of the votes of the members. He then retired from official life until 1860, when a Convention was called by the Legislature, he was induced to be a candidate for that Convention on the anti-secession ticket. He was elected, again receiving the highest vote in the county. There is no man in the State who portrayed the disasters that secession would bring upon our people more truly and vividly than Gen. Wofford. He opposed secession as long as his opposition would avail anything, but when the people of the State, through their delegates, declared Georgia no longer a member of the American Union, he cast his lot with his people, determined to stand by them and share their fortunes, whatever it might be. The next civil office to which he was elected was a member to the United States Congress, in January, 1866, receiving the almost unanimous vote cast at that election, although he had two competing aspirants for the place. As is well remembered, none of the members elected to Congress from this State at that time were admitted to their seats.

The military record of Gen. Wofford has been a most brilliant one, unsurpassed by any of his living compeers. During the Mexican war, though then but quite a youth, he raised a company of cavalry and repaired to the seat of war, where he displayed that cool courage which so distinguished him through the war between the States.

In 1861, when the Confederate Congress declared war against the

United States, and when volunteers were called for and regiments were organized, Gen. Wofford was elected Colonel of what was then known as the first regiment of the fourth brigade of Georgia volunteers, and subsequently as the 18th Georgia Regiment, a regiment which, under its gallant leader, done as much hard fighting as any regiment in the Confederate service. He was promoted during the war to the rank of brigadier-general. His ability and gallantry entitled him to a higher rank. There was probably no officer in the Confederate service who was engaged in more hard fought battles and acquitted himself with more courage. He was beloved and idolized by the men of his command.

In the winter of 1865 he was assigned to the command of the forces in North Georgia. Everything in that section of the State was in a state of confusion; there were about ten thousand soldiers scattered through the country in small bodies or independent companies, some of them committing murders and depredations upon the citizens. It devolved upon Gen. Wofford to consolidate this mass of disorganized soldiers into a compact body, and make them a protection rather than a terror to the people. In this he succeeded beyond the expectation of every one, and restored order and quiet throughout the district of which he was the commander.

After the surrender Gen. Wofford returned home and done everything in his power to alleviate the almost starving condition of his countrymen. His noble conduct, which his sympathetic nature prompted him to render the people at that time, doubly endeared him to them, and still added to his unrivalled popularity in his county; for, during the last quarter of a century, he has at all times been regarded as the most popular man in the county. This popularity was not attained, as is often the case by political jobbery and trickery, but by his true merits as a man and citizen.

By profession Gen. Wofford is a lawyer, and has always had a liberal practice. He is also a farmer, and takes much interest in that occupation. He is very anxious to have good and thrifty farmers locate in his section.

In politics, General Wofford has always been what used to be termed a Jackson Union Democrat.

Those who know Gen. Wofford best insist that there is no truer or better man within the broad limits of the State. He is not only liberal minded but liberal, pecuniarily, to the extent of his means. He is generous and kind-hearted. Georgia will have no purer or truer son in the Convention than Gen. W. T. Wofford.

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WILLIAM R. GORMAN, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

William R. Gorman was born in 1828, near Milledgeville. His father was a physician and medical writer of considerable prominence. The son was educated at the University and in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1856 he married Miss Sallie Burt. He is a planter and a Democrat.

Mr. Gorman is one of a large number of planters in Georgia who are capable of filling any position. He was educated for the law, but at the outset of his active career he determined to till the soil. He is a forcible speaker, distinguished not so much for flighty oratory as for profound reasoning and common sense.

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LEWIS A. PONDER, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Lewis Amos Ponder was born in Monroe county on the 18th of August, 1829, and was educated in the schools of Forsyth and Griffin. His parents removed from Jasper county to Monroe county in 1822, and were among the first settlers of that now prosperous and populous section. His father, Amos Ponder, was a successful farmer, and was a Justice of the Peace in the days when that office was esteemed to be one of honor. He held this office from the settlement of the county to the time of his death, in 1851.

Capt. Lewis A. Ponder was married on the 6th day of January, 1853, to Miss Sallie J. Willis, of Monroe county. During the war he raised a company in Monroe county, was elected Captain, and served with his company at Savannah. When his term of enlistment had expired, he volunteered in the State troops, and served throughout the war. Before the war he was an old line Whig, and afterwards became an American. He was a co-operationist in the days of secession, but since the war has been a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Capt. Ponder, although not a graduate, is a profound student and one of the best read men in the country, both in politics and modern philosophy. A gentleman of means and of decided literary taste, he has gathered together a library which comprises the works of nearly all the standard authors. He is thoroughly familiar with the political history of the country from the formation of the government down to the present time. He is a gentleman of positive convictions on every subject, and has made the various constitutions adopted by the people of Georgia a special study.

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J. T. WILLIS, TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Willis was born in 1836 in Talbot county, where he has lived all his life. His father was a planter of extensive possessions before the war. Mr. Willis, the son, was educated at Emory and Henry College, and at Emory College in Oxford, Ga. During a part of the war he was a member of the Third Georgia Cavalry. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Willis has spent about twenty-one years in the legal profession, and now enjoys a lucrative practice. He has never held or sought office. He is a man of remarkable force, possessing a mind incapable of wavering between right and wrong. During the late canvass for the Convention, Mr. Willis achieved many triumphs over men of anti-Convention proclivities. His arguments, especially upon the homestead question, were not refuted.



## THOMAS G. UNDERWOOD, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas Gibbs Underwood, delegate to the Convention from Franklin county, was born in Elbert county on the 21st of October, 1826. His father was a prominent man in his section—a successful physician—a member of the Legislature from Habersham in 1841, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850. During the war Dr. Underwood was Assistant Surgeon in the Cherokee Legion of the Western army, and was afterwards commissioned as an army surgeon in Georgia, and as such served to the close of the war. He has never held a civil office, and has no ambition in that direction further than to serve the interests of his people and his State. He will exercise considerable influence in the Convention.

## JOHN H. FITTEN, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

John H. Fitten was born on the 5th October, 1818, in Greene county, Georgia. His paternal grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and belonged to a long line of Scotch Presbyterians. Entering the Revolutionary war, he fell mortally wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C. His father came to Georgia at the close of the last century. He served in the war of 1812; was a substantial and successful farmer, a brave and good man, and was himself an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for over half a century. Col. Fitten graduated with distinguished honor at Oglethorpe University in the class of 1840. Shortly after he graduated he was elected to the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Crawford. Soon after this, a vacancy having occurred in the Professorship of Ancient Languages, he was requested by the Board, and consented to hear, in addition to the recitations connected with his own department, the recitations of the Junior and Senior classes in Latin and Greek. He married Miss Annie S. Martin, of Augusta, Ga., a lady of wealth and culture. After he resigned his professorship he became editor and proprietor of the Southern Eclectic. This magazine was intended for the more cultivated class of readers, and to occupy very much the same place in the South that Littell's Living Age held in the North. This enterprise was successful so long as he retained his connection with it; and when, on account of ill health, he disposed of his interest in it to his associate, Col. D. K. Whittaker, formerly of the Charleston Southern Quarterly; Its subscription list contained about three thousand of the most elite readers in the South. Since the war Col. Fitten has been engaged in teaching a select high school at his beautiful place in Bartow county.

Col. Fitten has devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. For a number of years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. At present he owns one of the most beautiful and valuable farms in North Georgia. It

was here he became a leading pioneer in the cultivation of clover and the artificial grasses in Georgia. For his success in the development of this branch of agricultural industry in the State, he was voted a special premium of two hundred dollars in silver plate by the State Agricultural Society.

Col. Fitten's life has been devoted to agriculture, general literature and science. He has never held a civil or political office, nor has he ever asked for one. He was nominated for the Constitutional Convention without his knowledge, and was the most surprised man in the district when he afterwards heard of it. He never solicited a man's vote during the canvass, and yet received the next highest vote polled in his district.

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#### JAMES W. ROBERTSON, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Among those who promise to be useful and distinguished members of the Convention is Hon. James W. Robertson, the Delegate at Large from the Thirty-fifty Senatorial District, a citizen of Cobb county.

He is a man who has made what ought to have been the eleventh commandment (attend to your own business) the rule of his life. He was born in Augusta, Ga., August 12, 1830, and married Miss Ann H. Park, of Greensboro, Ga., in 1853. His parents were of Scotch and Welsh descent—native Virginians—but were married and lived in Abbeville District, South Carolina until 1828, when they moved to Augusta, Ga. His father, Wm. Robertson, was a Captain in the army during the war of 1812, and was one of the officers in the steamboat company whose boats first plied the Savannah River. He was the first master of transportation on the South Carolina Railroad after its completion.

Col. Robertson graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy in 1850. He never held any political office and has no political aspirations. He responded promptly to the call to arms at the opening of the late war. Was in command of an Alabama regiment for a time during the war. Was with Breckinridge at Corinth, Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

He was afterwards transferred to the defenses of the lower bay of Mobile. Was civil engineer in charge of the defenses at James Island during the siege of the city of Charleston, and continued to discharge the duties of civil engineer to the close of the war. He was commandant of cadets at the Georgia Military Institute before the war. Was Superintendent of the Alabama State Military Academy when the war broke out. Since the war he has been following his profession of civil engineer. He was Superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; engineer in charge of the construction of the North and South Railroad, leading from Montgomery to Decatur, Alabama; chief engineer of the Georgia Western Railroad; Superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and is now President of the Roswell Manufacturing Company.

He has always been independent in everything, politics not excepted. Since the war he has been thoroughly allied with the Democracy. Although constantly engaged in the duties of his calling, he has always exercised a patriotic interest in the important political concerns of the county.

He is a gentleman of fine culture, strong brain power and clear judgment—by no means an extremist, but a man who does his own thinking. He is not a man to thrust himself forward, and whatever positions of honor and trust he has occupied, have been won by merit.

Col. Robertson has exceptional gifts as a speaker. He is methodical, earnest, and his resources of anecdote, illustration, wit and sarcasm are never failing. He is familiar with the history and spirit of the constitutions of this State and the United States, and a man with his ability, sound common sense and business views, will be a useful member and a conspicuous figure in the Convention.

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#### JAMES T. SPENCE, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

James Thomas Spence, the delegate from Clayton county, is another strong addition to the younger element in the Convention. He was born in Fayette county, Georgia, on the 27 of July, 1846. His father, William Spence, was an immigrant to this State from South Carolina, and married a daughter of Zadock Blalock, of Meriwether county. Our subject was educated at Flint Hill, Carroll county, to which his father had removed. After his course in the common schools, it was Mr. Spence's intention to take a collegiate course, but the breaking out of the war prevented. At the latter part of the struggle he served for a while in the commissary department. In 1866 he went West to seek his fortunes, but in 1868 gave up the pursuit in that direction and returned to Georgia. For a while he engaged in the newspaper business, but in 1871-2 he studied law under the direction of Peeples & Howell, in Atlanta. In June, 1872, he was admitted to the bar, and went to Clayton county, where he settled and began his professional career. On the 14th of April, 1875, he was married to Miss B. C. C. Harris, daughter of Rev. James Harris, of Mellonville, Fla. In February, 1875, he was appointed Solicitor of the County Court of Clayton county, but resigned after holding it for eighteen months. He is one of the leading attorneys in Clayton county, and by indomitable zeal has won both reputation and practice in his profession. He is a man of positive character and strong common sense. He has a very pleasant vein of humor in his composition, which is often displayed to advantage. He is a staunch Democrat, and his services in the Convention will be such as to reflect honor upon himself, and give satisfaction to his constituency.

## EDWARD A. FLEWELLEN, TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Dr. Edward A. Flewellen, of Thomaston, was born in Warren county on the 17th of September, 1819, and graduated at Randolph-Macon College, Va. He chose medicine as his profession, and pursued the study in the medical department of the University of New York, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His father died when our subject was but nine years of age, and he early learned the necessity and value of self-reliance and courage in the affairs of life. His mother is still living, in Texas, and is a sprightly lady of seventy-eight years of age. Dr. Flewellen is not a bachelor of the regulation kind, since he is a genial and whole-souled gentleman, thoroughly capable of enjoying life, and contributing to the pleasures of others.

Up to the breaking out of the war, Dr. Flewellen practiced his profession, and was noted in Middle Georgia as one of the most skillful and successful physicians in that section. In 1859-60 he represented the district in which Upson county was, as Senator in the Georgia Legislature. His record there is remembered as that of a discreet, careful and thoughtful legislator. In May, 1861, he joined the Confederate army as Surgeon of the 5th Georgia Regiment, and served there until December, 1862, where he was made Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee. In this position he served nearly two years, doing splendid service to the army and country, but he was forced in 1864 to resign on account of his own ill health. In August, of the same year, he was commissioned as Inspector of Hospitals of the Army of Tennessee, which position he held until the close of the war. To him is largely due the great efficiency of the hospital service of that army in the latter days of the struggle.

After the war he continued his professional pursuits until Gov. Smith assumed the Executive functions of the State. That shrewd judge of men, having known Dr. Flewellen for years, appointed him Superintendent of Public Works, where he served acceptably until the State took charge of the railroads in which she was an interested party. Dr. Flewellen was, in 1874, appointed Receiver of the North and South and Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and by dint of good management and energetic effort, saved to the State many thousands of dollars. His administration of these trusts was approved, in all instances, by the Governor and the General Assembly. After the purchase of the Macon and Brunswick Road by the State, Dr. Flewellen, with two others, constituted the Directory by appointment of the Governor. This position he still holds.

He was formerly an old line Whig, but since the war has been an unswerving Democrat. He is one of the ablest men in practical affairs of those who are elected to the Convention, and his counsel and experience will make for him an enviable record in the history of that body's labors.

## AUGUSTUS H. HANSELL, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Augustus Harris Hansell was born at Milledgeville, August 26, 1817. His father, Major Wm. Y. Hansell, was quite a prominent man in his day, and his mother was a sister of Judge Iverson L. Harris. He was educated at schools in Powellton and at McDonough, laying at these two places the foundation of a solid, strong education. He was admitted to the bar when young, and has remained in the profession ever since, having won a wide reputation in it.

On the 20th of May, 1840, he was married to Miss M. A. Paine. His early politics were those of the Whig party, but since the war he has been a Democrat. He has frequently held public office. He was elected representative from Pulaski county in 1845; elected Solicitor General of the Superior Court in 1847. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court by the Legislature in 1849. In 1852 he resigned and moved to Thomasville. Here he practiced law until 1859 when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, which office he held until 1868. In 1873 he was re-appointed. He was a member of the convention of 1861.

He took no active part in the war as he was on the bench during its progress, but was a warm supporter of the cause. Although a man of decided opinions and fine judgment, he has seldom taken an active part in politics. Most of the offices he has filled have been secured without his personal effort.

## ALONZO C. McINTOSH, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

Alonzo Church McIntosh was born December 10, 1828, in Morgan county, Georgia. He is of Scotch-Irish descent; his grandfather being a native of Scotland, and his grandmother of Ireland. His father was born in Virginia; his mother in Georgia.

His first schools were "old field," in Fayette county. Afterwards he attended the Hearn High School at Cave Spring, Floyd county.

On the 6th of February, 1853, he was married to Miss Aurelia, daughter of Wm. May, late of Fayette county.

For twelve years before and during the war he was a member of the Inferior Court of Fayette county. For six months during the late war he was in State service as Lieutenant at Dirt Town, near Rome, Georgia.

His business from boyhood has been that of farming. It has been to him both pleasant and profitable. He has always been a sound Democrat, though his father was an old line Whig.

Judge McIntosh is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, of sound, practical views upon all subjects. He is a farmer who makes his own supplies, pays cash and abhors debt. As a neighbor and citizen, he tries to live by the Golden Rule. As a member of the Convention, he will be found on the side of wisdom, justice, moderation, retrenchment and reform.

## FRANCIS FONTAINE, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Francis Fontaine was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1845. He is descended from Huguenot ancestry, which emigrated to Virginia when it was a colony; and is a son of John Fontaine, formerly of Warrenton, Warren county, but one of the earliest citizens and first Mayor of Columbus. He was the founder of the Columbus cotton factory, the first that was built on the Chattahoochee River. He was widely known as the most extensive planter and merchant in that section, and universally esteemed as a just man and public spirited citizen.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Georgia Military Institute, which he left early in 1861, when only sixteen years old, to become drill-master of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. W. W. Boyd, then ordered to Virginia. He afterwards served during the war as a private in the Third Georgia Cavalry, although exempt from military duty (owing to defective hearing,) and was honorably discharged. He continued in the service as an independent volunteer, bearing his own expenses. He frequently acted as Aid-de-Camp, and in the battles around Atlanta particularly distinguished himself—on one occasion (at Decatur) having his horse shot from under him while bearing the division flag in a charge on the enemy.

