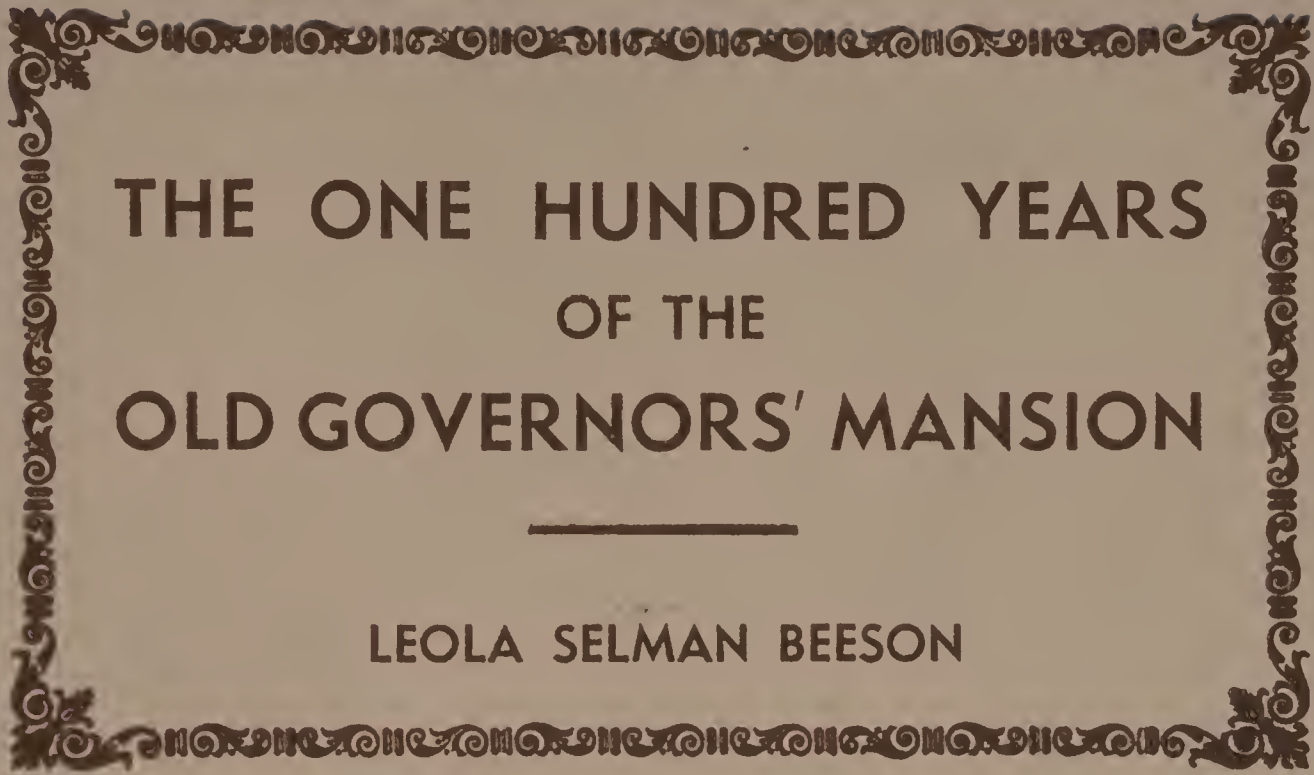


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THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS
OF THE
OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

LEOLA SELMAN BEESON

THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

Of this first edition of
THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION
One thousand copies have been printed





THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS
OF THE
OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION
MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA
1838-1938

Mrs. LEOLA (SELMAN) BEESON
"

INTRODUCTION BY
DR. GUY H. WELLS, *President*
GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

They who live in History only, seem to walk the earth.

--LONGFELLOW

MACON, GEORGIA
THE J. W. BURKE COMPANY

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Dedication

To President and Mrs. Guy H. Wells

and

To the twenty-five thousand Georgia

girls who have entered the portals

of the old Executive Mansion

FOREWORD

President and Mrs. Guy H. Wells have asked me to write the story of the one hundred years of the old Executive Mansion, and to no pleasanter task could the writer devote herself. There are many in Georgia today whom she would like to summon to adorn the tale with incidents from memory or tradition. "The most important history for any community is its own past, not that of far countries or ancient times," says a Georgia historian, Dr. Merton Coulter. Many of us realize our debt to the future but forget that we owe a debt to the past. Our excuses for failure to write the history of Milledgeville, Georgia's capital for more than sixty years, are like those in Arthur Ketchum's poem "*The Grieving Men*". We are like that shepherd, who when the others ran to find the Babe in Bethlehem remained behind. We are like the king who stayed at home and let his wiser brethren seek the manger where the Christ-child lay. We are like the keeper of the inn, who when there was knocking at the gate, rose not up to make room for the Son of God.

The answer to the shepherd was:

*"Good shepherd cease; no more complain.
Tonight that Child is born again!"*

To the king the message came:

*"Look up, poor king, and see for sign,
Tonight once more a star gives shine!"*

For the keeper of the inn, were the words:

*"Good man rejoice, nor grieve in vain,
Tonight He seeks that door again!"*

Today let us begin to recover some of our unwritten history. The old Executive Mansion has a glorious past, but it lives not alone in the past, it lives gloriously also in the present. This Man-

FOREWORD

sion succeeded three others, and Dr. Wells asks that the story of them be included with that of the Mansion of today. Those who are not interested in the historical development, are asked to omit reading the first chapter.

The writer of this history expresses her cordial thanks to Miss Nellie Jo Flynt of the Georgia State College for Women for typing it, and to Mrs. James S. Alexander of Emory University, Georgia, for her helpful criticism.

LEOLA SELMAN BEESON.

February, 1938.

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INTRODUCTION

Doctor Frank Jones of Clinton, Ga., was the first to suggest that someone should be asked to write the history of the old Executive Mansion in Milledgeville. The idea appealed to me, and at once I asked Mrs. J. L. Beeson, whose husband, Doctor J. L. Beeson, has been connected with the Georgia State College for Women over forty years. They lived in the Mansion for a period of years.

Mrs. Beeson has considerable ability as an historian, having been State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution and having done research on the life of Sidney Lanier and other interesting people. Besides her ability as a writer and historian, Mrs. Beeson probably appreciates the beauty and dignity of the Mansion better than any one living. When I suggested my wish for this history to be written, Mrs. Beeson readily undertook this work of love. Those who love the Mansion will appreciate it more after reading this interesting account of its history. I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Mrs. Beeson for her service in helping us to understand what the Mansion has meant to Georgia.