Since the war Mr. Fontaine's vocation has been that of a planter. Realizing the paramount importance of the great interest of agriculture to the South, he has devoted his best thoughts to this subject for years past, and by his writings has become widely known. Several years residence abroad, which was devoted to study, have given him a breadth of view rare in one of his age. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Flournoy, daughter of John M. Flournoy.

He established in 1875 the Columbus Times, which he edited with ability. Mr. Fontaine is a man of studious and untiring habits, and has taken no active part in politics, never having appeared before the people until he announced himself as a candidate for the Convention. On that occasion, after a most brilliant canvass of six days he beat one of the strongest men and most successful lawyers in his district.

## DENNIS O. OSBORNE, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Dennis Oliver Osborne was born in the county of Franklin, Ga., on the 7th of June, 1834, and educated in the schools of the county. He was married in 1858 to Miss A. E. Tucker. His father was a Methodist minister, noted for his zeal and piety. Dr. Osborne served in the Confederate army and in the State troops during the war.

He is in no sense a politician, and has never held office, having devoted himself closely to his profession, in the practice of which

he has been exceedingly successful. He is a man of sterling integrity, and is characterized by great firmness and decision. As a citizen and physician, his character is without a blemish, and he is exceedingly popular. He is blessed with strong, native common sense and a clear judgment. He is a leading citizen of his section and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

#### JAMES G. CAIN, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

James G. Cain was born in Jefferson county in 1835, and graduated at Mercer University in 1856. He was admitted to the bar, after reading law at Sparta, in October, 1856. His father, James Cain, was an active and industrious planter, and a man of unusually sound judgment. He was especially noted for his integrity and Christian character. By his industry and economy he has accumulated a handsome property. In 1833 he was a member of the Legislature.

The son, James G. Cain, was married, in 1860, to Miss Jane Marian Cain. In 1872 he was elected to fill an unexpired term in the House of Representatives, and served during the July session of that year. In October, 1872, he was elected to the Senate, and served in that body through the sessions of 1873-4-5-6. He has always been an uncompromising Democrat.

During the war Col. Cain was Captain of a company, and was ordered by Gov. Brown to go into camp at Camp Stephens, near Griffin, in 1861. He was then elected Major of the regiment, and was subsequently ordered to Manassas, and afterwards to Yorktown. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and in the battle of Malvern Hill received a wound that disabled him during the rest of the war.

Col. Cain is a lawyer by profession—one of the leaders of the bar of his section. He is a fine speaker, a prompt and ready debater, and has a thorough knowledge of the wants of his constituents. He is a hard student, and is especially well versed in the political history of the country. He will be a man of mark in the Convention.

#### PAUL C. HUDSON, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Paul Cyrus Hudson is one of the prominent young men of the Convention. He is a son of Cyrus Hudson, one of the largest planters and most esteemed citizens in Richmond county, Georgia, and was born on the 12th of November, 1850. His education was completed at Penfield—Mercer University—in the class of 1870, with which he graduated. He chose the law as his profession, and studied it closely under the direction of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens during the years 1870-'71.

On the 4th of April, 1871, he was admitted to the bar, in McDuffie Superior Court, after an examination which was highly

complimented. He soon began to build up a reputation and a lucrative practice, and has rapidly grown to popularity and position in his section. He made his home in Thomson, McDuffie county, and in 1874 edited with signal ability the McDuffie Journal, of which he was co-proprietor. On the 15th of July of that year he was married to Miss Mary F. Wilson, daughter of Col. John R. Wilson, of McDuffie county, and formerly for a number of years the representative of Columbia county in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. Hudson was too young, even at the close of the war, to have any part in it.

He has always taken an interest in local and public affairs. He was a member of the town council of Thomson until he absolutely refused to hold the position longer. In 1875 he was Mayor of the town, and in 1876 was chosen a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and still holds the position. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and in the Convention will prove an able and prudent member. He has energy and pluck, and will illustrate the patriotic impulses of the new South.

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#### WILLIAM I. HUDSON, TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

William Irby Hudson was born in 1823. His father came from Virginia to Georgia, and settled in Putnam, where the subject of this sketch was born and lived until sixteen years of age. He was chiefly educated at home. In 1844 he married Miss F. R. Mahone. His civil career embraces the offices of Ordinary, Judge of the Inferior Court, Representative in the General Assembly, and Delegate in the Secession Convention. He was elected to the Legislature six consecutive years, beginning in 1865; but he was expelled by Gov. Bullock and the negroes in 1868. He is a planter and a Democrat.

Mr. Hudson is, at the present time, Commissioner of Roads and Revenue under a bill introduced by him, and passed, at his instance, over the Governor's veto. He also represents the Twenty-fourth District in the Senate. He has always proved faithful to his constituents in the many trusts reposed in him, and he has to-day their full confidence. Mr. Hudson will be heard from during the Convention, and always to the advantage of the State.

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#### JOSEPH B. SCOTT, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

He was born at Social Circle, Walton county, in 1838, and continued to reside there until he was sixteen years old, when he removed to Chattooga county and there lived for fifteen years. He then located in Sumter county, which was in 1860.

He entered the army early in the late war and was a private in the Walton Sharpshooters, a company in the 35th Georgia Regi-



ment, under command of Col. E. L. Thomas. He served his country faithfully until the cessation of hostilities, having risen from the ranks to the office of captain. In 1865 he returned to his adopted county, Sumter, entirely penniless. Having lost his all in the great struggle. Having a genius for a mechanic, he at once entered into the business of a carriage manufacturer, and in connection ran his farm. Fortune smiles on his efforts, and in the course of a few years he had amassed considerable property, and is now a well-to-do planter. He still carries on his manufactory. In the Convention he will be found a useful and valuable member. He is a man of fine, natural sense, with considerable attainments, and while this is the first civil office that he has ever aspired to or held, he will not be found lacking in those qualities that make a useful and successful legislator. He is and has always been a Democrat. He was ardently in favor of a Convention. In the 13th Senatorial District the Convention and anti-Convention men agreed that they would nominate one ticket and make no issue over the delegates. Mr. Scott was nominated by Sumter county, having received the largest vote in the nomination convention of any of the delegates chosen.

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DAVID B. HAMILTON, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

David Blount Hamilton, of Rome, was born in Hamilton, Harris county, on the 30th of July, 1834, and graduated at the State University at Athens, receiving the first appointment as the best speaker in his class. He is a descendant of the Hamilton family, distinguished in Scottish history and in the American Revolution. Although exempted from service by reason of his duties as a minister of the gospel, he went to Virginia at the beginning of the war, but, on account of exposure contracted a throat disease, which resulted in incision of the *uvula*. Subsequently he was connected with Yeiser's Legion, but was finally discharged from the service on account of the throat affection alluded to.

He served in the Legislature during the term of 1875-6 as a member of the House from Floyd county, and originated and advocated some of the most important measures brought before that body. He was regarded as one of the best debaters in the House. After graduating, Mr. Hamilton read law in Rome, under Judge Underwood, the father of J. W. H. Underwood, was admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership with R. D. Harvey, under the firm name of Harvey & Hamilton. He was a Henry Clay Whig and opposed to secession as a matter of policy, but since the war has always acted with the Democratic party. He is a gentleman of large culture, of great political experience, a profound student, and an eloquent speaker. These things, together with his attractive manners, will render him one of the most effective and efficient representatives of the people in the Convention.

## J. C. FAIN, FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Was born in 1839, in Floyd county, Georgia. Both of his parents were Virginians. He married in 1864 Miss J. Black, a daughter of Dr. James A. Black. After a primary course in the common schools of Cherokee, Ga., he finished his education at Emory and Henry College, Va.; returned to Georgia in 1860, and read law with his brother, G. J. Fain, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in the Second South Carolina Regiment, and received two severe wounds at the first battle of Manassas. In the Fall of 1861 he was elected captain and transferred to the coast of Georgia; in the Spring of 1862 he was transferred to the cavalry service in the Western army, and was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was engaged in all the principal battles of that army, and was wounded four times, and is still a sufferer from the effects of the wounds.

In politics he is a Democrat, and was opposed to reconstruction. He was elected and served in the Senate in 1868, and was elected to the House of Representatives from Gordon county in 1870, and was elected to the present Constitutional Convention without opposition. As a lawyer he has a lucrative practice, is a splendid advocate and a man of great energy and a large, practical, business capacity; a generous, noble and warm-hearted friend, and the most popular man in his county. He spends much of his time in agricultural pursuits; and the people of Gordon county feel that in him they will be ably represented in the Convention.

## H. R. CASEY, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Henry Roger Casey was born at Richmond Bath, Richmond county, Georgia, on the 23d of September, 1816. His father, Dr. John A. Casey, was of Irish descent. His mother was Sallie Berrien, daughter of John Berrien, of Revolutionary fame, and sister to John McPherson Berrien.

Young Casey was well educated in Georgia and Alabama. He was married in December, 1842, to Caroline R. Harris, of Columbia. Early in life he studied medicine and surgery, and has since acquired a reputation as a successful practitioner. In the late war he was medical director on the staff of General Wayne, was also medical director on the staff of Gen. Gustavus W. Wright and was Surgeon General on Governor Brown's staff. He has also figured in politics. In 1860 he went as a delegate from the 8th Congressional District of Georgia to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston. He was also a delegate to the Georgia Secession Convention in 1861. In 1866 he was elected State Senator, and in 1872 was put on its Greeley electoral ticket. He is now a physician and farmer, and is in easy circumstances. He was heartily in favor of a Convention at the late election, and is opposed to many points of the old constitution. He is an active, strong thinker, and a safe representative.

## A. R. WRIGHT, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

This distinguished Georgian was born at Columbia City, Georgia on the 16th of June, 1813. His father, after accumulating a moderate fortune by merchandising, began to farm, and followed that occupation for the last twenty-five years of his life. His mother was Mary McCall, and came from an old family in lower Georgia and Florida.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Franklin College. He also attended, after graduating at this school, the Litchfield and Augusta law schools, where he laid the foundation of his legal education.

He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Augusta, Georgia. His second wife was Miss Adaline E. Allman, of Chattooga county.

Judge Wright has filled various important public offices. He was Judge of the Superior Court of the Cherokee Circuit for seven years. Before the war he was elected to the United States Congress, in which body he was distinguished by his untiring activity. He was an elector for the State at large with Alexander Stephens, on the Douglass Presidential ticket, in 1860. Subsequently he was sent to the Confederate Congress,

He was as active in the field as in the Cabinet in the great struggle. He was Colonel of Wright's Legion, which was stationed at Savannah seven months. He resigned his command in the army on account of a resolution passed in secret session of Congress, requiring all persons holding seats in that body and also filling military offices to resign one or the other.

His *ante bellum* politics were of the Henry Clay stamp, thoroughly whiggish. After the war he became a Democrat and has been active with the party.

His views on public questions are expressed with great clearness. He is bitterly opposed to the system of making a monopoly of banking in the bonds of the bond-holders, and denounces it as an oppression to all poor men. Judge Wright is a lawyer of marked ability and will be found among the leading legal minds of the Convention.

## BRINKLY CHANCY, NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Chancy, of Early county, was born in Jones county in 1829. His parents were South Carolinians, who moved to Texas in 1852. Both are dead. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Pike county. He married in 1851, Miss Narcissa Sheffield. Mr. Chancy has had considerable experience in official stations. He has been Tax Collector and Receiver, and has represented his county in the General Assembly five years. He served nearly two years in the artillery branch of the Confederate service. An unswerving Democrat and a successful merchant and planter. Mr. Chancy will fitly represent in the Convention the needs and views of the great majority of the people of the State.

## CALVIN S. WESTMORELAND, TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT,

Calvin S. Westmoreland, of Spalding county, was born in Jasper county in 1810, and was educated in Fayette county, where he received only an academic education. His parents were both native Georgians. During the war he was too old for active service in the regular army, but served in the state militia in 1864. He is a farmer and has been a consistent Democrat from his boyhood to the present time. He has never been politically ambitious and he now occupies the only office ever held by him—that of County Commissioner, which he has held for two terms.

Mr. Westmoreland is a quiet citizen, but a man of decided views on all subjects of public interest. He is clear-headed and a man of liberal and conservative views. He is in perfect sympathy with the people and thoroughly alive to their wants and desires. Mr. Westmoreland is held in high esteem by all who know him.

## THEODORE L. GUERRY, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Theodore LeGrand Guerry, of Webster county, was born in Sumpter District, South Carolina, on the 5th of December, 1812. His parents, who were descendants of the French Huguenots, removed to Georgia and settled in Twiggs county in 1816, where their son, the subject of this sketch, received an academic education. Col. Guerry was a member of the House of Representatives from Twiggs county in 1845 and a Senator from Randolph county from 1853 to 1862. He was elected President of the Senate in 1858 to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. John E. Ward, of Savannah, who had been appointed Minister to China, and was re-elected President for the term of 1859-61. He was elected Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District in 1863, and is now County Judge of Webster county.

He went into the army in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Georgia Regiment. He was physically infirm when he entered the service, but remained one year, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health.

Colonel Guerry, as is shown by the brief record given above, is a man of mark. In whatever section he has cast his lot the people have been brought to recognize his great abilities, his integrity and his political sagacity. Whether living in Twiggs, Randolph or Webster, he is a leading man, and the recognition of this fact by the voters seems to be intuitive. He is a large planter, and in politics a straight-out Democrat by instinct and conviction. He will take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Convention. He is boldly conservative, earnestly patriotic and of large experience, and his record in the Convention will be all that is anticipated by his constituents.

## LOCHLIN J. WINN, THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Lochlin Johnson Winn comes to the Convention from the county of DeKalb, the plucky county that has now in the service of the State the Governor, an United States Senator and member of Congress.

Mr. Winn was born in Monroe county, Georgia, in the year 1839. His father is a South Carolinian and his mother a Georgian, and both are now living in DeKalb county. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Winn received his education at Decatur Academy and the Gwinnett Institute, and subsequently studied law at the law school at Athens. In 1868 he was married to Miss Hattie Beck, of Columbia, S. C. At the opening of the war he went out with the Atlanta Grays, in the 8th Georgia Regiment, but was discharged from active service in 1862 and did post duty the remainder of the war. He is a lawyer of fine attainments, great energy and with a lucrative practice. Nothing distinguishes him more than his critical investigation into all matters pertaining to his professional duty, and he is not satisfied until he has fully sounded every depth of his case. He is a man of plain style and practical views, and in his opinions upon public affairs takes the side of conservatism and economy. In the Convention he will be among the zealous and determined workers. While he has laudable ambitions to serve the interests of the State and people, his methods are those of solid, profitable labor, rather than by agitation and "spread-eagleness."

Mr. Winn is a Democrat of the strongest convictions, and his efforts in the Convention will all be in the direction of popular government, the protection of rights and interests of the people and the formation of an organic law suited to the necessities of this and many coming generations.

## BENJAMIN E. CRANE, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Not less notable than his colleagues of the Fulton county delegation—all four of whom are lawyers of distinction—is Benjamin Elliott Crane, who may be correctly denominated "our commercial representative" in the Convention. His election to the position was due to the public recognition of his fine mercantile reputation and his sound views upon laws relating to the business interests of the people.

He was born in Athens, Georgia, on the 19th day of December, 1835. His father was Ross Crane, who died in 1866, and who had been an enterprising and greatly revered citizen of Athens for thirty-five years. Benjamin E. graduated at the University of Georgia in 1854, after pursuing the regular course, and was then sent to Troy, N. Y., where he studied Civil Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute at that place.

The war coming on, he entered the Troup Artillery early in 1861, and served as a private for twelve months in that excellent

command. In 1862 Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb nominated him as Quartermaster for Cobb's (infantry) Legion, and he was accordingly commissioned by the War Department of the Confederate States. In 1863 he was promoted to be Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Major. In the latter part of the same year, by special orders of the War Department, he was assigned to duty in Georgia, and served here during the remainder of the war. Previous to his assignment to Georgia, he had served entirely in Gen. Lee's army. His comrades speak of him as a soldier ever prompt, ready and courageous. His assignment off the field was due more to the demand for the best business talent in the quartermaster's department, and his services there were of great value to the Southern cause.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Sallie Clayton, daughter of Judge W. W. Clayton, now cashier of the Merchants' Bank, in this city. He entered actively into business pursuits after the war, and has built up, not only an enviable character in business circles, but a competent fortune. He is the junior of the staunch and leading firm of Williams, Langston & Crane, of this city.

Since the organization of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, now a number of years, Major Crane has been constantly its President, and he has discharged the duties of that honorable position with great zeal and fidelity. In 1872, upon the occasion of the National Commercial Convention in St. Louis, he was chosen to preside over its deliberations, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of that great representative body.

Major Crane has never held a political office, and was never a candidate for one. Indeed, he has devoted his attention so absolutely to commercial interests, that politics has presented few attractions to his ambition. Several times he has been urged to seek the Mayoralty of the city or a seat in the Legislature, but as often has he gone on with his own business undisturbed, and leaving the people to seek elsewhere for public servants. As a representative man of the city of Atlanta, he has no superior either in enterprise or public spirit, and whenever our growth, advantages and commercial facilities are to be illustrated, none are happier than he in presenting these facts to all who may be concerned.

In the Convention his best field of labor will be in the formation of those laws which affect the business interests of the State, the reciprocal interests of production and exchanges, and of financial relations. Upon all these subjects he has experience and a fund of information and facts acquired by long practical study. Major Crane is a gentleman of culture and fine mental poise. In his affairs, he has always displayed to advantage the qualities which succeed, and in his public duties we know he will still better illustrate the characteristics which led his fellow-citizens to prefer him for the Convention. His views are well-matured before acted upon, and

his counsel will always have the full sanction of his conscience before it is offered.

He is a "Hard-shell Democrat," as he facetiously confesses, and a truer one in every phase it will be hard to find.

#### LUCIUS J. GARTRELL, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Among those who must be assigned a foremost place among the foremost men in the Convention, in point of ability and popularity, General Lucius J. Gartrell, of this city, must be reckoned. Whether we consider his profound knowledge of constitutional law, his intimate acquaintance with the theory and structure of popular governments, his attainments as a lawyer, his gifts as an orator, his eloquence as an advocate, or his popularity as a citizen, it must be acknowledged that he is the intellectual peer of any who will take part in the difficult and delicate task of revising and reconstructing our organic law.

General Gartrell was born in Wilkes county, in this State, on the 7th of January, 1821, and received his education at Franklin College, now the State University, and at Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. Choosing law as his profession, he entered the office of General Robert Toombs and prosecuted his studies under the supervision and direction of this distinguished lawyer and statesman. General Gartrell was admitted to the bar in Lincoln Superior Court, at an age when most young men who look forward to the professions have scarcely completed their literary course. He entered the arena of the law fully armed and equipped, and was successful from the start. He decided to begin his professional career in his native county, and located at Washington, forming a partnership with Isaiah T. Irwin, a prominent member of the bar of that section. General Gartrell was so successful as a lawyer, even at that early age, that he attracted the attention of the General Assembly, and in 1843 was elected Solicitor General of the Northern Judicial Circuit, a position which at that time was much sought after by the younger members of the bar as an honorable and responsible office which promised political preferment.

About this time General Gartrell entered into partnership with the lamented Judge Garnett Andrews, but continued to ably discharge the duties of solicitor until 1847, when his fellow-citizens of Wilkes county elected him to represent them in the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1849, and at the next session he introduced a series of resolutions which, having been adopted by a decided majority of the General Assembly, speedily became famous, and were known as the Southern Rights resolutions. They embodied, in a terse, nervous, compact style the true doctrine of State rights as held by the South, and the grounds upon which this section opposed the aggressive fanatics who were at that time the crusaders of abolitionism.

After having served the people in the Legislature for four years,

General Gartrell returned to private life and the law, continuing to practice in the Northern Circuit until 1854, when he became, and has since continued to be, a citizen of Atlanta. In 1856, he canvassed his district as an elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. His efforts on the stump during that campaign are characterized by those who remember them as exceedingly powerful and effective.

In 1857, Judge Hiram Warner declining a re-election to Congress, General Gartrell was nominated and elected by a large majority, and in 1859 was re-elected by a largely increased majority, and remained in the Federal Legislature until the Georgia Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession. While in Congress he was Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and was regarded on all hands as one of the most prominent members of that memorable Congress. After Georgia had withdrawn from the Union and developments made it certain that war would ensue, General Gartrell returned to his native State and organized the Seventh Georgia Regiment, and was unanimously elected to the position of Colonel. It is needless to allude, even in a general way, to the record of this gallant command. Along with the Eighth, it bore the brunt of war at the first battle of Manassas, and was thereafter foremost in every battle in which it was engaged. In his report of the battle of Manassas, General Joseph E. Johnston alludes to General Gartrell as one of the officers deserving of distinction.

While absent in the army with his command, General Gartrell was elected to the Confederate Congress, and resigned his commission to take his seat in that body in 1862, with the understanding, on his part, that he would remain in Congress but one term. He was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a position in which he rendered much valuable service to the Confederacy. At the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, returned to the army and was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Davis; whereupon he organized four regiments of Georgia Reserves, known as Gartrell's Brigade, the command of which he held to the close of the war.

It is useless to allude to the incidents in General Gartrell's career since the war. He has been quietly pursuing his profession, albeit taking a deep and abiding interest in all political events that affect his section or his country. He is one of the most successful lawyers in the State, and as a criminal advocate stands confessedly at the head of the profession. He never fails to make a deep and lasting impression on a jury. His style of oratory is terse, lucid, logical, eloquent and convincing. He will take an exceedingly prominent part in the Convention debates, and his voice will always command the attention of that body. Enjoying the confidence of the masses, as well as of the members of the Convention, his advocacy of any particular measure will insure for it the serious and earnest consideration, if not the approval, of his fellow-members.



## NATHANIEL J. HAMMOND, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Fulton county has good reason to be proud of the delegation which represents her interests in the Constitutional Convention, for there is not one of them but will make his mark in that body. Especially is this true of Colonel Nathaniel J. Hammond, the subject of this sketch. He is a man of mark wherever he is placed—conspicuous in any position he is called upon to fill.

He was born on the 26th of December, 1833, in Monroe county, and graduated at the State University in the class of 1852, sharing the first honor with Professor William Henry Waddell, of Athens, and Young J. Anderson, late of Savannah. He chose the law as his profession—a profession in which he has since distinguished himself—and was admitted to the bar at Forsyth in March, 1853. He moved to Atlanta in 1854, and is now one of the leaders of the bar in this city. His practice is large and lucrative, and his success before Judges and Juries has been something exceptional.

On the 7th of July, 1857, he was married to Miss Laura Lewis, of Griffin. In 1861 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Coweta Circuit, a position which he held from 1861 to 1865. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of T. L. Cooper, who had resigned, but was afterwards elected for the full term, and held the office until he resigned in the Spring of 1865. He discharged the responsible duties of the position with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. In December, 1867, he was appointed Supreme Court Reporter, and compiled and edited volumes 36 and 45 Georgia Reports. He resigned this position in March, 1871, at the request of Governor Smith, who, recognizing his great legal abilities, appointed him Attorney-General to fill the unexpired term of H. P. Farrow. In July, 1872, he was appointed and confirmed Attorney-General for the full term of four years.

In 1866, Colonel Hammond was appointed by Governor Jenkins, together with Judge Logan E. Bleckley and Judge A. J. Hansell, to examine Irwin's Revised Code, and, under resolution of August, 1872, the Code of Irwin, Lester and Hill was submitted to him alone that he might report whether it was an accurate and thorough embodiment of the Laws of Georgia. This report was made in February, 1873, and was an able and exhaustive one. He also revised and perfected the Code of 1873, which the Legislature had previously submitted to his inspection—an unusual compliment, and one that we do not remember to have been paid any other lawyer in the State. When the Constitution of the State University was changed so as to allow the Alumni of the Institution three Trustees to act with the regular Board of Trustees, Colonel Hammond was elected for the long term of six years, and in August last was re-elected.

It is impossible, in a brief sketch like this, to do justice to the intellectual abilities and the legal attainments of Colonel Hammond. His profound knowledge of Constitutional Law, the study of which

he has, in some sort, made a specialty, will easily give him the rank of a leader in the Convention, and his experience in the Convention of 1865—of which he was a member—will give him a decided advantage. He is the Attorney for several large corporations, and to-day stands at the head of his profession in this State. He is a very positive man, outspoken and frank in all things, and has the faculty of going at once to the strong points in his case, and, in argument before the Court or jury generally succeeds in making them take his view of the case.

Colonel Hammond is a hard student, and an industrious worker. As an orator, his style is peculiarly impressive. He prefers to compass his ends through the keen processes of analysis rather than by the aid of fervid rhetoric. By some subtle trait of the intellect—by some occult suggestion of accent or inflection—by some indescribable influence of gesture—his very calmness and deliberation become far more impressive, far more emphatic, far more effective, and quite as eloquent as the most impassioned flight of oratory.

#### JOHN COLLIER, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Judge John Collier, of Atlanta, was born in Gwinnett county on the 4th of May, 1815. His father, Meredith Collier, a substantial farmer, moved from Gwinnett to DeKalb, and settled near where Atlanta now stands. In those times, the son of a farmer had small opportunities for acquiring an education. He was compelled to work more than two-thirds of the year, and he might, if he chose, go to school after the crops were laid by. Young Collier, however, was ambitious, and he chose to attend school. He is emphatically a self-made man—one whose success is due entirely to his own exertions. He attended school only six weeks in every year, but he improved even these meagre opportunities; and few who meet Judge Collier in the court-room, or socially, would imagine that his opportunities had been so limited. Later on, when he became old enough, the Judge was entrusted with a wagon and team to carry cotton to Augusta. This sort of experience, albeit it was somewhat rough, no doubt added an element of sturdiness to Judge Collier's character, which is not its least attractive feature. In 1842, he engaged in the saw-mill business, forming a partnership with a young man named Elliott. These young men sawed the first ten miles of stringers upon which was laid the first ten miles of iron on the Western and Atlantic railroad, from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee River. These pursuits, however, were not at all to the taste of Judge Collier, and, consequently, in October, 1842, he entered the office of Hon. Charles Murphey, at Decatur, and there read law. It is hinted that in those days the young law student was not quite as sedate as the lawyer of to-day. Rumor has it that he was noted for his accomplishments as a violinist.

In 1843, he was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of the same year was married to Miss Henrietta E. Wilson, a daughter of Mr. Samuel D. Wilson. In 1844, he was elected colonel of militia in DeKalb county. He continued his practice of the law, and was quite successful. In 1846, he concluded to remove to Atlanta, and in the fall of that year purchased the land upon which he now lives, moved thereto, built a log-house, and took up his residence in this primitive abode. In 1847, Judge Collier drew up the charter of the city, and thenceforth what was known as Marthasville was called Atlanta. In 1853, he was elected to the State Senate from DeKalb county, and it was about this time that the county of Fulton was made from DeKalb and adjoining counties. In 1859, he was elected to the Senate from Fulton county. He served his constituents well and faithfully, performing his duties with that sturdiness and precision that he had learned at the hard school of self-endeavor. During the war, Judge Collier was a paymaster in the Confederate army, holding that important trust until the close of the struggle.

At the end of the war, he returned home to find his entire property, amounting to some fifty thousand dollars, destroyed. His old training was of service to him in this emergency. He erected a two-story brick building with the aid of his sons—they attending to the masonry and he to the wood-work—and in this building his law office was located. This task completed, he entered upon the practice of law—the loss of his property being an additional incentive to assiduity. In August, 1867, he was appointed Judge of the Coweta Circuit, and remained in that position until removed by Bullock. Thereupon he resumed the practice of law, and is one of the most popular and successful members of the Atlanta bar. Judge Collier is universally esteemed and respected, and is frequently called upon by the city for legal advice and suggestions.

He is economical and yet generous, and his means enable him to do many an act of unostentatious charity. His sturdiness, inherited from his education, may be called obstinacy by some, but it is by all odds better to have a reputation for stubbornness than to tamper with some of the weaker phases of conservatism which characterize our latter-day politics. Judge Collier is a Democrat of the old school—not a Greeley Democrat, and his record in the Convention will be based on the simple line of patriotism and integrity of purpose.

#### GEORGE F. COOPER, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

George Franklin Cooper was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 31st, 1825. His father came from Virginia when a young man, and married a Georgia girl. Young Cooper received a fine education. He was first sent to school in Harris county, Georgia, where he laid the foundation upon which he afterwards greatly

improved. His course of subsequent study was turned principally to medicine, and was very thorough. He first attended a medical college in Lexington, Kentucky; thence he went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and afterwards pursued his studies still further in New Orleans.

On the 30th of July, 1846, he was married to Miss Cornelia I. Staley. When the war came on, he offered his services to the Confederacy, and was, in 1861, commissioned surgeon by the Secretary of War. He was assigned to the fourth Georgia battalion, commanded by Col. W. H. Styles. The battalion was a part of Lawton's brigade, and of the brigade he became senior surgeon. After the defeat at Bristow's Station he was assigned to hospital duty in Macon. He remained actively at work until the close of the war.

Dr. Cooper is now pastor of the Baptist church in Americus, some years ago having turned his attention to theology.

He has never been actively in politics, and was sent to the Convention by the work of his zealous friends. No man in the State bears a finer character. He has been eminently successful as a physician and surgeon. As a minister of the gospel, he stands high in his church, and is, by general consent, pronounced a man of ability.

#### ANDREW B. JACKSON, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Andrew B. Jackson, a son of Rev. Hartwell Jackson, deceased, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1819. His father moved from Wilkes to Clarke (now Oconee county), when Andrew was about eleven years old; he is now living on the place to which his father moved. His father was of English descent. Andrew B. Jackson received a practical education in the schools of his county; is a man of superior judgment, of noble traits of character, but of modest and unpretending manners, seldom appearing in public excepting to attend Church or when duty calls, but contenting himself to remain mostly at home attending to his farming and other domestic business, in which he takes great interest. He is one of the most successful farmers of his county, always making plenty and to spare. He is a sincere lover of peace and good neighborhood, and when difficulties occur between his neighbors and acquaintances he is ever active in using his influence to bring about a reconciliation, and to restore peace and good-will.

He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Thomas of his own county, with whom he still happily lives. They have reared a family of seven children. Three of his sons were in the Confederate service, and one died in the service.

He has never taken an active part in politics. In the old division of parties he was a Whig, but since the war has been and is now a Democrat.

## PRYOR L. MYNATT, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

With equal stature among his colleagues of the superb delegation sent by Fulton county, stands the subject of this sketch. A gentleman whose superior attainments and excellent qualities have marked him, in the opinion of his fellow-citizens, as a fit man for the labor of forming our organic law, yet we doubt very much that there are a dozen persons in the State who really know how thoroughly armed and ready he is for the duties that devolve upon him in this position. It is within our knowledge that a very considerable portion of his legal study and research have been devoted to constitutions of the States of the Union and to the general subject of constitutional law. Upon these subjects he has accumulated a fund of information, and acquired ideas that will prove of value to himself and the Convention in the progress of its deliberations.

He was born on the 7th day of September, 1829, in Knox county, East Tennessee. His father, Joseph Mynatt, of English descent, was one of the early settlers of Tennessee, and is still held in memory throughout the section in which he lived as one of the best citizens and successful agriculturists of his times. He was chiefly educated at Marysville College, Blount county, Tennessee, an institution popular in its day and noted for the excellence of its instruction. He graduated in 1849, his classmates conferring upon him the first honor, and he delivered the valedictory address. He studied law, and entered the profession fully equipped for a career of usefulness and distinction. As a lawyer, he has always shown those qualities that are the forerunners of success.

On the 31st of May, 1860, he was married to Miss Alice L. Wallace, daughter of Col. Campbell Wallace, then of Knoxville, Tennessee, but now President of the Merchants' Bank in this city. In 1861, upon the opening of hostilities between the North and the South, he entered the army as a private in the 63d Regiment of Tennessee volunteers, C. S. A. He was made a candidate for Major of the regiment, but was defeated by only a few votes. Soon after, Gen. E. Kirby Smith transferred him to Col. Ashby's famous cavalry regiment, in which he served for a short time. When Gen. Humes was made a Brigadier General, he appointed Col. Mynatt upon his staff, where he remained until the close of the war. During the entire period he was in Gen. Joe Johnston's army, and his record as a soldier is one of which he has reason to be proud and his countrymen to be grateful.

In August, 1865, he removed to Atlanta, while yet his own fortunes, like those of his chosen home, were in ruins. But he had hope, energy and endurance, and these helped him forward as their combined forces in the community also rehabilitated the city. He has lived here ever since and practiced his profession with great assiduity and skill, and he has built up a clientele both profitable

and influential. His property having been totally confiscated in Tennessee, by the Brownlow dynasty, he was forced to start anew in this city, with scarcely a dollar ahead of a day's actual wants and for a long time he wore his old Confederate gray uniform, for lack of means to buy a more civilian-like costume. Pluck like this found companionship in the new Atlanta, and the fortunes of Col. Mynatt were soon in the ascendant and have continued so to this day.

He has never held any civil office nor permitted himself to be a candidate for one, until the recent Convention election. While he has always taken interest in the political affairs of the country, yet he has cautiously avoided any ambition to become a politician. Possessed of the very highest qualifications for official station in the public service, he has not sought to learn or practice the arts by which men make themselves pensioners of the public purse. With a real and deep desire for the conservation of the best interests of the people, and with the ability to enforce his views upon any and all occasions, his native diffidence alone has kept him from occupying high public trusts. Uniting in himself all the Jeffersonian qualifications, he has yet held to that admirable sentiment, now obsolete in modern politics, that the "office should seek the man, and not the man the office." Fortunately, his election to the Convention is a happy return to the spirit and letter of that sentiment.