This history is written that we might appreciate our past and be inspired to live better and more nobly in the future. The people who do not appreciate and preserve the records of the past do not make worthy records for preservation in the future.

Perhaps the best index of a civilization is the architecture of the period. Judged by this standard, the Golden Age in Georgia was about 1838. Many architects have said that there is no more beautiful example of architecture in the State than the old Mansion. The houses in which we live make an indelible impression on our character. Mount Vernon, Monticello, and the Hermitage, no doubt, did as much for Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson as these men did for their homes. "The Greeks realized that underlying every great work of art and of literature, there were certain laws of order that were the very same as those inculcated

INTRODUCTION

by their philosophies for the guidance of their lives. This is finely illustrated by a prayer of a Greek citizen to the beautiful Parthenon that has come down to us in a Greek play. Note that it is not a prayer to the Parthenon as an idol, but such a one as might be made by any of us: that the principles exemplified here might be exemplified in our own life.

*O thou beautiful Parthenon, thou art the end and aim
of all my endeavors!*

*To be like thee; to build as thou hast builded; to attain
what thou hast attained, has been my lifelong
desire.*

*As I gaze at thee, thy beauty draws me nearer to my
ideal.*

*Let my craving for the virtues of my race be strength-
ened and purified by thy perfect example!*

*Let the principles exemplified in thy matchless art—
unity, harmony, balance, proportion, and the sub-
ordination of every part to the glory of the whole
—be also the guiding principles of my life!*

In thee I see what I would be—

Grant me to be that which I see!

GUY H. WELLS.

February 10, 1938.

THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

EARLIER EXECUTIVE MANSIONS IN MILLEDGEVILLE

1807-1838

CHAPTER I

Milledgeville had a romantic beginning, her name¹ having been given and her broad streets and public squares² having been laid out before Baldwin County³ was set up. The Commissioners⁴ who selected the site and had the survey made were David Dickson, John Clark, Howell Cobb, David Adams, and Thomas U. P. Charlton. The first letter⁵ headed "Milledgeville", that has been found, was written by John Clark to Governor John Milledge, "27th Sepr. 1804", and in it he says of the place, "It is as well watered with good springs as any place I ever saw and every other appearance is in favor of its being a healthy situation." Late in 1807, the Reverend Jesse Lee visited Milledgeville, and in his *Memoir* he said, "I felt some sorrow at leaving Georgia for I was more pleased with the country and the people than I had ever been before."

THE FIRST EXECUTIVE MANSION

On October 9, 1807, in Louisville, the old Georgia capital, was published in *The Louisville Gazette and Republican Trumpet* the news, "Yesterday 15 waggons left this place for Milledgeville with the Treasury and the Public Records of the State. They were escorted by the troop of horse from Washington County who arrived here a few days since for that purpose."

We do not doubt that in Milledgeville near that time, preparation for the coming of Governor and Mrs. Jared Irwin was hastened. At that day in 1807, our old capitol building had none of its present day beauty. It was like a rectangular brick box.⁶

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The executive Mansion, not far distant from it, is described for us by Octavia Walton (Madame LeVert)⁷, who was the granddaughter of George Walton, one of Georgia's signers of The Declaration of Independence and Governor of the State. As her nephew, Colonel Jim Walton⁸, now eighty-five years of age remembers the story (he was fifteen years of age when his aunt died)⁹ she, a small girl, was in Milledgeville the day her father's friend, Sam Dale¹⁰, left with important military dispatches for General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. Madame LeVert said, according to her nephew, "It was December 31, 1814. Low clouds hung above the new capital of Georgia. A cold mist almost touched the new hand-riven clapboards on the roof of the two-story log house of the Governor's Mansion. A bitter cold wind bearing flakes of snow and pellets of sleet came roaring across the peaks of the Blue Ridge and through the tall slender boles of the pines that surrounded the new city on the Oconee. Creeks and streams were bankful and the Oconee was pouring a yellow tide towards the Gulf."

The appearance and site of the first Governor's house has been accurately described by Mr. George G. Smith, the historian: "A double log cabin¹¹ overlooking Fishing Creek just below where is now the railroad bridge on the dummy line was provided as a mansion for Governor Irwin, and as soon as it could be finished the plain two-story house, still standing and long occupied by Peter Fair, was made the Governor's residence. Fifteen thousand dollars was put in the hands of the commissioners to provide public buildings." In connection with this Governor's Mansion there is an old story¹² which lifts it into the vivid light of actuality. Descendants of Mrs. Irwin have heard it and smile when they are asked about it. It seems that Mrs. Irwin, who had great pride in her husband's position and also in her own, declared that she would not enter Milledgeville in an ox-cart, the usual vehicle of transportation in that day, 1807. So her indulgent husband bought her a gig. She was delighted, and when she arrived at the inn, halfway between Sandersville and Milledgeville, she was so com-

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fortable that she decided not to alight, but to have her refreshments brought out to the gig. Just then a big, white rooster flew upon the fence in front of the inn and so frightened the horse that he ran away, threw out Mrs. Irwin, and broke her leg. An ox-cart and mattress were requisitioned and in the ox-cart the Governor's wife entered Milledgeville. She became the first mistress of the Governor's Mansion—that double-pen log house near Fishing Creek.

THE SECOND EXECUTIVE MANSION

Many people in Milledgeville have seen the Peter Fair house on South Wayne Street, which was the second Governor's Mansion. There are some, and the writer is among them, who think as the historian declared, that the double log house¹³ was early given up as the home of Georgia's Chief Executive. While Madame LeVert's description of Milledgeville and that first Mansion is treasured, her date is belated. Without a doubt, she was in Milledgeville the day Sam Dale took his leave in 1814 for New Orleans, and without a doubt, she saw the double log house almost seven years earlier while the boards were bright and new.