Col. Mynatt was prominently advocated by his friends for appointment upon the Supreme bench, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Associate Justice H. K. McCay, but another was chosen. On two more recent occasions he has been solicited to seek the Judgeship of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Circuit, but to neither proposition did he give any encouragement.

As a lawyer, he is distinguished for research, analytical power and zealous advocacy. At the bar he is, in the phrase of Carlyle, always "terribly in earnest," and no interest of his client is permitted to be overlooked. In the Law of Corporations he is a master and has won notable success in this branch of his practice. Upon questions of Constitutional Powers and Limitations he is, probably, one of our best authorities; and these are the acquirements which will contribute to his success in the Convention. His methods of action are guarded and deliberate; and these will mark with the evidences of caution his every movement in that body. His judgments are sound, his foresight admirable, and his conservatism pronounced. Having these qualities, there can be no question as to the eminent rank that he will have in the distinguished body to which the suffrages of his fellow-citizens have sent him, unsolicited.

In politics, Colonel Mynatt was formerly of the old line Whigs of Tennessee, but since the war he has been a Democrat of unwavering fidelity.

## JAMES L. WIMBERLY, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Wimberly was born in Twiggs county in 1821. When he was about two years old, his parents removed to Monroe county, Ga., where they remained until the latter part of 1833, when they removed to Stewart county, and there resided until their respective deaths. They were natives of North-Carolina. His father, previous to his marriage, was an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was located after marriage, on account of ill-health, and became a successful preacher. The son's education was altogether academical, and obtained in Monroe and Stewart counties. He was admitted to the bar in Lumpkin, in 1844, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of the law. He has resided in Lumpkin continuously since March, 1848.

He married Miss Helen A. Guyton of Laurens county, Georgia, in 1857. She died March 29, 1876.

Mr. Wimberly was the first Ordinary elected for Stewart county (in 1852), and held the office for four consecutive terms—sixteen years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. In politics, he was a Whig. He was opposed to secession, at least at the time and in the manner it was effected. When the war closed, he was among the foremost to build up the almost ruined interests of the vanquished States, especially those of Georgia. When a Convention, in 1867, was ordered he tried to prevail upon the citizens of his section to send their best men to it. Mr. Wimberly will prove an able, prudent and conservative member of the Convention.

## I. H. HAND, NINTH DISTRICT.

Isaac H. Hand, a prominent citizen of Baker county, and a delegate to the Convention from the Ninth District, was born in Burke county, June 15th, 1822. His paternal ancestors came from Holland during the seventeenth century and settled in the New World. His mother's family was old and long-established in this State.

The subject of this sketch received a good academical education in Houston county. In 1846 he was married to Miss E. L. A. Bowen. After teaching school two years, he studied medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1851. He practiced six years in Houston county, then moved to Baker county, where he has since resided, pursuing his profession and farming. He has never taken an active part in politics. He was sent as a delegate to the State Convention in 1865, and was a member of the Legislature in 1865-'66. Before the war, he was an old line Whig, but since the destruction of that party has acted with the Democrats. He is a man of fine judgment and is well informed on all the live questions of the day.

## BENJAMIN W. SANFORD, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Benjamin Warren Sanford, one of the Delegates to the Convention from Crawford county, was born October 18, 1839, in Monroe county, Georgia.

His father, Stirling G. Sanford, is a native of Hancock county, and his mother was born in Putnam county, Georgia. His grandparents—paternal and maternal—were from Virginia. His mother was Miss A. M. Jackson, and her father was an uncle of the distinguished General "Stonewall" Jackson.

Mr. Sanford, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Everett, of Houston county, October 25, 1860. He received his education chiefly at the Fort Valley Male Academy, in which he pursued successfully a high-school course of classics and mathematics. He was subsequently, for some time, engaged as an assistant teacher in this Institution. On the breaking out of the late civil war, he entered, at the beginning, into the Army of the Confederacy, and therein remained until the end of the contest. He was a participant in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro', Kennesaw Mountain, New-Hope Church, Peach-tree Creek, in Georgia, and in the battle of Bentonville, North-Carolina, and others of minor note. He was a soldier of the Army, surrendered under General Johnston, near Greensborough, N. C.

Mr. Sanford has never sought nor held any prominent civil or political office. It was solely on account of the great appreciation entertained by his fellow-citizens for his manly and noble traits, and entirely without his seeking, that he has been honored with the position of delegate to the Convention. On the termination of the war, he returned immediately to the prosecution of his farming interests. In these, he has thus far pursued the "even tenor of his way." His politics are Democratic. Whilst he has never been, and from his organization and character is likely never to be, a violent partizan, yet, those who know him feel certain that he will ever be found faithful to his principles as the earth is true to her orbit. Throughout his boyhood, youth, and thus far throughout his manhood, he has always been a person of well-balanced character. He possesses a clear, penetrating, comprehensive, practical and common-sense mind. He has ever been notable for an element of character of a very high, rare and desirable type—that of calmness and self-control. Cool, deliberate, well-poised, he may be said to be well-nigh imperturbable. Yet, he is as modest and unostentatious as he is deliberate and firm.

Mr. Sanford has been, for many years, a consistent, faithful and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. As a Christian, a Patriot and as a man of honor and incorruptible integrity, and fine sense, there can be no discount on him as a member of the Convention.



## JOHN M. GUERARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John Mathews Guerard was born in Savannah, on the 16th of January, 1828, and educated in Philadelphia. His father, Peter Guerard, lived at Beaufort, South Carolina, and his mother, Miss Harriet Dennis, was from Philadelphia, Pa. On the 13th of September, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Baynard, daughter of Wm. E. Baynard, of Hilton Head, S. C.

He entered the army on the 2d of January, 1861, as a private in the Chatham Artillery. In September, 1861, he was promoted Second Lieutenant of the First Georgia Regulars. In November of the same year, he was promoted First Lieutenant for gallantry at the battle of Port Royal. In August, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Captain of a battery of light artillery raised by himself. He was with General Finnegan in the Olustee campaign, and was in General Johnston's army when that noted commander surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 26th of April, 1865.

Capt. Guerard is a lawyer of fine attainments, and as a student of constitutional law, he stands second to none at the Savannah bar. He is quiet, unassuming and attractive in manners, and in politics is a Southern Rights Democrat, and has been all of his life. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, which was well illustrated by his conduct at the battle of Port Royal, where he handled his guns with his own hands and fired the last shot on the Confederate side.

He is a ready speaker, and always talks to the point, and he will prove to be one of the most effective workers in the Convention.

## HEMAN H. PERRY, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Judge Perry was born in Burke county on the 13th of April, 1835. His parents, though not affluent, were highly respected in the community in which they lived. After being thoroughly prepared by an academic course in Burke county, he went to Georgetown College, D. C., and graduated there with distinction in 1854. From Georgetown he entered the University of Virginia as a law student, and in 1857 he graduated with honor. Returning to his native State, he commenced the practice of law. When his country, in her struggle for independence, called for her best and most gallant sons to espouse her cause, the call met with a warm welcome and a hearty response from Judge Perry. He left home in 1861 as a non-commissioned officer with the Burke Sharpshooters. His gallantry soon promoted him to a lieutenantcy, and in a short time he became Captain of his company. A short time before the close of the war he was an officer on General H. L. Benning's staff, with the rank of Major. His bravery was always a matter of comment with his fellow-soldiers, and all those who were fortunate enough to return to their homes after the war often speak of his coolness and

bravery in battle, and his prompt and impartial discharge of his official duties. Immediately after the close of the war he was appointed Judge of the County Court of Burke, and by his untiring efforts greatly aided the citizens of the county in retaining their property, against the invasion of the Freedman's Bureau and the many carpet-baggers and scalawags that infested this section. His firmness and his determination to faithfully discharge the duties of his office as County Judge, at one time brought him in conflict with the Military of the United States, and it is a matter long to be remembered in Burke when his judicial order was issued, for attachment of contempt for this Court, against a military company, whose soldiers wore the uniform and whose officers bore the commission of the Federal Government. By his order the entire company was arrested and held in custody by the Sheriff of this county for disregarding his judgment rendered in a possessory warrant case, wherein he adjudged the property in controversy, that was then held by said military company, to be the right and property of a private citizen of the county. By an Act of the General Assembly the County Court was abolished, and Judge Perry again resumed the practice of his chosen profession. As a lawyer, he has gained considerable reputation, and is held in high esteem, not only by his professional brethren but by the whole community. Besides his success at the bar, he has undoubted taste for the fine arts. His modest and retiring disposition has kept him from becoming actively engaged in political contests, as a candidate for office. At the last race for members of the Legislature his name was presented to the people by no act of his own, but by friends who appreciated his real worth and desired that he should represent his county in that body. He has ever been true and faithful to the great cause of Democracy, and all that is tainted with Radicalism, or its substitute, Independence, is, to him, utterly repugnant.

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JOHN F. GLOVER, THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

John F. Glover, the delegate from Douglas county, was born in Augusta on the 30th of June, 1828, and there received an academic education. On the 14th of February, 1850, he was married to Miss Margaret Brown, of Elbert county. He was Tax-Collector of Campbell county from 1857 to 1864, Confederate Tax Assessor during the war, and Tax-Collector of Douglas county from 1873 to '77. He served in the Mexican war as fourth Sergeant of the Richmond Blues, of Augusta, and his record is one of great gallantry.

Mr. Glover is a farmer, and a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat—a man of strong convictions, and of great firmness and decision of character. The friend who furnishes us the data upon which this brief sketch is based, concludes his letter as follows: "Mr. Glover was elected to the Convention by the people of Douglas county because of his superior qualities of head and heart. He is an honest man." What more could be said?

## JAMES R. BROWN, THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

James Rice Brown was born in Pickens District, S. C., in 1827. The middle name is for the maternal ancestry; his mother's maiden name was Rice.

When he was a boy his father moved to Union county, Georgia, and he was raised in the mountains of Northeast Georgia. When he had attained about to manhood, he returned to South Carolina, and was several years in the best schools of that State, where he acquired a liberal education. He afterwards began the study of law, and graduated in Yale College Law School. After his graduation, he located in Dalton, Ga., where he soon rose to a profitable practice. But when his brother, Joseph E. Brown, was elected Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, he turned over to Col. James R. Brown the extensive practice which he had in all the counties of that circuit; and Col. Brown then removed to Canton, his present residence, and has lived there ever since, where he has been engaged in the practice of the law, and has been very successful.

Soon after his removal to Canton, Col. Brown married the eldest daughter of Dr. John W. Lewis, who was Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad under Gov. Brown's administration, and was afterwards Confederate States Senator.

Col. Brown has been repeatedly elected from the Senatorial District composed of Cherokee, Forsyth and Milton counties, to the Senate of Georgia, where he has served several terms with ability and distinction. Probably no man on the floor of the Senate was his superior in debate, or in business tact, and that good common sense which is always necessary to success.

In politics he has always been a Democrat of the strictest school, and has clung to the party, both in its triumphs and in its reverses, under all circumstances. During most of the period of the war he was a member of the Senate of Georgia, and was not subject to military duty. But when the Federal army threatened to invade Georgia, and the militia were called out to repel the invasion, Col. Brown volunteered, took his musket and went into the service.

After the war was over he returned to his home in Cherokee county, Georgia, and resumed his business as a practicing attorney and as a planter.

Col. Brown has a remarkably well-balanced mind; has had large experience; is one of our safest and most reliable counselors and legislators, and it is reasonable to expect that his opinions will have weight in the Convention. He has the fullest confidence of his constituents and of all who know him.

He has been what the world terms, a successful man; has accumulated a handsome estate and lives very comfortably and independently. He is charitable, benevolent and humane; a member of the Baptist Church, and a gentleman in every respect of fine, moral and social standing.

## JAMES N. MERCIER, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

James N. Mercier, a delegate to the Convention from Lincoln county, was born in Lincoln county on the 11th of January, 1833, and received an academic education in his native county and in Wilkes. His father, Henry F. Mercier, who was a descendant of the Huguenots, was born in South Carolina, but emigrated to Georgia when a boy and became a thrifty planter and useful citizen. He died in 1853, leaving a widow and several small children.

Capt. James N. Mercier entered the Confederate army in 1861 as Third Lieutenant in Company F, Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, Wright's Brigade, and was afterwards elected First Lieutenant. He resigned in 1862, on account of ill-health, but in October of the same year was elected Captain of the company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Gibson. He served, with a few short intervals, throughout the entire war. Was a gallant soldier, and was skilled as a company or regimental commander.

Capt. Mercier, and all the male members of his family, have been brought up in and belong to the school of Jeffersonian Democracy. He is a fine specimen of the outgrowth of that intelligent and useful state of society for which the rural districts of Georgia and of the South were famous in *ante-bellum* times. He was reared in the midst of that plantation society, at once patriarchal and refined, which, in the olden times, formed such a striking feature of Southern civilization.

## JUSTIN B. HEATH, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Justin B. Heath, one of the youngest members of the Convention, was born in Burke county, on the 16th of September, 1846. His father was prominent in the politics of the district, and represented his county in the Legislature of 1840-'42.

The subject of this sketch was not afforded very wide educational advantages. He attended a county school about two years, and completed his subsequent studies by his own exertions. When only twenty-two years old he was elected Justice of the Peace. Since that time he has not entered any political contest until his canvass for the Convention.

On the 9th of May, 1867, he married Miss Mary Rowse. He is now a prosperous farmer in his native county.

Mr. Heath's army record is admirable. He entered regular service when only sixteen years old, and was at once chosen First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion. He served with distinction upon the coast of Georgia and through the campaigns of the Carolinas until Johnston's surrender at Greensboro. He has, in politics, always been a Democrat. He is exceedingly popular in his county and district, and is regarded as one of the staunch men of that portion of Georgia.

## WILLIAM R. GIGNILLIAT, THIRD DISTRICT.

William Robert Gignilliat was born on the 21st day of June, 1839, at Baisden's Bluff, in the county of McIntosh, Georgia. He is the son of Mr. William R. Gignilliat, a successful rice planter of McIntosh county, who now resides in Marietta, Ga. His great grandfather was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1798, from McIntosh county. He was married in 1860 to Miss Harriet W. Heyward, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Gignilliat has been an active participant in all the exciting scenes from the war to the present time. He had just finished his education at the University of Virginia, and received his diploma from the Lumpkin Law School at Athens, in July, 1860, when he was called the following year to the war. He enlisted as a private in the Savannah Artillery; was afterwards in the Chatham Artillery, and was then promoted to Lieutenant in Company D, Georgia Regulars, known as "Maxwell's Battery." He was afterwards transferred to "Gue-rard's Battery," and served there as a Lieutenant until after the battle of Bentonville, when he was ordered by General Johnston to report as Adjutant of the First Battalion Reserve Artillery of that army, and served in this office until the surrender.

Mr. Gignilliat is a gentleman of fine culture; a lawyer of high standing in his circuit, and employes the time, not spent in his profession, in agriculture.

He has been Chairman of the Democratic Committee in his county since 1866, and has had the very worst elements of radicalism to contend with. He was elected to the Senate in 1868, but was expelled under the convenient workings of the reconstruction laws of Congress. Since that time he has faithfully and earnestly contended with the great odds against him in this district, and was frequently sent to attend the meetings of the General Assembly to watch the interest of the people of his county when other parties were elected under the forms of law to fill the office.

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 JOHN C. DELL, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

John Crawford Dell was born in Screven county, where he now resides, May 31, 1841. He is the son of Rev. James B. Dell, also a native of Screven county, who for many years has been a successful planter there, and a minister of the Methodist Church, South.

Mr. John C. Dell married Miss F. C. Sharpe. He was educated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga. During the war he was in the Twenty-fifth Georgia Regiment, and was afterwards transferred to other departments in the army where he rendered efficient service. He was Solicitor General of the County Court of Screven county in 1866 and 1867. He was a member of the Legislature from the same county in 1871 and 1872, and was re-elected to the session of 1873 and 1874. He is a lawyer in good practice, and has always been a leading Democrat in his district. He is popular in his county, and a man who thoroughly acquaints himself with any subject he has to deal with.

## RICHARD L. WARTHEN, TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Richard Lee Warthen was born in Washington county, Georgia, in June, 1827, and is descended from one of its oldest families. His great grandfather, Richard Warthen, emigrated from Henrico county, Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of the county that crossed the Ogeechee River at the close of the Revolutionary war.

The Warthen family is a numerous one, and members of it have from the beginning of the present century, at various times, occupied positions of honor and trust in the county. His father, the late Richard Warthen, represented it for a number of years in the Legislature of Georgia. His uncle, the gallant Col. Thomas Jefferson Warthen, was mortally wounded at Malvern Hill while leading the Twenty-eighth Georgia Regiment in that memorable engagement.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Oglethorpe College, where he graduated in 1847, while that institution of learning was in charge of that learned divine and scholar, the late Doctor Talmadge.

He was admitted to the bar, at Sandersville, in 1849, and now, for a number of years, occupies a leading position as a member of the bar of the Middle Circuit. He represented this county in 1855 and 1856 in the Legislature, which body was then considered one of the ablest that ever assembled in the State. He was also a member of the Senate in 1857 and 1858. Ill health prevented him later from accepting other positions of honor and trust which the county had tendered to him at various times.

He entered the State military service at the beginning of the war, and subsequently the Confederate army, where he performed his duties faithfully.

He possesses the confidence of the people of this county in an eminent degree. He has been a staunch Democrat from his youth up; is an enthusiastic and successful farmer, a gentleman of culture, and alive to every interest concerning the welfare of the State at large, and of Washington county in particular.

## THOMAS J. BARRETT, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pike county in 1831, and he lives among the people that have known him from childhood. His parents were North Carolinians. They came to Pike county in 1822, and there accumulated a fine property.

Thomas J. Barrett was educated at Zebulon, in that county. He has frequently been honored by his fellow-citizens. During the war he was an officer in the Cavalry service of the Confederacy, and has since been a Justice of the Peace and a County Commissioner. He is a farmer and a Democrat, which is certainly enough to say of any man—certainly of any delegate to a Convention called for the purpose of making a Constitution adapted to the needs of the people of Georgia.

## THOMAS G. LAWSON, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Thomas G. Lawson was born in Putnam county on the 2d of May, 1835, and was educated in the "old field" schools of Putnam county, and graduated at Mercer University. Col. Lawson lost his father when quite young. His only brother, a volunteer soldier from Texas, was killed in the battle of Shiloh. He was married in 1860 to Miss Fanny Reid, a most accomplished lady, a daughter of Edmund Reid, one of the most substantial and highly esteemed citizen of Eatonton.

Col. Lawson served twelve months in the Confederate army. He is a lawyer by profession, and one of the most successful practitioners of the bar of Middle Georgia. He is of commanding presence, genial and suave in manners, and is beloved by all who know him. He is in the full prime of a vigorous and temperate manhood, and undoubtedly has a career before him.

From 1861 to 1866, inclusive, Col. Lawson was a member of the Georgia Legislature, and during that period made a record of which any one might be proud. He had occasion to frequently meet that great and good Georgian, Judge Linton Stephens, in the arena of discussion, and more than once overcame him. Particularly is this true in regard to the question as to whether Georgia should indorse the bonds of the Confederate government, and in respect to the proposition to call a convention of Southern States to remodel the Confederate government. Linton Stephens once said within hearing of the writer of this that of all the young men he had ever met, Col. Lawson was the most promising. There is not a better informed man—a readier debater, or a more eloquent speaker, in the Convention than Col. Lawson, and in saying this we mean to except none of those whose reputations are based on their intellectual resources as speakers and debaters.

## JONATHAN D. KNIGHT, SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jonathan David Knight, of Berrien county, was born on the 2d day of April, 1840, in what was then Lowndes county. He is the son of Hon. Levy J. Knight, who represented the county of Lowndes in the Legislature from 1835 to 1854.

He entered the army with the second company from his county on July 28, 1861, in the Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment. He was elected Second Lieutenant after two months service as a private, and was, on the reorganization of the regiment in 1862, elected First Lieutenant, and soon afterwards was made Captain. He served with this rank in all the severe campaigns in the West, and was among the few were not disabled when this gallant regiment returned home at the close of the war.

He taught school before the war, but held no civil office. After the war he was elected to the Convention of 1865, and in 1872 was elected to the Senate from the Sixth District and served four years.

## JOHN W. HEWELL, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

John Willis Hewell, the delegate elected to the Constitutional Convention from Chattahoochee county, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, on the 9th day of May, 1825.

He was married to Miss Sophronia Harp, of this county, on the 31st day of May, 1851. His father was one of the first men of the county in which he lived. He was a master mechanic and a leading farmer. His mother sprang from the Lipscomb family of Virginia.

He was educated in this county (Wilkes) by Prof. Charles LaHatt. He was Justice of the Inferior Court eight years, and held this office during the war. He is a farmer, and a very successful one. Before the war he was a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp. He was a Union man and did not favor secession. He is now a Democrat—that is, acting with the party opposed to radicalism. He is a firm man, modest, but has a fine discriminating mind. His house abounds in hospitality, and he is kind to all. He is a man of liberal and conservative views. He has managed his own business matters well, and to-day is free from that embarrassment so peculiar to farmers.

The State will have a good delegate in the Convention in the person of John Willis Hewell. He is one who will act for the good of all. He is remarkable for his firmness, but when convinced that he is in error, he will abandon that position and do what is right for the people. Chattahoochee could not have done better in selecting him as a delegate.

## DUNCAN F. McCRIMMON, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Duncan Frank McCrimmon was born in Montgomery county, Ga., May 15, 1838. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and represented it several times in both branches of the Legislature. He was one of the most successful farmers in the section. Young McCrimmon was educated in the schools of Montgomery county, and there laid the foundation of a solid course of study, which he has since pursued. Early in life he chose medicine as his profession. He graduated at the Savannah Medical College in 1860, and located in Wilcox county, where he has since practiced his profession. In addition to professional duties, he cultivates a model farm, which is much admired. When the war came on he generously devoted his time and skill, free of charge, to the dependent and suffering families, and thus worked with heart and hand all through the struggle.

On the 7th of April, 1864, he married Miss Rebecca Wilcox, of Irwin county.

Before his recent election he never held an office, as he devoted himself strictly to his profession. In politics he is a conservative Democrat. He is well informed on public questions, and is fully alive to all that affects the welfare of his native State.



## JAMES L. SEWARD, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James Lendsey Seward, one of the most prominent members of this Convention, was born in Dublin, Laurens county, Georgia, on the 30th October, 1814. His father moved from South Carolina, and settled in Laurens county. His parents were from Ireland. Col. Seward has been one of the most prominent politicians in his part of the State. Many of our citizens can well remember the famous campaign in the First District, when he ran against Mr. Barton in 1853. It was an exciting campaign, and resulted in the election of Col. Seward, and he was re-elected twice—serving three successive terms—making six years in Congress from this district.

He first commenced his political life in 1837, having been elected to the Legislature from Thomas county, where he now resides, in that year, and served for twenty years at different times in that body. He was also married, in 1837, to Miss Fannie A. Tooke, of Thomas county. He studied law with Mr. Lott Warren, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, in Telfair county. Col. Seward is personally acquainted with almost every man in Southern Georgia. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, and took an active part in the proceedings of that famous body. He was a strong anti-secession man—a firm Douglas Democrat, and supported Mr. Douglas for President in the campaign that followed.

He has, since he was admitted to the bar, practiced his profession in the Southern Circuits of this State, and has in the past had a large and remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature again in 1863-4. He is a planter.

In 1865 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of this State, and rendered valuable service to the State University, and was afterwards selected as one of the Trustees of this institution. He is a man popular with all classes and influential citizens.

## W. T. DAY, FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

William Thomas Day, chosen as one of the representatives of the Forty-First District in the Convention, was born in Walton county, on the 30th of September, 1830. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1842 his parents removed to Cherokee county, which was then sparsely populated.

Most of young Day's education was acquired at home by his own studious habits. In 1861 he was sent as a Delegate to the State Convention, and in that body he opposed secession, however he entered the service in the Eighth Georgia Regiment, and continued in the army until 1864.

After the war he adopted liberal Republican politics, which he yet holds. On the 18th of September, 1866, he was married to Miss Theresa P. Craig, of Harris county. He is now a practicing lawyer, and is known throughout a large portion of Northern Georgia. In the late Presidential canvass he was an elector on the Hayes ticket. He is a man of fine personal character.

## FRANK CHAMBERS, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Franklin Chambers was born in Wilkinson county on the 27th of July, 1842, and received an academic education in Irwinton.

He entered the army in 1861, serving in the Third Georgia Regiment until the second battle of Manassas, where he was wounded and rendered permanently unfit for service.

In 1868, he was married to Miss E. Hughes, of Twiggs county. In 1866, he was elected Ordinary of Wilkinson county, and in 1876 was an elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket.

Mr. Chambers is a lawyer by profession, and what is known as a straight-out Democrat. He is personally very popular, and has the entire confidence of his constituents.

## A. G. SMITH, FIRST DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch was born, and has always lived, in Bryan county. He has often been honored by his fellow-citizens with offices of public trust, having been a member of the Legislature, Judge of the Inferior Court, County School Commissioner, and Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county. In all public trusts he has always been found faithful, and in the Convention he will guard the rights of the people. He declined to allow his name to go before the Nominating Convention, and even after his nomination, earnestly endeavored to decline, but this was refused, and he was forced to accept what was, in his case, an honorable mark of confidence. Mr. Smith is a farmer.

## HUGH BUCHANAN, THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Hugh Buchanan was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 15th of September, 1823, and was educated at Brownington Seminary, and Derby High School, Vermont. He was married on the 28th of January, 1847, to Miss Mary Owen. In 1855, he was elected to the Georgia Senate, and re-elected in 1857. In 1856, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and was a Breckinridge elector in 1860. In 1865, he was elected to the United States Congress, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic Convention which assembled in New York. In 1872, he was appointed Judge of the Coweta Circuit, and in January, 1877, was re-appointed.

Judge Buchanan entered the Confederate Army in 1861 as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in Phillips' Legion, Hampton's Brigade, and on the 11th of June, 1864, was shot through the left lung at the battle of Trevillian, Louisa county, Virginia.

Judge Buchanan is a lawyer by profession. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the American party, but has since been a Democrat. He is a man of large culture and fine legal attainments—of great energy—and a speaker of enough force to command the attention of any audience.

## GEORGE F. PIERCE, JR., TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Among the talented young members of the Convention, we have George F. Pierce, Jr., of Hancock county. He was born in the county of Muscogee, in this State, February 28, 1843. He is a nephew of Bishop George F. Pierce. He married, in 1870, Miss Hattie H. Horley. He was educated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga. He was quite a young man when the war commenced, but volunteered with the first regiment that left the State, in 1861 (the First Georgia Regiment). He was in the war all the time, except when he was absent on account of his wounds. He was wounded five different times, and made as gallant a soldier as could be found in the Army of Virginia.

After the war he studied law, and has been practicing in the county of Hancock ever since. He is a successful lawyer, and one of the brightest members of the bar in the State for his age.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1871 from the county of Hancock, and was re-elected in 1873. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House during the last term of his service, and filled the position with great ability, and discharged the duties to the entire satisfaction of the General Assembly.

He has been an active leading Democrat ever since he became of age. He is an eloquent advocate, a good lawyer, and has the confidence and esteem of his people.

## REUBEN B. NISBET, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Reuben B. Nisbet is one of the most popular, public spirited and influential citizens of the county of Putnam, and belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the State. He is a grandson of Dr. James Nisbet, of Athens, Georgia, who was one of the framers of the Constitution of 1799, and is third son of the late distinguished Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet, of Macon, Georgia. He was born in Madison, Morgan county, Georgia, on the 6th day of February, 1830. His father having removed to Macon a few years afterwards. He was raised in that city, receiving his first instruction in a private school in which he was fitted for Oglethorpe University. He attended the Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia, and was finally graduated at the Medical College at Augusta. He began the practice of his profession in Macon, but removed in a year or two to Eatonton, in Putnam county, where he still resides, engaged in farming and in the duties of his profession.

He has been twice married and has a number of children, one of whom is his partner in the practice of medicine.

In 1861, when the war between the States began, Dr. Nisbet entered the Confederate service as Captain of the Brown Rifles of Putnam county, which became one of the companies of the Third Georgia Regiment. He was with that regiment in North Carolina

and Virginia in all the battles in which it was engaged while fit for active duty. He was first wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, and afterwards, when in command of the regiment at Sharpsburg, (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel,) he received several severe wounds, and fell into the hands of the enemy. After his exchange he was, for several months, entirely disabled by his wounds, and was, when able to report for duty, assigned to post duty at Augusta, Georgia. While there "Sherman's march to the sea" occurred, and Col. Nesbit was placed in command of a force sent from Augusta to Savannah, which had several encounters with the enemy on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and was finally placed in the trenches around Savannah. When the city was evacuated by the Confederate forces, Col. Nesbit crossed the Savannah river with his command, which was ordered back to Augusta. This ended his military career. While unfitted for active duty, in 1864, he was elected to the Senate of Georgia and served one term in that body.

Dr. Nesbit is a gentleman of fine intellect and of extensive reading; has a fine speaking talent, and is a man of strong will, and like the Scotch-Irish generally, to which race he belongs, is decided—almost obstinate—in his opinions. He will be a valuable member of the Convention.

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WILLIAM S. WALLACE, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

William Sharp Wallace was born in Baldwin county in 1828. His father and mother are both living, and have been married fifty-four years. He was educated in the common schools of Talbot county, at Prattsburg, and his education is the result of his own unaided effort. He was married in 1851 to Miss Janett H. Leonard, of Talbot county, daughter of Patrick Leonard.

He was elected to the Senate from Taylor county in 1859, and filled this position two years. He was also elected from the same county as representative in 1863, and served in this position until the close of the war. In the Legislature of 1863, '64 and '65 he espoused the cause of the Confederate Government, which often brought him in contact with that intellectual giant, Linton Stephens.

Mr. Wallace was born and raised a Democrat, and never voted any other than the Democratic ticket. His father taught him to love the Union, and to regard General Andrew Jackson as among the first of statesmen and purest of patriots. In 1860, he voted for Stephen A. Douglass for President; opposed separate State action on the secession question; voted against secession; but after secession became an accomplished fact, and the war commenced, he did all that he could do to make the cause a success. He entered the Confederate service in March, 1862, and was elected Captain of Company E, Forty-fifth Georgia Regiment. He served in the Army of Virginia under General Edward L. Thomas, and was

wounded in the seven days' fight around Richmond. He left Richmond on the 8th of July, on a thirty days' furlough. Returning to his command August 8th, he went into the fight at Cedar Run, August 9th, and was desperately and dangerously wounded through the jaw and neck, and was reported as mortally wounded. In 1863, he was put on the list of retired officers, and assigned to duty in Georgia. Under the army regulations, he was not entitled to promotion after he was placed on the retired list; but he was called on by General Cobb to take charge of a small cavalry force, and to meet and hold Stoneman in check when he made his raid on Macon, Ga., and for the manner in which he performed this service, General Cobb recommended that he should be promoted, and he was accordingly promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. Wallace was admitted to the bar at Butler, in Taylor county, in 1855, and he has since had a liberal practice. He has defended thirteen persons charged with murder, has been the attorney of the Southwestern Railroad for twenty years, and no man stands higher in his section.

#### W. A. LOFTON, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Strength and integrity are the salient points in this gentleman's character. A perfect self-reliance that rests in the confidence of experience, and a transparent sincerity, are his, and are traits inherited from highly respectable parents, who resided in Elbert, the county of his nativity, until their deaths a few years since.

He was educated at the University of Georgia, where he graduated in 1846. After an interval of two or three years, he commenced the study of law, and entered actively upon the practice of his profession, at Monticello, in 1853; at which place he was married to Miss Burnett in 1854. The year following he was elected to the office of Solicitor-General of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and entered upon its duties in 1856. He held this position continuously until 1867, and became *ex officio* Attorney-General for the State in January, 1863. In the latter position he rendered the State valuable service in 1866-'67, during which time he was called upon by Governor Jenkins to discharge important duties. Reconstruction terminated his official relations to the State as Attorney-General, and soon thereafter he removed to the city of Macon. Since then he has steadily maintained his position at the bar in the Ocmulgee Circuit, where he has acquired great prominence as an earnest advocate and safe counsellor, and has also attained a position at the head of his profession among the many distinguished lawyers of the Macon Circuit.

Deliberate in his judgment, considerate of the lessons of experience, disciplined by long practice at the bar, clear in his conception, forcible in his delivery, devoted to truth and right and the rights of men, and the glory of his State especially, he will be one of the truest and wisest counsellors in the Convention.

## A. W. HOLCOMBE, THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Addison Warren Holcombe was born in South Carolina on the 23d day of May, 1817. He married Miss Mary C. Benson, his present wife, in 1835, in Anderson district. He is the son of William Holcombe, formerly of Greenville district, S. C.

Col. A. W. Holcombe, at an early age, left his father, and before he was fourteen years of age, commenced life for himself. He was educated in the "old field" schools of Greenville, S. C., and when quite young he came to Jefferson, Jackson county, Ga., where he was apprenticed as a tanner, and became very proficient in his trade.

He returned to South Carolina and was for several years a citizen there. He was elected and served for ten years as Colonel of one of the finest regiments of cavalry in the State of South Carolina. He removed to Georgia in the spring of 1850, and has ever since been a citizen of this State. He is now a leading farmer in Milton county, on the Chattahoochee River.