We read in an old compilation of Georgia laws about an order to pay¹⁴ "To John Scott, the sum of \$4,500.00 for the purchase of a house and lot for the use of the executive, two thousand dollars of which to be written off his bonds in the treasury." Again in the Executive Minutes¹⁵, 1809-1810, there is reference to the purchasing of this second house. It is the record of a deed of conveyance made by John Scott and his wife to the State of Georgia, for their house and lot for \$4,500.00. Out of this amount John Scott asked that he have credit on his bonds due the State for the sum of two thousand dollars. Frame houses were becoming the fashion; another one¹⁶ had been built by this same John Scott and it was he¹⁷ with Jett Thomas, who were the builders out of brick of the old capitol itself. When Governor Mitchell lived in this Mansion in 1810, the Reverend Mr. Weems, author of the *Life of Washington* and *The Life of Marion*, came to

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Milledgeville late in November. The announcement read, "The Reverend Mr. Weems will on Thursday evening, at early candle light, in the Representative Chamber, deliver a discourse on the important subject of the 'Education of Youth'." At that early day, Mr. Weems' invention of the cherry tree story about George Washington had not been discussed and censured as it has been in modern times, and just underneath the announcement is Governor Mitchell's warm commendation addressed "To the Reverend M. L. Weems". The Governor stated that he had read the two books, that he had always admired "the truly illustrious Pair", and that Weems' publications had exalted his opinion of them. "For the pains which you have taken to collect so many very valuable, but hitherto generally unknown anecdotes of these two *noblest champions of American rights*, I pray you to accept my best thanks. I remain, Reverend Sir, yours, David B. Mitchell." When he lived in this second Mansion in 1811, he entertained twenty-two distinguished Creek Indians at dinner, along with Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, beloved Indian Agent, and Mr. Timothy Barnard, the interpreter. Before the dinner the "talk" took place in the chamber of The House of Representatives at the Capitol where "a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen were present". Tustunnuggee Hopoie or Little Prince, Micco Thlucco (known in the treaty of New York by the name 'Bird Tail King'), and Tustunnuggee Hutkee, known by the whites as William McIntosh, were the principal speakers. The historian says, "It affords us pleasure to state that not the least complaint of irregularity or riotous behavior occurred and brotherly love and harmony subsisted whenever the white and red men were together."¹⁸

On August 16, 1813, in *The Aurora*, Philadelphia, was published from its Washington, Georgia, correspondent, "Governor Mitchell visits Jones County today and will reach our county tomorrow, for the purpose of raising men for a campaign in the nation. * * * * It is asserted that 8 or 10 days since the hostile Indians dispatched 25 horses to Pensacola for arms and ammunition

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furnished them there by the British. They contemplate an attack on our frontiers as soon as they get those supplies. The ensuing will probably be an active week, as volunteers will be collecting to form a detachment to send into the nation. It is thought the Governor will not send less than 6 or 8000 men of whom Maj. Gen. David Adams is expected to have the command."

After Governor Mitchell became Indian Agent, he wrote on February 10, 1820, to the Reverend Jesse Mercer about the Creek Indian Mission which the Baptist denomination hoped to found, "My desire to see the young people educated arose from a conviction that, to change their state from the savage to civilized life, their minds must be enlightened by education."¹⁹ A pleasing description²⁰ of the Governor's home is given in an essay of a former Milledgeville woman, Mrs. Sarah H. Hall: "In Governor Mitchell's day his house rang with music and laughter. Two of my father's sisters were intimate friends of his daughters, and often were guests at his house parties. He was elected governor in 1809 and resigned his governorship in 1817 to accept an appointment from the President to act as Agent to the Creek Indians. It was then that he went to Mount Nebo²¹ to live, and when he died his widow and son came to town to live. The widow was a picturesque figure. As a child I remember well the Martha Washington caps she wore, and the full, black silk dresses, with the white lawn kerchief crossed on the breast. She took snuff from a silver snuff-box that she carried in a deep pocket tied around her waist, and had to lift her skirt to get it. She did not dip snuff, she only took a pinch between finger and thumb and sniffed it up first one nostril and then the other. I would sit by and watch the proceeding with fascinated interest and wish I might try it, but dared not ask permission."²²

It was to this second Mansion, in 1813, that Governor Peter Early, who in the United States Congress had been called "This young Ajax from the forests of Georgia"²³, brought his young wife.²⁴ He demonstrated at that early day how "picketing"²⁵

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could be successfully dealt with in Georgia. There had been enacted a law arresting the collection of debts²⁶, which law the Governor promptly vetoed. There were many who would have profited by it, so they were disappointed. A regiment of troops was in Milledgeville, and the Colonel, to show his protest and to intimidate the Governor, marched his soldiers around the Governor's Mansion in a threatening manner. Governor Early walked out, went straight to the Colonel, and before the entire regiment ordered him to take up his line of march to Fort Hawkins, thirty miles distant, saying, "If you dare disobey this order, I'll have you shot at the head of this regiment!"²⁷ The order was quickly obeyed.

Soon after Mr. Early became Governor, the Secretary of War²⁸ asked of him a loan of eighty thousand dollars, the responsibility of which he at once assumed. A friend remonstrated with him saying that he feared the union of states might not long survive, which might cause him a complete loss. The Governor's reply was: "Should such an event occur, we shall all go together, for if there is no union, there will be no states, and I do not care to live after such a catastrophe."²⁹ Before Peter Early became Governor, he was Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, formed in 1807, and on his first attendance upon the Baldwin County Court³⁰ a woman was indicted under the English Common Law as a scold, and found guilty. Judge Early sentenced her to be ducked three times in the Oconee River and the Sheriff executed the order in the Judge's presence. Judge Iverson L. Harris, a distinguished Milledgeville citizen,³¹ has recorded in his family memoirs that as a young boy he witnessed this ducking. In 1808, it was Judge Peter Early who fined General John Clark for horse-whipping Charles Tait,³² Superior Court Judge of the Western Circuit. Judge Tait had only one leg, nevertheless, General Clark thrashed him on Jefferson Street in Milledgeville.

"It was a time of mourning in Georgia when the death of Mr. Early was announced. . . . All admit him to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest man that has resided among us. . . .

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An eulogium, which was published, was pronounced at Greensboro, and a sermon delivered by Reverend Dr. Finley at Athens. Mrs. Early from her disconsolateness did not attend either place; and some time after, Reverend Mr. Mercer preached a funeral sermon at her house."³³

Each of these first three Governors who came to Milledgeville, the new capital, Jared Irwin, David B. Mitchell, and Peter Early, was present at the dramatic scene³⁴ at Louisville, the old capital, when the records of the Yazoo conspiracy were burned "with fire that came from heaven".³⁵

In 1817, when Governor Mitchell, in his second term of office, resigned to become Indian Agent, Matthew Rabun, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor. In November following, he was elected for a full term. His administration was marked by the controversy he had with General Andrew Jackson over the killing of ten Creek Indians and the burning of the town Cheha³⁶ which had been hospitable to the American army. In 1913, Mrs. William J. Northern possessed the correspondence of both parties,³⁷ and in it, the Georgia Governor acquitted himself in the use of incisive and vituperative language as well as did the doughty General. The adage, "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just", proved true. The Governor proved conclusively that the dreadful mistake was not his. Most of the stories that have come down to us about Governor Rabun center around his religious activities. Before he became Governor, in his report to the Baptist Association, meeting in Putnam County, he said: "Having met according to appointment in the late acquired territory, which only a few years past was the habitation of savages and wild beasts, and which has since become converted into fertile fields and become the residence of many of the people of God, where a number of churches have been planted, and meeting houses erected that daily echo with the Gospel's joyful sound and the high praises of Zion's King, well may we exclaim with David and say: '*This is the Lord's doing and marvelous in our eyes*'."³⁸

Governor Rabun died and was buried³⁹ at his home in Hancock

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County, in his second term, just before the meeting of the Legislature. A friend and admirer said of him: "His house was ever a house of prayer. . . . To all benevolent institutions of his day he lent his influence and his purse. It was a pleasing sight to witness the Governor of the State take the lead in singing at a country church. Office did not *bloat* him as it does some!"⁴⁰ Another friend of Governor Rabun's, Reverend Billington Sanders, first president of Mercer University at Penfield, who had been a member of the Legislature, said to him, "This capital is no place for a Christian, I shall never come here again!"⁴¹ The Reverend Jesse Mercer, the great Baptist preacher, was asked to deliver a funeral sermon in memory of Governor Rabun before the Legislature. His sermon was preached at the Baptist Church in Milledgeville. In his discourse he yielded to the temptation and the opportunity to humiliate his political rivals⁴² in power. He only reflected the spirit of those times when all Georgia was divided into two political camps, the Clark and the Crawford parties. It was "war to the knife and knife to the hilt". Ministers of the Gospel as well as occupants of the pews entered the fray. It was claimed that every man, woman, and child in Georgia took active sides in this strife, which later came to be known as the Clark-Troup controversy.

After Governor Rabun's death, Matthew Talbot who had been a member of the Convention⁴³ which formed the Constitution of the State, who had been a member of the Legislature for thirty years, who was then President of the Senate, became Governor of Georgia until a new election. The Clark-Troup controversy still raged, and Matthew Talbot was a Clark partisan. The memory of this election will never fade from Georgia's annals. It was the last one in which the Legislature, instead of the people, elected the Governor. A multitude of prominent men had assembled in the capitol to witness the joint balloting of the House and Senate. Thomas Stocks of Greene County, president of the Senate, called the name from each ballot; there were one hundred and sixty-six ballots, requiring eighty-four to elect. When the count was

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eighty-two for each candidate, the perspiration rolled from Thomas Stocks' face although the November day was cold and damp. There remained only one ballot, and when it was cast from the hat upon the table, Stocks called loudly, "Troup". For ten minutes bedlam reigned. Daniel Duffie, the ardent Methodist said, "O Lord, we thank Thee!! The State is redeemed from the rule of the devil and John Clark." Jesse Mercer, the great Baptist, "waddled from the chamber, waving his hat above his great bald head, and shouting 'Glory, Glory', which he continued until out of sight." General Blackshear folded his arms upon his breast and exclaimed, "Now Lord, I am ready to die!"⁴⁴

A descendant⁴⁵ of Governor Talbot's takes pride in the ownership of the Governor's secretary, his books, and business papers, tied up in packages in the most methodical manner, many of which have never been untied since the Governor's death.

THE THIRD EXECUTIVE MANSION

We read in a Georgia Gazeteer, "The house called the *Governor* is more properly called *The Government House*. A new one is now in a state of forwardness."⁴⁶ The *Governor* was the third Executive Mansion. Its location was given as "Governor's House—in a line on the North side of State House Square."⁴⁷ Wonderful to relate, an inventory of the furnishings of this third Mansion exists. Mr. Telamon Cuyler, of Jones County, Georgia, has loaned it to the writer.⁴⁸ From it one may judge much about the building, and reconstruct much of the life and customs of the times. The inventory reads as follows:

"Furniture in the Government House, 15th November, 1831.

In the large hall upstairs

- The Declaration of Independence
- 2 Large Gilt Looking Glasses
- 2 figured hare Sofas
- 1 Lamp
- 6 Window curtains

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- 2 Mahogany card tables
- 1 white flower Pot
- 1 pr. large brass fire dogs
- 1 Shovel and tongs
- 1 Brass fender
- 2 foot Stools
- 1 Turkey Carpet
- 1 1/2 Doz. gilt chares

In the entry below Stairs

- 1 Tea table
- 1 Sofa, 1 Carpet
- 1 chair, 1 hanging Lamp

Left hand room below stairs

- 1 Velvet Mahogany Sofa
- 2 half tables and covering
- 5 portraits, Washington, etc., etc.
- 1 Doz. chairs
- 2 white flower pots
- 1 wire fender shovel and tongs
- 1 pr. brass firedogs
- 1 candle Stand
- 1 carpet

Room back of the above

- 1 curtain bed stead
- 1 red carpet
- 1 pine table and looking glass
- 1 wash stand and waiter

The Hall below Stairs

- 1 Side board
- 2 tables and ends thereto
- 1 carpet
- 12 chairs (common)
- 1 wire fender
- 1 pr. fire dogs Shovel and tongs

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In the left hand room above stairs

- 2 common bed steads
- 1 Small carpet
- 1 Pine table
- 1 Wash Stand
- 1 Table looking glass
- 1 pr. Brass fire dogs
- 1 Do. Shovel and tongs
- 1 fender
- 1 Hearth Carpet
- 2 common chairs

In the right hand room

- 1 Large and small bed stead
- 1 fender, 1 pr. brass fire dogs
- 1 pr. Shovel and tongs
- 2 common chairs

In the entry upstairs

- 1 Carpet, on the Stair, Steps 1 Do.

Right hand room below stairs

- 1 curtain bed stead
- 1 Clothes Spress
- 1 Looking Glass, 16 tumblers
- 1 Set broken China, 1 caster
- 3 Doz. Silver tea Spoons
- 1 Doz. Table Do.—1 Silver Ladle
- 2 Silver tongs, 4 candle Sticks,
Glass, earthenware, (a small quantity)
- 1 Wash Stand, 2 closets, locked

Smoke House

- 3 Large Ovens
- 1 small Do.
- 3 pots, 1 tea kettle
- 1 pr. Wafer irons, Andirons, etc.
- 1 Spade, 2 hoes
- 1 brass kittle''

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This third Mansion faced Greene Street, not quite opposite Dr. Binion's home. It was built on the same lot as the present old Executive Mansion⁴⁹ and many cherished Milledgeville stories cluster around it. One is to be found in William Wightman's *Life of Bishop Capers*. "At Milledgeville there was no parsonage, but Governor Clark, whose wife was a Methodist lady,⁵⁰ having moved to a summer retreat at Scottsboro,⁵¹ a short distance from Milledgeville, his residence handsomely furnished was kindly put at the disposal of the stewards for Mr. Capers' purposes." In 1821, when he was on his way to the Creek Nation of Indians to found a Mission, he stopped on his journey and "The Governor at Milledgeville waited on him and tendered his official recommendation under the seal of the Executive Department." This Asbury Mission,⁵² founded by Mr. Capers, was the second in the United States to be established by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized 1819.