He represented the Thirty-ninth District in the Convention of 1868, and made a reputation in that body that made him lasting friends among the prominent men in this State. He was bold and fearless in the defense of his people and their rights. He was elected to the Senate from the Thirty-ninth District in 1868, and served in that body for two years. He was an eloquent member of this body in the days that required men of nerve to meet the issues of the day. He endeared himself to his people by his vigorous attacks on the corruption of that day, and when the call for the present Convention was submitted to the people, the people of his district insisted on his being a delegate, contrary to his expressed wish, and he was elected without serious opposition by a very flattering vote. He was an old line Whig in 1840, and has since been a strong Democrat.

## D. GARREN, FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

David Garren was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, on the 25th of December, 1833. When he was quite young his parents removed to Gilmer county, Georgia, where he has since resided.

His education was limited, being acquired only in the schools of Gilmer county. He was first married to Miss Sarah Withrow, January 11, 1857. She died on the 1st of January, 1860, and Mr. Garren married on the 6th of April, 1876, to Miss Louisa Milton, of Gilmer county.

He served in the Confederate army two years and made a good soldier. Since the war he has been a Republican. He has never held any office prior to his election to the Convention, save that of postmaster at Ellijay, which position he now holds. He is also a prosperous merchant in that town. He is a man of great integrity and honesty of conviction.

## WILLIAM J. HEAD, THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

William Jefferson Head was born in Fayette, (now Spalding), county, in 1827. His father, Daniel B. Head, is now a citizen of Alabama. The son was educated in the common schools of his native county. He was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861.

During the war he commanded Company A of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment. He was Judge of the County Court of Haralson in 1866--67, but when military rule gained the ascendancy he concluded that he could not dispense justice under the shadow of bayonets, and he therefore resigned his office.

In 1871-'72 he represented Haralson county in the Legislature. He is a lawyer, farmer and Democrat, and must perforce be a valuable member of the Convention.

## E. J. HENRY, FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Emanuel Jefferson Henry, who will represent the Forty-first District in the Convention, was born in McCan county, North Carolina, on the 17th of April, 1829. He received only such education as the common schools of North Georgia afforded. His life has been that of a quiet citizen, never having held an office until his recent election.

On the 20th of February, 1850, he was married to Miss Hily Webster, of Union county. He never entered the army during the late war.

For some years past he has been a Baptist minister, and is also a thrifty, well-to-do farmer. In politics he is a Republican. He is highly esteemed in his county as a man of integrity and honesty of purpose.

## CHARLES W. DUBOSE, TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Not a few of the members of the present Convention were delegates to other conventions in this State. Charles W. DuBose, of Hancock county, was a member of the Convention of 1865. He was born in 1825, in Darlington District, South Carolina. His father died in Florida when the subject of this sketch was only three years of age. Notwithstanding the fact he was left without the care and attention of a father, he was given a good education at St. Mary's Academy, and studied law with Hon. Andrew J. Miller, at Augusta, Ga., and rose rapidly in his profession.

He was first elected to office as Ordinary of Hancock county, and gave entire satisfaction to the people of that county while he held the office. In 1860, he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and held this office until 1866. He was also a member of the Legislature from 1861 to 1866, and rendered faithful service during this stormy period in the history of our State.

Mr. DuBose was in feeble health before and during the war, and

was not able to serve in the army. He rendered all the aid in his power to the cause, and was ready at all times to do what he could.

In politics he is a firm Democrat, and is influential in his district. As a lawyer, he stands well in his circuit and has a good practice.

ALGERNON S. HAMILTON, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Algernon S. Hamilton, of Jones, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, was born in the county of Troup, January 21, 1833. His father was born in Walker county, March 18, 1790, and after graduating at Jefferson Medical College, and practicing in the hospitals of that city for ten years, settled in Clinton, Jones county, where he practiced medicine and surgery for a number of years, accumulating a large fortune, and placing himself at the head of his profession in the State. His health becoming impaired from his extensive practice, he removed to Troup county and retired from the profession.

While he resided in Troup, Dr. H. V. M. Miller read medicine in his office. From Troup he removed to Cass county and thence to Rome, where he died in 1858.

Dr. Hamilton married Miss Malinda Clower, daughter of Mr. Peter Clower, of Clinton, who was one of the first and wealthiest citizens of the county. Dr. Hamilton was one of the first men in the State, but with one or two exceptions, invariably refused office.

Col. Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Military Institute at Marietta, Ga., and to put his military education into practice, volunteered in the Cuban topographical expedition. He was one of the many that got as far as Florida, where he met an embargo, and, after considerable suffering, reached his home a somewhat wiser boy than when he left.

In 1856, he took the Kansas fever, and was prominent in the organization of that territory. Squatter sovereignty, however, proved too strong for him and his friends and he returned to Georgia, where he remained for a short time and then emigrated to Baskie county, Texas. He embarked in stock raising, and after a year spent in the business turned his horses over to his brother, Capt. Charles A. Hamilton, and returned to Georgia. Col. Hamilton remained quietly in Rome until the war for Southern independence broke out, when he raised a company, the Floyd Sharpshooters, and checked his baggage through. After organizing and equipping his company in Rome, and under orders to proceed to Richmond, he made a flying visit to Clinton, was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of Dr. Bowen, and left for his command in thirty minutes after the ceremony was performed.

At Richmond a regiment was formed in June, 1861—the Twenty-first Georgia—in which regiment his company was ranked "B." Col. Hamilton followed the successes and reverses of the war in Virginia until 1863, and was never absent from his command when it was engaged with the enemy. After Gen. Johnston fell



back from Manassas, Ewell's Division was transferred from the Army of Virginia to that of Gen. Jackson in the valley. Colonel Hamilton was in every engagement in the valley, commencing with the defeat of Banks at Winchester. He was in the great seven days fight before Richmond, the greater portion of his time in command, where McClellan was defeated and driven from the strong positions he held before that city. No battle of the war surpassed it in magnitude, and none surely in the suffering of our men, who ate and slept with their arms in their hands for seven long hot days. He was at the terrible charge on Malvern Hill, where two hundred Yankee cannon were belching forth shot and shell, and our brave men fell like grain before the reapers' scythe. He was at the battle of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, the second battle of Manassas, and was with Lee in Maryland, and was in the hottest of the fight at Gettysburg.

In the latter part of 1863 he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment raised by Col. Cooper Nesbit, of Dade county, and was transferred to the Army of Tennessee. He was with Gen. Johnston when he fell back from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and in all the engagements on that memorable retreat. He was with General Hood in his campaign into Tennessee, and fell terribly wounded at the battle of Franklin. When he received this wound, in the last engagement of his command, he had passed through a hundred battles, many of them as bloody as the one in which he fell and without a wound. He was on the sick list when the engagement commenced, and against the express orders of the surgeon, took command of his regiment, (Col. Nesbit being on furlough), and with a corn stalk which he picked up on entering the field, not feeling strong enough to carry a sword, led his men to the charge. In the charge on the second line of ditches his left eye was shot out, taking with it the cheek bone.

The suffering he endured during the retreat is beyond description, preferring to be brought out in an ambulance than being left in the hands of the enemy. Before he recovered from his wound the war closed, but time can never erase the mark of gallantry he will carry to his grave.

#### JOHN C. KEY, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John C. Key was born in the county of Jasper, on the 25th of February, 1826, being the eldest son of Burl P. and Martha T. Key. He received a good English education in what is known as "old field school-houses," and afterwards remained with his father, helping him, by his energy and fine judgment, to amass a large estate. He studied law in Monticello, under the law firm of Dyer & Burney, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1856. Entering actively and successfully upon his profession, by his suavity of manner and amiableness, he very soon gathered around him an host of honorable and substantial friends, and was, also, especially

known as the friend of the poor and weak. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1859, and was an active and useful business member during the term of 1859-60.

He declined a re-election in 1861, and raised a volunteer company, known as the "Jasper Volunteers," and after the organization of the Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment, of which his was a part—Company B—went to Virginia. He was in the seven days' fight around Richmond; commanded his regiment during the first campaign in Maryland, participating in all the engagements, and so distinguished himself on the memorable battlefield of Sharpsburg as to elicit the expressed admiration of his command, and was complimented by the brave General Doles, and reported to the Secretary of War, at Richmond, for signal gallantry on that battlefield. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, December, 1862; Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and in the last Pennsylvania campaign, to the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was severely wounded in the thigh and hip, and sent home on furlough for ninety days. He was promoted to Major on the 11th of September, 1863, and returned to his command in October, 1863, and participated in the battle of Mine Run. Still suffering from his severe wounds, he was ordered to Gordonsville, to take charge of the Government camp at that place, and was placed on the retired list in January, 1864. The campaign opening before he left, and Gordonsville being threatened by the Federal cavalry; and all the Government stores ordered away by Gen. Lee, he, being importuned by the citizens, gallantly assumed the responsibility of holding the place, and at once collected, of the convalescents there and of soldiers passing from Lynchburg and Richmond, a considerable force, with which he aided materially in the repulse of the cavalry, at Trevillion, on the 9th of May, 1864, thus relieving Gordonsville from the contemplated attack.

All present danger being over, he returned to his home July 18th, and was assigned to duty at Augusta, under Brigadier-General Brown, where he remained until the surrender. Three days after which he was found at home driving two yearlings to a cart, helping his hands repair the wasted places in his plantation.

In 1868, he returned actively to his profession and has since been thus engaged. He was elected to the present Legislature by a large majority, and nominated to the Constitutional Convention almost unanimously.

In May, Key, the true man and true soldier, is fitly illustrated. Unostentatious in his benevolence and in the bestowal of his charities, he lives not alone for himself but labors in the cause of humanity.

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#### WILEY G. BRADDY, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Wiley Giles Braddy was born in Warren county, on the 31st of January, 1824. His father, James Braddy, was a prominent and popular citizen of Warren county. Mr. Braddy received a fair

English education at the common schools of Warren and Jefferson counties. During the war he was a Justice of the Inferior Court of Glascock county, and in 1871-72, represented that county in the Legislature. He was not in active service during the war, but notwithstanding the fact that he was exempt from military duty, he volunteered in a cavalry company, which had been organized for land defense, and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

Mr. Braddy has always been a Democrat, and has devoted himself to farming rather than to politics. He has been very successful in his favorite pursuit. He was nominated as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention without his knowledge or consent, and it was only through the earnest solicitations of his friends that he accepted.

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E. C. GREER, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

E. C. Greer was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the 11th of December, 1821, and graduated at the University of South Carolina. In 1854, he was married to a daughter of Hon. Washington Poe, and in 1859 to Mrs. Dorsey, *nee* Miss Griswold. He lived in Washington City three years, after which he moved to Georgia, and practiced law with Hon. Washington Poe. During the war he was a lieutenant in the Jackson Artillery. He has never aspired to be a politician, and has consequently never held any civil office. At present, he is devoting his time and attention to his agricultural interests, and while he takes a lively interest in the welfare of his State and section, he enters into no scramble for office. He was an old line Whig until the breaking out of the war, when he became, and has since remained, a Democrat.

Mr. Greer has never held any civil office. He is a progressive farmer, and a leading citizen of Jones county. He is enthusiastically devoted to his business, and a regular attendant upon the meetings of the State Agricultural Society, of which body he is one of the most useful and influential.

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J. B. CREECH, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James Bryan Creech was born in Laurens county, in 1832, and moved to Thomas—now Brooks—in 1848. He is a son of Charles Pinckney Creech, of South Carolina. He has never been a candidate for office, but has been a strong partizan. He has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party for several years, and has rendered good service to his party and the people of his county. He served in the army, in the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, one year, in charge of the commissary department, and was then transferred to Hood's Battalion of Cavalry. He was an old line Whig before the war, and has since been a strong, influential Democrat. He is popular in his county, and has the esteem and respect of his neighbors.

## TOMLINSON FORT NEWELL, TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Tomlinson Fort Newell was born in the city of Milledgeville, in 1839. He is the youngest and only surviving son of the late Isaac Newell, one of the early settlers and successful merchants of Milledgeville. His father was a native of Connecticut, and came to Milledgeville when quite a young man, and was for a long period one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of that place. The subject of this sketch was educated at Oglethorpe University, graduating in the class of 1859. He studied law and graduated at the Lumpkin Law School, in January, 1861, under Judge Lumpkin, Thomas R. R. Cobb, and Hope Hull.

He entered the army early in the war, as a lieutenant, and was subsequently Captain of Company P, Forty-fifth Regiment, Thomas' Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, Stonewall Jackson's Corp's. He was wounded at Cedar Run, or Slaughter Mountain; lost his left foot at Gettysburg, and became a prisoner of war for about eighteen months.

After the war, he entered upon the practice of law, with fine prospects of success. He was Mayor of Milledgeville from 1865 to 1869, serving in that capacity during the trying days of Reconstruction, to the satisfaction of our citizens. In 1869, he married a daughter of Gen. A. H. Colquitt.

He retired from the practice of the law in 1871, and has since followed the quiet pursuits of a farmer, in which he has been prosperous and happy. He is a zealous Methodist—a worker in church and Sunday-school—a firm, conscientious man. He is warmly attached to his native town, and will use his best efforts to have the State government restored to the "the halls of our fathers." As a member of the Convention, it will be his earnest desire to see such a Constitution framed as will bless our whole people for years to come.

## JOHN A. DAVIS, TENTH DISTRICT.

John A. Davis, of Albany, was born in Crawfordville, Talliaferro county, in 1832, and was educated at Mercer University. He was married, in 1852, to Miss L. C. Hampton. During the war he served in the quartermaster and commissary department.

Captain Davis has never held a civil office, and never aspired to any, having always been content with the less notorious, but far more substantial victories incident to the war. For twenty odd years he was a partner of Judge D. A. Vason, and had a large and lucrative practice. At present, he is a large and successful planter, and manager of the Central Railroad Bank, at Albany. He is one of the most substantial men in Southwest Georgia, and is possessed of great personal magnetism. His thorough knowledge of the law, and his experience as a practical business man, combine to make him one of the most apt and active members of the Convention.

## O. P. SWEARINGEN, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Oliver Perry Swearingen was born in Lowndes county, on the 19th of June, 1819. His parents were among the first settlers of Dooly county, his father, Thomas Swearingen, being one of the pioneers of Methodism in Southern Georgia.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education at home by his own efforts. In 1844, he was married to Mrs. Nancy Collier, and subsequently to Miss Georgia Boswell.

He became a farmer early in life, and is yet engaged in that peaceful occupation. When a young man he was elected Clerk of the Superior Court, which office he filled for several successive terms. He also represented his county in the Legislature, and is now County School Commissioner. During the war he rendered efficient service to the poor and needy. He has always been a Democrat, though politics is not his profession.

He is a quiet, unobtrusive man, of pleasant manners and fine mental powers. He is very highly esteemed in his county as one of its best and truest men.

## NELSON TIFT, TENTH DISTRICT.

Among those who, by reason of their experience and capacity, are entitled to rank as leaders in the Convention, is Hon. Nelson Tift, of Albany. He is not what the public would call an orator, but no man can state his points with more clearness and effectiveness. He is always prepared, always ready, always fortified. He never enters upon the discussion of a subject that he does not understand, and never takes a position that he cannot successfully defend.

Colonel Tift was born in New London, Conn., on the 23d of July, 1810, and was educated partially in his native place, and partially in Charleston, S. C. In 1838, he was married to Miss A. M. Mercer. He has held many offices of honor and trust, and has always filled them with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1838, having, both previously and subsequently, held various minor offices. He was a member of the Legislature in 1841, in 1847, and in 1851, and was a member of Congress, from Georgia, in 1868-69, having, by superior management, succeeded in taking his seat when nearly every other Democrat from the Southern States was excluded; and it was through his exertions while a contestant for his seat, as well as when a member, that the backbone of Bullock's administration in Georgia was broken. His labors at Washington in behalf of his State and his section have never been fully appreciated by the people of Georgia. It was through his instrumentality that the reconstruction in Georgia was divested of fully one-half its horrors and humiliations.

During the war, Colonel Tift was not in active service in the field, but, together with his brother, Mr. A. F. Tift, was an agent of the Navy Department of the Confederate Government. He constructed the iron-clad steamer Mississippi, at New Orleans, and converted the steamer Fingal into the iron-clad Atlanta.

Colonel Tift is a large planter in Dougherty county, and is also in the warehouse and commission business in Albany. He is a Democrat, with, in all probability, Whig antecedents. As we have stated, Colonel Tift's field is in the committee-room. Those who appear upon the forum are sometimes eloquent, frequently blatant, and invariably sacrifice something to rhetoric. Colonel Tift is sparing of words when there is no necessity for words. His instincts all lead him in the direction of fact, labor and accomplishment. Personally, he is modest, retiring and unostentatious.