At this Mansion occurred the brilliant wedding of Governor Clark's daughter, Nancy⁵³ to Colonel John W. Campbell. At twelve o'clock the night of the wedding, when the dancing was at its height, the Governor entered the room and said, "Stop! Mrs. Bird is dead." Mrs. Bird was a beloved aunt of the bride and only a few minutes before, had wished her happiness and said good-night.

It is interesting here to recall the name which the Creek Indians gave to Governor Clark, "e-cun-naw-au-po-po-hau", translated, "Always asking for land".⁵⁴

At this time the Clark-Troup bitterness⁵⁵ reached its height. It was told that at a famous banquet only two toasts⁵⁶ were offered; the first was, "George W. Troup, may he receive what he deserves, the infamy due to every man who attempts to destroy the union"; the second, "George M. Troup, may every hair on his head be a standing army, and every soldier be armed with a thundering cannon to drive his enemies to hell!" It was a time of duels⁵⁷ and horse-whippings,⁵⁸ and defamatory letters.⁵⁹

Governor Troup was inaugurated November the seventh,

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1823, and on the tenth, at the Government House, a meeting was held to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a Missionary Society⁶⁰ which should co-operate with the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nine articles were submitted as "The Constitution of the Branch Missionary Society of Milledgeville". Benjamin A. White, M.D., as president, headed the list of nine prominent Methodist citizens of Milledgeville, William Capers' name being among them. This was twenty years before he became a Bishop.

Governor Troup, in this Mansion,⁶¹ on that never-to-be-forgotten visit of General Lafayette, to Georgia's capital on March 27th, 28th and 29th, 1825, entertained here the Nation's guest—"The Government House being fitted up in style of splendor, unequalled before in this part of the country."⁶² Little girls⁶³ stood on either side of the walk, strewing flowers in the hero's path and saying in unison, "Welcome Lafayette!"⁶⁴ It was here that the Revolutionary soldiers⁶⁵ were presented to him with tears and embraces and reminiscences. But it was not at the capital alone that the Revolutionary soldiers were invited to meet the General. Concerning these soldiers, the gazettes of the State had borne the following announcement: "Executive Department March 2, 1825. The Governor invites the surviving soldiers of the Revolution to pay their respects to General Lafayette at the places most convenient for them. They will find quarters provided for them."⁶⁶ It was from this third Mansion, on Sunday afternoon, March 27, 1825, at three o'clock, that the General accompanied by the Governor, attended "Divine Service at the Methodist Church",⁶⁷ and it was from here on Monday, that General Lafayette, seated with Governor Troup in a barouche drawn by four horses, "passed the Military Companies standing in salute, while the cannon boomed", to make his visit to the Masonic Hall,⁶⁸ and then on to the Capitol to be formally welcomed by the Intendant's group. It was from this Executive Mansion at three o'clock p.m." on Monday, that he went to the great Military Festival,⁶⁹ "a dinner served up in the State House yard",

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where there were two tables each one hundred and twenty yards long, connected at the ends by cross tables, fifty feet in length.⁷⁰ It was from here on Monday, that the General went to the old Capitol to attend the "Ladies Night" supper,⁷¹ which was to be "on the table at ten o'clock precisely".⁷² After the supper, was held the Grand Ball where the dancing went on in both the Senate and the House Chambers, there being a fine band in each.⁷³

It was to Governor Troup that Chilly McIntosh came when his father was murdered. His arrival is chronicled in the local press as follows: "As our paper was going to press, Chilly McIntosh arrived in town and brought the intelligence that the Indians had killed General McIntosh and the Chief of the Coweta towns. The houses of the former were burned and his cattle and slaves driven off. It is stated that about four hundred Indians are under arms."⁷⁴

After Georgia obtained much of the land between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee Rivers at the Fort Wilkinson Treaty, June 16, 1802, the State devised and used with success The Land Lottery system, which no state followed, and yet no state surpassed Georgia in the distribution of her public domain. On the east bank of the Oconee was the Head Right system, while on the west bank was the Land Lottery system. Governor Troup, in 1825, said of the Land Lottery, "May we not indeed say that our land system has been wiser than that of the United States, which thus far at least, has been a tax upon the Treasury, whilst ours has paid something above and beyond the protection which it gave to our frontier." While the Governor lived in Milledgeville commissioners were authorized December 23, 1826, to establish a lottery to raise funds to build the Masonic Hall, which Hall now stands and is still in use.

In this Mansion lived Governor Wilson Lumpkin, one of Georgia's most powerful Governors,⁷⁵ who resigned his seat in Congress⁷⁶ to enter upon the duties of Chief Executive. An editor said of him, "Mr. Lumpkin's entry into Milledgeville is said to have been something like the triumphal processions of the Roman emperors", and expressed the hope that the Governor might go

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out of office deserving the gratitude of those who had honored him. In his inaugural address November 9, 1831, he said: "It is my most ardent wish to see the whole people of Georgia united in the great subjects of political interest and principle, which are inseparably connected with the liberty and the perpetuation of our Federal Union. *The Federal Union must be preserved.*" He said,⁷⁷ "the framers of our Constitution were not unmindful of the important subject of education. They considered the cultivation of the arts and sciences indispensable to the prosperity of a free people and we therefore find the most imperative language used in that instrument to impress the Legislature with a sense of its duty in sustaining the cause of education." Later he said, "The neglect of educating our children will inevitably tend to the decline and fall of our Republic. Our Government is based upon public opinion, and that opinion to be salutary, must be enlightened."⁷⁸ He was in public life from sixteen years of age to sixty. He considered the bringing about of the Cherokee Treaty in 1835, The Treaty of New Echota, the happy culmination of his life's work. Mr. Lumpkin became religious and in his youth joined a Baptist church in Oglethorpe County.⁷⁹ "When he was elected Governor, though his duties were arduous, he frequently found time on Saturdays to worship God with his brethren."⁸⁰ It was Governor Wilson Lumpkin's Legislature which was the first to appropriate funds for the erection of the present Mansion.⁸¹ His second wife was mistress of the Mansion, and their little daughter, Martha, played under the big oak tree⁸² which stands in the southwest corner of the Mansion square. She was the little girl for whom the name Marthasville, following that of Terminus, was given to our capital city, Atlanta. Miss Alice Napier of Milledgeville, possesses Martha Lumpkin's little arithmetic, having received it from the hands of Mrs. Martha Lumpkin Compton. It was this daughter who opened her father's home, Cedar Hill, in Athens, Georgia, to University students. For twenty years before the two-volume *History of the Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia*, was published, these students had free access to her father's manuscript.⁸³

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John Forsyth was the next Governor. One biographer after stating that for many years he was Attorney General of the State, that then he was elected to Congress, then appointed Minister to Spain, that while he was absent in Spain he was again elected to Congress, that he was elected Governor of the State, that again, he was elected Senator in Congress, adds, "It does not become us to speak of the living as of the dead."⁸¹ John Forsyth served as Secretary of State under two Presidents, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He made his inaugural address November, 1827, when "a large concourse including quite an array of beauty and fashion witnessed the ceremony, all admiring and praising the new Governor". An eye witness⁸⁵ at the inauguration tells us that Governor Troup who sat just behind him, was referred to in the address as his "fortunate and respected predecessor". He also says, "The person of Mr. Forsyth was the most handsome of his sex no orator in the United States possessed such a fine command of the keys and modulations, whereby the heart is subdued at the will of the orator. . . . It may be many years before such a man shall again exist—one so exuberant in chivalry, matchless in debate⁸⁶ and fascinating in society. . . . With the ladies he was irresistible." A successful political rival spoke of his suavity of manner, and said, "To his lofty spirit as a man was added a breast overflowing with the most tender affection for his family."⁸⁷ His wife was the daughter of Josiah Meigs, president of Franklin College.

The correspondence of John Forsyth on the entire Indian question, then paramount in Georgia, is "considered worthy of lasting preservation and frequent perusal", and his report on "The original compact", in which the United States agreed in 1802 to extinguish all Indian titles to territory within Georgia, is acknowledged by the most able men to be equal to any ever presented to Congress.

Governor William Schley, the next occupant of the third Mansion was a strict constructionist of the Constitution of the United States. In his appeal for State Sovereignty he declared that "the Federal Government like Aaron's rod will swallow up the State

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Governments and a final consolidation of the whole will put an end to that beautiful system of liberty which is now the pride and boast of the free peoples of these States".⁸⁸ In 1826, he wrote his famous digest of the early English laws in force in this state, and dedicated it to Governor Troup. He became much interested in railroads and had the privilege, not only of recommending the construction⁸⁹ of the Western and Atlantic railroad, but also of signing the law authorizing its construction. He attended the laying of the corner stone of Oglethorpe University in 1837. A newspaper announced, "The procession will be formed precisely at eleven o'clock a.m. on Friday, the 31st of March in front of the Steward's Hall (the late residence of Thomas Foard of Midway) in the following order:

The Principals and Assistants of the Midway Seminary
Students of the Same

The Principals of the Milledgeville Academy
Scholars of the Same
Citizens and Strangers
The Board of Trustees

The President thereof and Secretary
The State House Officers

Judge of the Superior and Justices of the Inferior Court
The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Milledgeville
The Members of Hopewell Presbytery
The Moderator and Orator
The Governor and Secretaries

Masonic Fraternity in appropriate order and costume".

"On arriving within thirty feet of the triumphal arch, the procession will halt, take open order, and face inwards. The rear will then proceed in inverted order, and pass through the arch. The whole will be under the direction of the grand Marshall and his assistants on horseback. Hopewell Presbytery, the Board of Trustees, the Principals of Academies, the Governor and Civil Officers

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of the State and the Masonic Fraternity will occupy the platform. Appropriate seats will be provided for the ladies and should they desire to accompany to procession, places will be assigned them."⁹⁰

Governor Schley's Legislature appointed "Messers. Harris, of Baldwin, and Hammond, of Gray, a committee⁹¹ to join that of the Senate in the erection of the Government House" and also increased by \$15,000.00 the funds for its erection, and the appurtenances thereof.

Governor Gilmer had on two occasions⁹² come to live in this third Mansion, and it was he who was destined to be the first Governor to live in the new Mansion, "now in the process of building".⁹³ As the lot had to be cleared, he was forced for quite a long time to live in rented quarters. Cash was paid for rent in 1838⁹⁴ and again in 1839.⁹⁵ It was in this third Mansion that Governor Gilmer lived when he wore for his morning dress, his cotton suit of homespun⁹⁶ which at a former time, in 1828, he had worn at the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C. The Georgians and the South Carolinians had homespun suits made to wear in their protest over the enactment of the hated Tariff Law. They wished to demonstrate how they "Would dress in their own homespun instead of Yankee cloth". This wearing of homespun suits became the fad in Georgia. At the University of Georgia a mass meeting was held and the students resolved to wear only home-made goods.⁹⁷ In his own words the Governor tells us that a Frenchman from New Orleans, finding him at home dressed in this garb, mistook the Governor for a servant. When he was shown into the sitting room the visitor, a second time, asked to see the Governor. When he found he was in the Governor's presence, and that the package he had brought for him from Washington contained a dozen pairs of shoes⁹⁸ for Mrs. Gilmer's pretty feet,⁹⁹ instead of important State papers, as he had supposed, the Governor writes that "He dodged as if some plebeian missile had been sent at his head, and was off in a minute!"

Indian troubles¹⁰⁰ had consumed Governor Gilmer's time and energy, but just before the Cherokees were to go to the West,

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several men and women of their race called upon the Governor for advice. A covetous white man had stolen a little Indian girl who was to inherit property which he hoped to obtain. He had concealed her in the country below Milledgeville. Following the Governor's advice the mother got possession of her child, and the Governor says, they brought her "to my house,¹⁰¹ where she was dressed by Mrs. John Gilmer and the party entertained and sent on their way home rejoicing."

When the Georgia Normal and Industrial College was first started, some of the older servants referred to the big oak tree in the southwest corner of the Mansion Square as "the Indian tree", supposedly from the visit of these Cherokees. This tree is the same as the one under which little Martha Lumpkin played.

Governor Gilmer pardoned eight Cherokee Indian convicts confined in the penitentiary and turned them over to an agent to be taken to the West along with the residue of their tribe.¹⁰²

There exist no known pictures of these three Executive Mansions; but the old life pictured in them is so plain and vivid, that these education-loving, Union-loving old Governor occupants gallantly live on to this day. These stories concerning them, though old, have never lost their fine flavor. They are like the bay and thyme and sweet fern whose fragrance is cherished.

THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE OLD
GOVERNOR'S MANSION

1838-1938

CHAPTER II

*“The old house dreams of vanished faces sealed
Inviolatè in the amber of the years,
And summons from the silence, voices lost,
As a worn shell recalls the singing sea.”*

Above the door carved in stone, is “Executive Mansion 1838”. This building for thirty years was the residence of the Governors of Georgia. It is now the property of the Georgia State College for Women and is the home of its Presidents—Dr. and Mrs. Guy H. Wells and their children, Guy and Ann, being the present occupants. When Dr. Winship², one-time editor of *The Boston Educational Journal*, visited Milledgeville, he said of this building, “I have travelled in every State of the Union, visiting colleges and universities, and the President of this College is the only one in our entire nation who has the privilege of living in an Executive Mansion.”

On the left of the entrance is a bronze tablet,³ placed November the 23rd, 1915, with the following inscription:⁴ “The Daughters of the American Revolution place here this memorial that Georgians may be forever reminded of the great men who as Governors of our Sovereign State in the critical years of her history dwelt within these walls.

George R. Gilmer 1838-1839.

Charles J. McDonald 1839-1843.

George W. Crawford 1843-1847.

George W. Towns 1847-1851.

Howell Cobb 1851-1853.

H. V. Johnson 1853-1857.

Joseph E. Brown 1857-1865.

Charles J. Jenkins 1865———.”

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In addition to these eight Governors, there were James Johnson⁵ of Columbus, Georgia, Provisional Governor, appointed by President Andrew Johnson; and Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger⁶ of Wisconsin, Colonel 33rd Infantry "detailed for duty" January 13, 1868, by General Meade, as Governor of Georgia.

In what more delightful way can Georgia girls begin or end a study of the history of their State than by reviewing the lives and the political events which influenced the lives of the great men who as Governors of Georgia have for a season dwelt within these walls?

*"They are the knightliest of a knightly race,
That since the days of old,
Have kept the lamps of chivalry
Alight in hearts of gold."*

George R. Gilmer, the first Governor to move into the new Mansion, near the close of his second administration in 1839,⁷ was no stranger to intense drama. Already had occurred the extension of Georgia laws over the Cherokee territory⁸ and his denunciation of the Federal Government⁹ for bad faith in not keeping its promise made in 1802 to extinguish all Indian titles in Georgia's territory when she sold to the United States her Western lands out of which Alabama and Mississippi were created. Added to this was the arrest and imprisonment in the State Penitentiary of the two missionaries,¹⁰ not because they preached the Gospel in Georgia, as some like to say, but because they refused either to sign the oath¹¹ of allegiance to Georgia or to leave her bounds. The Governor wrote that all these cares,¹² added to the necessary duties of the Executive, "proved too burdensome for my feeble system. My health failed, and I became so dangerously ill in the spring of 1839 that my family physicians and friends despaired of my recovery". He did recover, however, and paid this loving tribute to his wife: "My wife was ever at my side, through all the danger of the disease, administering all the medicines and doing with her own hands whatever could be done for my relief . . . to her unwearied, never ceasing watch-

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fulness, skillful nursing, and loving kindness, I owe my life.”¹³

When he and Mrs. Gilmer said good-bye, the editor of *The Journal*¹⁴ wrote: “That his health may be restored is the universal and ardent desire of every citizen of Georgia. Milledgeville in his absence and that of his excellent lady loses much that was not only ornamental in its society, but exemplary and useful to our community. May they both reach their homes in safety and enjoy years upon years of health and felicity.” The editor of *The Recorder*¹⁵ wrote of the Governor, “May tranquil happiness gild the declining years of the Patriot’s life.”

This first Governor to live in the Mansion was a friend of education. He left in his will a fund which is called “The Gilmer Endowment for Training Teachers”. It still exists, and is controlled and disbursed by the University of Georgia.¹⁶

The second Governor to come to the Mansion¹⁷ was Governor Charles J. McDonald, handsome, incorruptible;¹⁸ and he also, was a friend of education. He declared: “The first thing to be regarded in a republic is the virtue of the people. The second, their intelligence, and both are essential to the maintenance of our free institutions. The first inspires them with a disposition to do right, the second arms them with the power to resist wrong.”¹⁹ How he himself resisted wrong is illustrated by the story that when a political deal was suggested to him, the reward of which would be personal preferment, this was his answer: “I have never yet bargained for any office, and if I do not secure it without conditions, I shall never reach it.”¹⁹ He was inaugurated²⁰ as Governor at noon November 11, 1839, and the inaugural ball was held at Mr. Huson’s hotel.²¹

At the Mansion, the newly married second wife became the mistress, and on May 5, 1843, it was here in the salon that occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Ann McDonald, daughter of the Governor by his first wife. She was married to Colonel Alexander S. Atkinson of St. Mary’s who was “aid on the Governor’s staff”. The statement is made by one historian²² that this is the “only wedding ever solemnized in that historic house!” A fascinating old letter²³ is in existence, written in 1843 by a visitor in

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Milledgeville to her daughter, in that intimate style in which one's own mother writes. Prominent men and women in Milledgeville are mentioned in the interesting news, but the marriage of the Governor's daughter was of special concern. The mother writes: "An invitation has this moment been brought to Miss Hamilton and Mr. B. and C. to the wedding tomorrow evening at the Governor's—his daughter marries Mr. Atkinson of Camden. I believe the Bishop is expected to perform the rite—what is very curious, I think, is that the boy brought the tickets in his hand, among others, and asked me to take out Miss Hamilton's and 'Mr. and Mrs. McD——'s compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Baker and would be pleased to see them tomorrow evening to tea' verbally delivered—very little form I think for the head of the State—As you may have some curiosity the ticket runs thus: 'Governor and Mrs. McDonald ask the pleasure of your company on Thursday evening at half past 7 o'clock. None but young company are invited except a few near neighbors.' "

It is recorded that the noted Billy Springer trusted his five-hundred-pounds-weight upon Mrs. McDonald's spindle-legged sofa with the result that every leg was broken off.²⁴

Soon after the death of Governor McDonald, Honorable George N. Lester memorialized him in the House of Representatives in Milledgeville. He said of him, "His name, his truth, his patriotism, and his statesmanship are ineffably stamped upon the records of every Department of the Government. As long as Georgia can claim a history, so long will Charles J. McDonald have an honorable biography."²⁵

George W. Crawford, the third Governor to live in the Mansion, said, "The American Crawfords never forget to pray the Scotchman's prayer that they might not have a good opinion of themselves."²⁶ This distinguished Georgian had served as a member of Congress before he became Governor. Also, he was victor in a famous duel, fought at Fort Mitchell, near Columbus, Ga. The code duello, in his day, was the means used to satisfy aggrieved honor. While Governor, he restored the credit of the State by inducing the State banks to receive Georgia's bonds at