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JAMES H. HICKS, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

James Hamilton Hicks was born in Emanuel county, in this State, on the 21st day of June, 1841. He married, in 1866, to Miss Annie E. Brinson. Mr. James H. Hicks is the son of James Hicks, a native of Montgomery county. He has been living for many years, and is now eighty years of age, at the same place, and during that time two new counties have been formed around him—Emanuel and Johnson.

Mr. Hicks was educated at home. He entered the army as a private in 1861; was elected a Lieutenant, and then to Captain, of Company F, Forteenth Georgia Regiment. He was in all the hard fights in Virginia with this gallant regiment. Capt. Hicks was promoted for gallantry on the field in the fights around Richmond; and in the seven days' battle was in command of his company during this entire engagement. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but is now engaged in farming. He has, since he was old enough to vote, always voted the Democratic ticket. The office he now holds is the first civil office he was ever a candidate for.

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J. C. ELLINGTON, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

John Charles Ellington was born in that part of old Henry county, which is now Clayton, in 1834. He was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy and in Jonesboro, making at both places good use of his talents.

He entered the Confederate army as a private in the Second Georgia Cavalry and made a good war record. He has taken no very active part in politics, but has held several offices.

In 1860, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was sent as a Delegate from Clayton county to the Convention of 1865. In 1868 he married Miss L. R. McLendon. Since the war he has been a Democrat. He is now a prosperous merchant at Montezuma, and is a man of large influence in that part of the State.

## NIEL McLEOD, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Niel McLeod is from Scottish parents; his grandfather came from Scotland in 1763 and settled in North Carolina. His father, William L. McLeod, settled in Montgomery county.

Capt. McLeod, the subject of this sketch, was born the 26th day of June, 1812, in Montgomery county, Ga., and in 1839 married Miss Mary Griffis. He was educated in the common schools of his county. In 1834, he was elected Captain of a company of soldiers in the Creek war. Soon after this he moved to Emanuel county and was, in 1838, elected Clerk of the Superior Court; afterwards he was Clerk of the Inferior Court, and when the office of Ordinary was created, was made Ordinary of the county of Emanuel. He held these various offices until 1847, when he was elected to the Senate from Emanuel and Burke counties. In 1851, he was again elected to the Senate, and re-elected to the Senate in 1859 and 1860.

In 1862, he entered the army as Captain of Company H, Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment. After the war he was sent from Emanuel county to the Convention of 1865. In 1876, he was again elected to the Senate.

Capt. McLeod is very popular in his county and the surrounding counties. He is a man of firmness and decision of character. He was an old line Whig; acted with that party as long as it was in the field, and wishes that it had an existence to-day. He is a strong partizan, and had before the war many hard campaigns against the Democrats in his district, and always come out victorious. He has been a candidate before the people twenty times, and has never been defeated. He is a firm friend and relentless enemy. He is now engaged in farming and is a merchant.

## A. D. HAMMOND, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Alexander D. Hammond was born in Culloden, Monroe county, December 5, 1833, and was educated at Emory College, Oxford, and at the University of Georgia. He was married to Miss Maria A. Wright in 1856, and to Miss Mary Holland in 1869. His parents now reside in the city of Macon, and his father, Dr. Hammond, is one of the most famous and successful physicians in Middle Georgia.

Col. Hammond served as Solicitor General of the Flint Judicial Circuit for nine years, and made a brilliant reputation as a prosecuting attorney. He entered the army soon after the war commenced, and served as Adjutant of the Fourteenth Georgia Regiment.

At the conclusion of the war he returned to the practice of law and has been eminently successful. As an advocate he has few equals. In criminal and civil causes he is alike successful, and some of his victories at the bar are so brilliant as to call forth the involuntary applause of all his listeners.

He is a careful and thorough student and original thinker. No narrow and contracted views of any question controls him, but the wonderful grasp and power of his mind enables him to rightly divine the truth, and his independence and fearlessness ever prompts to defend the right.

In 1874, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress, from the Fifth Congressional District, and was really nominated for the position, but before the vote could be announced, a delegate made a change, and he thus was disappointed. Besides this, the writer does not remember that he ever sought office.

Always a Democrat of the "straight-out sect," he has aided the success of his party by his speeches and personal exertion, but never asked for the reward of office, save the time mentioned above. Few men possess his power with the people on the hustings. He is a natural orator, and this gift, aided by much study and practice, has given him great power in the court-room and before the people.

The sending of Colonel Hammond as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention was the voluntary act of the people of Monroe county, who knew his worth and capacity. They trusted their interests in his hands, feeling that he would truly and safely represent them.

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#### JOSHUA HILL, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joshua Hill, of Madison, was born in Abbeville, S. C., in 1812, and came to Georgia when seventeen years old. He received his education under the guidance of Professor John H. Gray and the celebrated Professor Waddell, of South Carolina. Mr. Hill read law under his brother, Judge Hill, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. Although taking an active and prominent part in politics, Mr. Hill never became a candidate for popular office until 1857, when he was elected to Congress and served two terms. When Georgia seceded, Mr. Hill refused to resign his seat along with the other members of the Georgia delegation, and he remained a Union man throughout the war. He did not sacrifice his popularity by this course, however; for, in 1863, when the Hon. T. M. Furlow was nominated for Governor in opposition to Governor Brown, Mr. Hill was nominated by a convention held at Jonesboro. He refused to be a candidate, and made no response to the action of the meeting. His friends, nevertheless, kept him in the field, and he received a very flattering vote.

Mr. Hill was defeated for the United States Senatorship, in 1866, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who, however, was not admitted to his seat. In 1868, Mr. Hill was elected to the Senate over Governor Brown. He was a delegate to the Convention of 1865, and was a member of the convention that nominated Henry Clay for President in 1844, and was the youngest of a delegation composed of Berrien, Dawson, Sayre, Lumpkin, and others. Mr. Hill has not been active as a politician since 1873.



## W. F. CONLEY, SECOND DISTRICT.

William Fletcher Conley was born in Burke county, N. C., May 7th, 1815. Owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, he received no full education until after he entered the Methodist ministry and became a traveling preacher. His parents were so strictly pious that he was trained to a fine morality, though his intellectual development was chiefly the work of after years. In 1840 he married Miss Sarah N. Fowler, of DeKalb county. She died in 1850, and in 1859 he married Miss Francis E. Smith, of Tattnall county.

He has devoted his life to the Christian ministry, and for years has been a member of the Georgia Conference. He is also a well-to-do farmer. He has never entered politics, nor held any other office than that he now enjoys. In politics he is a strict Democrat. He is a man of fine abilities, and is very highly esteemed by a very large circle of acquaintances.

## JOHN S. CLIFTON, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Scarborough Clifton was born in Screven county, on the 6th of March, 1841, and received a common school education in Albany, Ga. During the war he was attached to the body guard of General E. Kirby Smith. He is a merchant and a farmer, and a Democrat.

Mr. Clifton is a man of great energy and perseverance, and has fine business capacity. He is well-to-do, and is in every respect what is known as a "solid man."

He was elected to the Convention from Miller county on the opposition ticket, but had no opposition himself. He is a man of strict honesty and integrity, and will perform what he conceives to be his duty, regardless of consequences.

## WILLIAM D. BRANNER, SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Donaldson Branner was born in Bullock, the county of his present residence, on the 24th of July, 1812. His father was Thomas Branner, a native Georgian, who lived in Bullock many years. He moved to the lower part of the State, where he lived until 1847, when the subject of this sketch returned to Bullock, where he married Mrs. Sarah A. Hall. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1859, and afterwards a Judge of the Inferior Court. He is the Master of a Masonic lodge, and an influential citizen of his county. He is captain of a fine cavalry company. He had no desire to run for the Convention, but his friends insisted upon sending him, and he consented.

Captain Branner has paid considerable attention to the education of his children. In 1870, he moved to Hinesville, where there is a first-class academy, and remained there until a short time since, when he returned to his home in Bullock.

## J. T. CONEY, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Joel Thomas Coney was born in Laurens county, Ga., on the 4th of November, 1839. His father, Wm. D. Coney, was a successful and wealthy planter, who left quite a fortune when he died. He gave his son good educational advantages, and sent him to Mercer University after he had completed his regular academic course.

After his graduation Mr. Coney became a planter, and has been engaged in agriculture all his life. On the 30th of January, 1876, he married Miss Mattie J. Bowen. He has never entered politics actively, and never held an office before coming to the Convention. His election was unsought by himself. He is a staunch Democrat and a widely useful man.

## JOHN DICKEY, TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

John Dickey, of Upson county, was born in Putnam county, in March, 1814, and received an academic education. He was married in 1835 to Miss Jane Gammon.

He has never held an office, rather eschewing politics and devoting himself to his farming interests and his duties as a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Before the war Mr. Dickey was an old line Whig, but since 1860 has been an earnest Democrat. He is a man of sterling worth and strict integrity, and possesses in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

## JOHN H. MCCALLUM, TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

John H. McCallum was born in Butts county, in 1844, and was educated in the common schools of that county. He is of Irish descent, and his father was one of the first settlers of Butts.

Mr. McCallum entered the Confederate service as a member of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment early in the struggle, and made a most excellent soldier. He was always called upon on important occasions, and was regarded as one of the most gallant and daring soldiers in his command.

He was raised a Democrat, and has always been one. He takes an active part in politics, and has been a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county ever since the war.

## JUDGE G. STEPHENS, FORTIETH DISTRICT.

Dr. Judge G. Stephens was born in South Carolina in 1838, educated in the common schools of the country, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine at the Medical College in Augusta. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father was a substantial farmer, who lived to be seventy-seven years of age. He was married in 1861 to Miss Nancy L. Haynes. He is a physician by profession, and has a large practice. He is a man of enlarged ideas, popular and substantial, and a Democrat in politics.

## REUBEN R. ROGERS, TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Reuben Raymond Rogers was born in Wilkes county, on the 14th of April, 1828, and received his education in the common schools of the county. His father was a well-to-do planter. In 1852, he married Miss Martha J. Edmondson, a daughter of Hon. Eli Edmondson of Fayette county.

Mr. Rogers served in the army two years, at the end of which time he was driven home by continued ill-health. He has sought no offices and held none, except that of Justice of the Peace, which has been forced upon him by his district year after year. He is a prosperous planter and a most enthusiastic Democrat.

A friend, writing of him, says he is "as true as tried steel," which, of itself, is a most eloquent eulogy. Mr. Rogers was elected on the anti-Convention platform. While recognizing the necessity of reconstructing our fundamental law, he was of the opinion, in view of the condition of the country and the frequency of elections, that the calling of a Convention should be postponed for the present. He was nominated by the people of his county upon the anti-Convention ticket without solicitation on his part and against his wishes, and was elected by a handsome majority. He will give his vote and influence to any measure looking to the benefit of his State and the reduction of taxes.

## GREEN WHIDDON, NINTH DISTRICT.

Green Whiddon was born in the county of Washington, in this State, 12th October, 1813. He is the son of Dimpsey Whiddon, a native of South Carolina, who moved to this State in 1804. He has been twice married, the first time in 1832, and second time in 1860 to Mrs. Waldon, of Washington county. He was educated in Washington county, and lived there until the war, when he removed to Southwestern Georgia. He now lives in Calhoun county.

He has never been a candidate for office; has been attending to his business of farming. He was an old line Whig before the war, and since a Democrat.

## GEORGE ROBERTS, THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

George Roberts, one of the delegates from Cobb county, was born in Anderson District, South Carolina, on the 31st of March, 1814. Married on the 19th December, 1836, to Catherine Burt, of South Carolina. His father was a farmer in South Carolina, and his father-in-law was a member of the Legislature of that State. He was educated in the common schools of his district. He was before the war Colonel of the militia, and during the war Captain. He is a farmer of good standing in his county. He was before the war a strong States Rights Democrat, and since the war a leading Democrat. He is a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and has the confidence of all his neighbors. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is an influential citizen of his county.

## PETER W. EDGE, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Peter William Edge was born in Marietta, Georgia, on the 2d of July, 1848. He is the eldest son of the Hon. John M. Edge, long a leading attorney of the Marietta bar.

Col. Edge having lost the greater portion of his property at the conclusion of the late war, and having several younger children to educate, his son, the subject of this sketch, refused to accept any assistance, and by his own indomitable energy and perseverance, succeeded in obtaining a most thorough education at Mercer University, and is to-day one of the most scholarly and highly cultured men in the South. Notwithstanding he was too young for service, he entered the army and made one of the best soldiers in General Gartrell's brigade of Georgia Reserves.

After the war he applied himself for a time to the study of law, but finally entered the ministry, in which he has since been engaged. It is generally conceded that he is one of the ablest men of his years in the State, and has long been styled by those who know him, "the Pulpit Orator of Georgia." He is an uncompromising Democrat, with a true heart; a cultivated mind and a strong will. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Mattie H. Miller.

## MARTIN L. MERSHON, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Martin Luther Mershon, of Brunswick, was born in Monticello, Fla., on the 26th of April, 1839, and was educated in the common schools of Jefferson county, in that State. His parents were natives of Hancock county. Mr. Mershon has lived in Georgia since 1858, but during the war was a private in the Third Florida Regiment. In 1864 he was married to Miss Murdock, of Catoosa county. He practices law in Brunswick, and is very successful in his profession. In politics he is what is known as a Bourbon Democrat, and in the famous Greeley campaign, was an Elector on the O'Connor and Adams ticket.

## CARLTON J. WELLBORN, FORTIETH DISTRICT.

Among the prominent members of the Convention is Hon. Carlton J. Wellborn, who represents the county of Union. He has large experience as a lawyer and a legislator, and this experience is of great service to him in his present position. He was born in Union county, in 1836, and received his education at Hwassee College, in Tennessee. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Sallie M. Candler.

He has always taken a keen and lively interest in the political welfare of his section and State. He has been State Librarian, State Senator, Solicitor General, and Secretary of the Senate.

He is a lawyer by profession and an ardent Democrat in politics. He is very popular in his section, and deservedly so. He is a man of untiring energy, a fine lawyer, and an eloquent speaker.

## WILLIAM M. REESE, TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

William Milton Reese, for a number of years the Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, descended from an old South Carolina family. His father was a surgeon in the United States army. Judge Reese graduated at Cambridge, and studied law at Yale. He entered the office of Gen. Toombs, and became a partner in the practice of law in 1845.

He married Miss Lucy Pettis, an estimable lady of Wilkes county, and has been a resident of this county ever since. Before the war he was not much in politics, as he gave his entire attention to his legal business. He published a work—Reese's Manual—in 1856 that was very valuable to Ordinaries, and all parties who had the management of estates. It was a very thorough work, and is now used in almost all the counties of this State. In 1863 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the Northern Circuit, and discharged the duties of this office with great ability. He was elected to the Senate in 1871, and has been continuously in that body from the Twenty-ninth District since that time.

He is a gentleman of fine education—learned in the law. He is a very modest man. He is a safe counsellor and a man of excellent judgment. He has accumulated considerable property by attending to his own business. Has been a Director in the Georgia Railroad for several years, and has been frequently mentioned as the successor of Judge King.

## ABDA JOHNSON, FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Abda Johnson was born in Elbert county, in this State. He is the son of Col. Linsey Johnson, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Cherokee Georgia. Col. Abda Johnson was a member of the Legislature before the war from the county of Cass, and during the war was Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Georgia Regiment.

He was born in 1827, and graduated at Franklin College in 1847. He was before the war an old line Whig, and was one of the leaders of this party in Cherokee Georgia. He is a good lawyer, now practicing at Cartersville, Bartow county, and is popular in his circuit.

He is an educated gentleman, and attends exclusively to his business, and has but little to do with politics.

## JOHN R. BACHLOTT, FOURTH DISTRICT.

John R. Bachlott was born at St. Mary's, on the 26th of July, 1841, and was educated in Camden county.

During the war he was a private in the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, and served in the Florida war of 1857 as a Lieutenant. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the most substantial and popular men in his county.

He is engaged in the business of merchandizing and in the production of naval stores.

## AUGUSTUS REESE, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The gentleman whose name appears above is a Georgian to the manor born—and no man has loved more ardently, or served more faithfully, his native State. His service to his country has been of the right kind; his life and example have been of the noblest types; eschewing and putting far from him, the vices which corrupt, the meannesses which degrade, and the hypocrisies which betray, he has ever been the refined gentleman, the worthy Christian and honest patriot.

A lawyer of influence and ability, he has ever refused to lower the standard of his profession by a resort to tricks dishonoring to the noble science and himself. He has never used his professional skill as a covert for fraud, or made himself the apologist of crime.

In political matters he has disdained to be a camp-follower of the bread and butter brigade of miserable wire-workers whose course and conduct have produced the most direful influence that has afflicted our social life and public well-being as a people for the last twenty years. He belongs to no rings, but has ever with a lofty manhood abhorred the contemptible manœuvering that gives nominations and offices to unworthy demagogues by ignoring or stifling the real voice of the people, and substituting in its place the selfish and demagogical utterances of a miserable clique of gambling intriguers.

Judge Reese has the highest possible certificate of an honored life. He lives in nine miles of where he was born, never having left the neighborhood, and to-day the people of that section where he is most intimately known, esteem and love him and delight to honor him, as they have very recently done, by making him a delegate to this most important Convention, when he distinctly declined to be a candidate for the position. The people of his district, by so doing, have done themselves a high honor, in that they show their just appreciation of a pure and noble and useful life, that stands out upon the canvass unsullied by a single stain.

As already stated, Judge Reese was born in nine miles of his present home in Madison, Morgan county. He was born just across the line in 1814, and, therefore, while old Morgan claims him as her own from his childhood up, Greene county has the honor of his nativity. He is the son of Joseph Reese, of Brunswick county, Virginia, who, in the early history of Georgia, came to this State and settled in the county of Greene, on the Oconee River. When the territory west of the Oconee was acquired from the Indians, Judge Reese's father moved across the river into Morgan, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, in 1832. The father was a man of practical good sense, and one of the best planters of his day.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the "old field" schools near him, partly at Athens, and then at Yale, until his

father died, when he was required to return home. Afterwards went to Athens and graduated honorably in Franklin College, in 1834, in the same class with Howell Cobb, H. V. Johnson and Henry L. Benning. He studied law with the Hon. Eugenius A. Nesbit, and also attended Judge Doggett's celebrated law school, as it was called, which afterwards was added to Yale College.

In 1837, he was admitted to the bar at Monticello, Ga., and commenced the practice in Morgan county, where he has continued ever since. As a lawyer he has ever been diligent, attentive, painstaking, able and successful; as a speaker, preferring substance to shadow, he has ever been characterized for the vigor and force of his arguments rather than the tinsel drapery of rhetoric, yet his speeches and writings have never lacked elegance, classical finish or grace. He knows how to use the King's English in its purity, and never fails to call a spade a spade or a knave a knave.

As a Judge he was ever urbane, upright, strong and fearless. In that position, as in all others, he stooped not to consult the prejudices and passions of the people, preferring to know what was right and pursue it; nor on the other hand, did he cringe and fawn at the footstool of power. This latter characteristic was decidedly exemplified in his refusal to obey the orders of General Pope, which would virtually have eliminated, as he thought, the white element from the jury-box. And rather than do this, and especially at the dictation of a military satrap, he resigned his office to the great regret of his people, who nevertheless admired his manly course. Judge Reese was never a candidate for office but once, though he has filled many positions of honor and high responsibility.

In 1839, he was elected to the Legislature to compromise a difference in the party—both the opposing candidates retiring and urging him to take the place. In 1840, during the great Harrison upheaval, he was elected Solicitor-General by the Legislature. This being the only office he ever solicited in his life. He served in that office under both Judge E. Y. Hill and Judge Francis H. Cone, and received the high commendations of both those able Judges.

In 1847, he was elected Senator from the counties of Greene and Morgan—again a compromise candidate—and elected by a very large vote. From thence until 1861 he held no other office. Then he was sent as a delegate to the Secession Convention, but as a decided opponent to secession. And this ground he maintained until four States had seceded, and then seeing that his State would be torn with dissension, and perhaps become the scene of bloody strife, he voted for the measure as a choice of evils, giving his reasons to the Convention, and afterwards to his people, who were satisfied of the wisdom of his course.

During the war he served six months in the militia in the

ditches around Atlanta. He had four sons in the war, one of whom was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg. One of his sons is now a leading lawyer at Sparta, Ga. Judge Reese won his title of Judge by appointment of Gov. Jenkins in 1866. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the Ocmulgee Circuit, and in 1867 was elected by the people without opposition, and continued in office until the latter part of that year, when he resigned for the reason explained. The correspondence occurring at the time between Gen. Pope and himself was conducted with manly dignity and ability on his part, and forcibly illustrated the high and unbending character of the man. Before the war Judge Reese was a leading farmer and a prominent Whig. Since the war he has been pursuing his profession, and farming on a small scale; and politically has been acting with the Democrats, and has proven a power in the party. The people of Georgia, observing his action in the Convention, will behold in him the true man, the unpretending Christian, the earnest bold thinker, the wise counsellor and the devoted patriot, looking solely in all he does and says to the welfare of his State.

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WILLIAM WELLS, TENTH DISTRICT.

William Wells was born in 1819, in Newberry District, S. C. He is the son of David Wells, who for many years was a good farmer, living in this District of South Carolina, and who originally came from Virginia. Mr. William Wells settled in Lee county, in this State, and has been for years a large planter in Southwestern Georgia. He has never been a candidate for office, and has always given his entire attention to farming. He did not desire to run for the Convention, but was made a candidate against his expressed wish. During the war he remained at home, and at the request of his neighbors superintended their farms while they were in the war. He had as many as fifty farms during the war under his care. He is a strong Democrat, but has but little to do with politics.

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J. G. DENTON, THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

J. G. Denton was born in the county of DeKalb, June 15, 1832. Married May 22, 1851, to Miss Amanda F. Dunn. He is the son of Samuel Denton, formerly of Gwinnett county. His father was a native Georgian. His mother was born in South Carolina. His father was a successful farmer.

Mr. J. G. Denton was educated at Double Branch and Flint Hill Academy, and finished his education in Paulding county. He has been a member of the Board of Education in his county—Paulding—and Secretary of the Board for three years.

He is a practical farmer, and has always been a strong Democrat. He has been a member of the Baptist Church several years, and for eighteen years has been a minister in the Baptist Church.



## RUEL W. ANDERSON, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

One of the gallant men of the Convention is Capt. Ruel Wooten Anderson, of the county of Pulaski. No soldier in the late war has a better army record. He was born in Pulaski county on the 6th October, 1837. He is the son of Robert S. Anderson, formerly of North Carolina. Capt. Anderson married Miss Agnes Merritt, daughter of Mr. Simon Merritt. He was educated in Pulaski and Houston counties. He entered the war as a private in the First Georgia Regiment, and served with this regiment in Northwestern Virginia until it was disbanded in 1862—having served the twelve months of the time they enlisted to serve, when this regiment was disbanded. He was elected First Lieutenant of Dawson's Battery, and was soon made Captain, and the battery was afterwards known in the Western army as Anderson's Battery. His first service in the artillery, where he made commendable reputation, was with Gen. Forrest. His battery was afterwards attached to Gen. John C. Brown's Brigade, and he was in several engagements with this fine brigade. His battery was with Breckinridge's Division in the terrible battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was conspicuous in some of the hardest fighting in this hard fought battle. He was afterwards attached to Groves' Battalion, and continued in this organization until Maj. Groves was killed at Chickamauga. In this fight he was also with Breckinridge, and lost his battery on Saturday, 19th September, 1863, but recaptured it in a short time. He lost several of his men and officers, and made considerable reputation. His horse was killed under him in this fight. He was in all the fighting from Dalton to this place; and when the army arrived at the Chattahoochee River, he was sent to aid Gen. Gustavus Smith, who commanded the State militia, and made a stubborn and successful stand against large odds at the river. He was wounded several times; one time at Chickamauga in the thigh with grape-shot; in the head at Pea Ridge, and in the left breast at New Hope Church. He participated in all the fights around Atlanta, and continued with Gen. Smith until the siege of Savannah. He was afterwards attached to Hardee's Corps, and was with him until he surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

Capt. Anderson had a fine company. He was popular with all the officers in the army, and had one of the best battalions in the Western army. The Chief of Artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff gave him a splendid battery of Napoleon guns that had been presented to Gen. Beauregard by the citizens of Charleston. He used these guns until the war ended. As an indication of his capacity and skill as an officer, he was permitted to keep his company full—receiving recruits all the time from some of the best material in the army. Capt. Anderson is over six feet high, a man of commanding appearance, and was not only popular with his men, but with all the soldiers in the war.

After the war he was elected to the Legislature in 1872 to fill an unexpired term.

At the battle of Griswoldville he was mainly instrumental in serving the militia in this terrible fight. He lost a number of men, and had two horses killed under him. One of his guns in this fight was dismounted by the shots from the enemy, but he saved the day and retained his position with the other guns. He was an old line Whig before the war, and since has been a leading Democrat. He is influential and popular in his county.

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HENRY GAY, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Henry Gay, of Colquitt county, was born in Bullock county, Ga., in 1820, is a son of Simon Gay, a native of the latter county. He moved to Thomas county when a young man, and long before the county of Colquitt was made. He was elected by the people of Thomas Tax Receiver. After the county of Colquitt was made he was a member of the Legislature for six years; was also Judge of the Inferior Court of Colquitt county, and is now Ordinary of this county; was not in the army, owing to the fact that he was lame and could not serve.

He was an old Southern Rights party man before the war, and since has been a leading Democrat in his county.

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SAMUEL M. CARTER, FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Samuel McDonald Carter was born in Baldwin county in the year 1826. He is the son of Col. Favish Carter, who, in his day, although never a politician, wielded a powerful State influence, both politically and financially in Georgia. His mother was Miss Eliza McDonald, a member of the illustrious Scotch family of that name, and sister of Georgia's son, Gov. Charles J. McDonald. Mr. Carter is a planter in the true sense of the word, and has always been one.

Called, like Cincinnatus, by his constituents of Murray county, he consented to relinquish his labors at the plow at their earnest solicitation to assist in the framing of their organic law; and, like Cincinnatus, that labor ended he will joyfully return to that noble pursuit from which he has been temporarily called. He never before occupied a political position, but is a cosmopolitan farmer—having plantations in Arkansas, and almost every section of this State, Northern, Middle and Southern Georgia. He is a man who commands the respect and admiration of all who know him, and is truly a representative type of the gentleman farmer of the South.

He has been twice married; first time, in 1850, to Miss Emily Lane Colquitt, daughter of Walter T. Colquitt, and sister of Georgia's honored Governor. He last married Miss S. R. Jeter, of the distinguished Alabama family of that name. He is the uncle of Senator Favish E. Furman, and, as in the case of the two Warren's, we here have two members of the same family in the Convention. Mr. Carter's fine judgment will be found invaluable in the counsels of that body.

## THOMAS A. GIBBS, TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas Alexander Gibbs was born in Hancock county, Georgia, on the 8th day of March, 1821. His father was Thomas A. Gibbs, who moved from Virginia when quite young, and settled in Georgia. He moved to Walton county when the subject of this sketch was only four years of age, and was for many years a successful farmer in the county of Walton. Mr. Gibbs was elected a delegate to the Convention, and became a candidate at the earnest solicitation of his neighbors. He has never been a politician, and has often refused to be a candidate for office when he could have been easily elected. He was educated in Walton, and entered Mercer University, at Penfield, in 1839, and was there during that year, and 1840-41. While at College he married Miss Julia C. Rawls, and commenced life as a farmer. He was in the army, and was twice wounded. He voted against secession, but earnestly supported the Confederate cause when his State seceded. He has been for several years a leading Baptist, and has acted since 1854 as Secretary and Treasurer of the Stone Mountain Baptist Association.

In politics before the war he was an old line Whig; since the war a leading Democrat. He is highly respected in his county, and has the confidence and esteem of all his people. There is not a more popular citizen of his county, and he is counted by all men as a useful and trustworthy man.

## ISAAC W. STOKES, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Isaac W. Stokes was born in Greenville, S. C., on the 15th of March, 1807. His father, John W. Stokes, was a native of Maryland, and moved to South Carolina when the subject of this sketch was quite young. Thence he removed to Georgia in 1831, and settled in Jones county, but afterwards removed to Wilkinson county, locating at Cool Spring. Mr. Stokes, after receiving a liberal education, chose medicine as his profession, and graduated at the Philadelphia University in 1831.

He married Miss Angelina E. Hopson, of Laurens county, in 1832. In 1839, he removed to Stewart county. He was compelled about this time, owing to continued bad health, to abandon his profession, and became a merchant and farmer.

Before the war Mr. Stokes was an old line Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat. He was in favor of secession. He has never aspired to become a politician, and has never sought office. He was elected to the Legislature in 1845, but since that time has refused to become a candidate. Mr. Stokes, although seventy years of age, is by no means an old man. His eye is as bright and his step as vigorous as though he were in the very prime of manhood. He is possessed of great determination, and is altogether a man to be trusted and admired.

## ELIAS E. FIELD, THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Elias Earle Field, the delegate from Cherokee county, was born in Pickens district, South Carolina, on the 31st of January, 1819, and was educated in the common schools of his native State. His father was a North Carolinian, who descended from English ancestry. He was married in 1847 to Miss S. S. McKinley. He has been a Justice of the Inferior Court of Cherokee county, and was a member of the State Convention of 1860-'1, and voted for secession. In 1863, he was in the commissary department of Major J. F. Cummings. In 1864, Sherman's army drove Mr. Field's family from their home. They found refuge in Randolph county and remained there until the Spring of the following year.

Mr. Field has always been a Democrat. His first vote was cast for Mr. VanBuren for President. He is a farmer, and has never in any manner sought office. Those he has held were the spontaneous offerings of the people. He is a man of strict integrity, modest but determined, and admired by all who know him.

## EDWARD J. COATES, TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Edward John Coates, of Wilkinson county, was born in Laurens county in 1838. He is the son of John G. Coates, of that county, who was a native Georgian. In 1859 he married Miss M. J. Hughes, of Twiggs county. During the war he was Captain of a cavalry company, and did good service. He has been a member of the County Board of Education for three years. He graduated at Mercer University, and studied law, but failing health caused him to relinquish his profession and enter the ministry. He has been preaching for seventeen years. He was formerly an old line Whig, but voted for Douglas and Johnson, and since the war has been a Democrat.

## WILLIAM A. McDONALD, FIFTH DISTRICT.

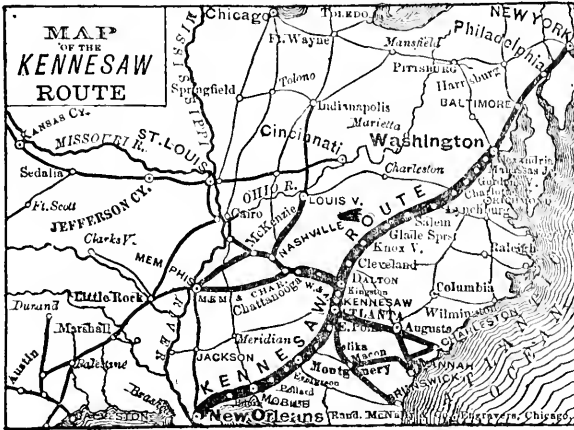
William A. McDonald, of Ware, was born in Bullock county in 1817, and was educated in the common schools of Georgia. His father was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this country when only eight years of age, and his mother was a native Georgian.

Col. McDonald has held many offices of trust and honor. He has been Tax Receiver and Collector, Clerk of the Inferior and Superior Courts, Judge of the Inferior Court; was a member of the Legislature in 1842 and 1847, and was a member of the Senate in 1855-'58. He was a delegate to the Secession Convention, and is a member of the present Legislature.

During the war he raised a company, joined the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and served until physical disability compelled him to resign. He participated in the seven days' fights around Richmond. He is a Democrat in politics, and a large planter. He has never been active in seeking office, but has always responded to the wishes of his constituents. He is a man of large influence and popularity.

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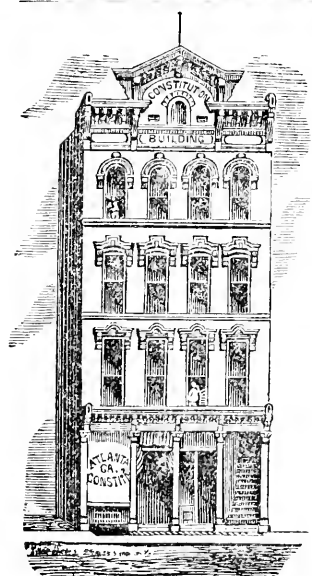
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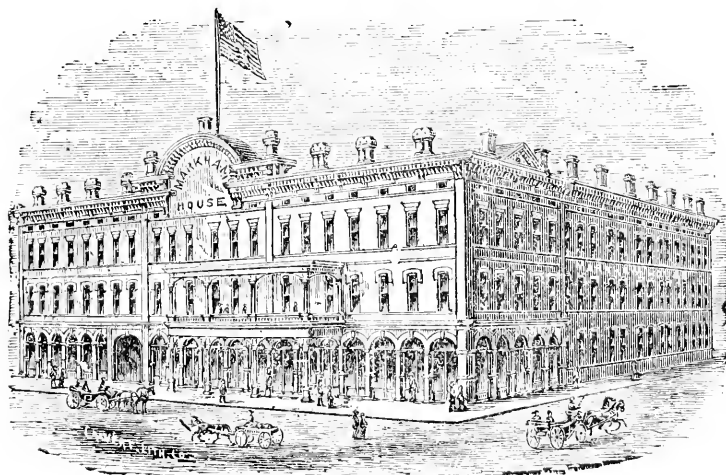
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