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par, pledging to them his personal responsibility²⁷ to the extent of \$50,000.00. After he had served as Governor, he became Secretary of War, under President Taylor. It was he to whom a fee of \$80,000.00 was paid for successfully prosecuting the great Galphin Claim²⁸ against the United States after trials had continued through the courts for forty years. It was he who was chosen President of the Secession Convention in Milledgeville, January 16, 1861, "the ablest body of men ever convened in Georgia".²⁹

An author,³⁰ Mr. Stephen F. Miller, has thus characterized Governor George W. Towns, the fourth Governor to live in the Mansion: "Governor Towns was a Chesterfield in his address: Nothing could exceed the suavity³¹ of his disposition, and the ease of his manner. He was truly a refined gentleman, courteous and unpretending with the plain, and diplomatic with the precise, just as the society he was in for the time being demanded such an exhibition of character. He was all this entirely without effort: it was constitutional, therefore pleasant to all. He had a friendly word, a kind recognition for each individual. The charm was complete. He satisfied all. It is said of him that there had been other great orators in Georgia, 'Yet it was the prestige of Governor Towns to differ from them all in the spontaneous gushings of the heart—in the electric sympathy that kindling with the orator, burst out and blazed in every bosom—court, jury, bar, audience, all melted, all subdued by the occasion.' It was this quality in him which caused a critic who knew him well to say, 'In the defense of a capital case he was unsurpassed. Some ten or twelve who deserved the gallows went unwhipped of justice by his forensic efforts!'"³²

He died in Macon not long after leaving the Governor's chair. The same critic said of Governor Towns' wife,³³ "Mrs. Mary Towns is an accomplished lady—devoted to the superintendence and education of her children, five daughters and two sons. The grace and propriety with which she did the honors of the Executive Mansion have made her so well and favorably known that she needs no eulogy in Georgia."

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There are few Georgia heroes who have left behind them more ample testimony of service³⁴ to their State than Governor Howell Cobb. Before he became Governor, he had attained great celebrity³⁵ for his speeches in the Congress of the United States, also he had been Speaker in the National House of Representatives. In 1856, he was given a seat in President Buchanan's Cabinet, resigning it when Georgia seceded³⁶ from the Union. He was then elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the Confederate States³⁷ and it was he who on February 18, 1861, in Montgomery, Alabama, administered the oath of office³⁸ to Jefferson Davis, Provisional President of the seceded states. He entered the Confederate army and became Brigadier-General. He was a speaker³⁹ in July 1838, at the famous Bush Arbor meeting in Atlanta, "the occasion of the largest political mass meeting ever held in Georgia", where red-hot invective was given full play. He entertained elaborately, and when he was in Congress, had a set of china made with the coat of arms of the State of Georgia on every piece. This set of china is still intact and is in the possession of his granddaughter.⁴⁰ Howell Cobb, in his candidacy for the Governorship, in 1851, was the originator of "stump speaking"⁴¹ in Georgia. He married in Milledgeville, Miss Mary Ann Lamar⁴², daughter of the wealthy and distinguished Zachariah Lamar.⁴³ The following poem of playful affection written by the bride's cousin, Mirabeau B. Lamar was presented to her at the time of her marriage⁴⁴:

I

*"There is a maid I dearly love,
A fascinating girl,
As modest as the lily white,
And beautiful as pearl.
I long have been her worshipper
And evermore must be
Yet colder far than Zembla's snows
That maiden is to me.*

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II

*From early youth to womanhood
I've seen her charm expand,
And fondly hoped, some happy day,
To win her heart and hand;
But oh, the bud that was so sweet,
And long my secret pride,
Has only blushed into the rose,
To be another's bride.*

III

*She soon will wear a garland bright,
A wreath upon her brow,
And will before the altar stand,
To breathe the bridal vow.
I know she will not think of me
Nor heed the grief she makes;
Yet warmer than the heart she weds,
Will be the heart she breaks."*

"The domestic life of Mr. Cobb was little short of the ideal. He was nowhere seen to better advantage than in his own hearthstone's genial glow, and the hospitality which he dispensed at his sumptuous boards was such as was seldom equalled even in the opulent days of the old South⁴⁵." Mrs. R. W. Hatcher possesses an invitation on small note paper in printed script, which was sent to her great grandmother⁴⁶. It reads as follows: "Governor and Mrs. Cobb request the pleasure of your company at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. at 8:00 o'clock. Milledgeville, Dec. 1st, 1851."

When General Pope, military Commander of District Number 3, of which Georgia was then a part, withdrew the \$8,000.00 annuity from the State University, and ordered its doors closed,⁴⁷ General Cobb said, "The threatened persecution of the college by General Pope is raising up friends for it everywhere and we

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may flatter ourselves with the hope that, after all, good will come out of the apprehended evil." The old adage, "Love and hate remember: it is indifference that forgets", proved its truthfulness in November, 1864, when General Sherman's army camped on "Hurricane Place", a plantation⁴⁸ of Howell Cobb's ten miles east of Milledgeville. An officer high in command wrote: "General told all the darkies, as well as the soldiers, to help themselves to the fodder, corn, oats, peanuts, salt, and sorghum, and ordered the rest burned." He added, "I don't feel much troubled about the destruction of H. C.'s property, one of the head-devils." The next day, in some way, one of the negro women from the farm reached Macon, and in telling Mrs. Cobb of the devastation wrought, said, "Mistiss, they took everything—they didn't even leave a rooster to crow for day!" Although he had been paroled, Howell Cobb was arrested⁴⁹ and carried as far as Nashville, Tennessee, when Wilson the Northern General who was in command at Macon, had him released.

Herschel V. Johnson, the next Governor who located near Milledgeville, was called "The Great Constitutionalist". It was he who favored a Southern Congress "not to ride rough shod over the Constitution, but to preserve it; not to dissolve the Union, but to perpetuate⁵⁰ it." Governor Johnson was a man of striking personal appearance, weighing more than two hundred pounds, and perfectly proportioned.⁵¹ He was an adept in the art of "stump speaking", of which a Georgia editor⁵² said, "The Spaniards love their bull fights, the New Yorkers their prize fights, and that the Southerners who like to see fighting of some kind go on, chose the stump!" He said of Herschel V. Johnson. "He would strike you with the blade of the axe, every time coming down with both hands until he finished you." The race for the Governor's office between Johnson and Charles J. Jenkins is noteworthy in that they campaigned together, "taking the stump" together, accompanying each other from town to town and from county to county, often sleeping in the same room; yet they discussed Georgia's problems in good temper, and from the beginning to the end of the race, nothing occurred to disturb the friend-

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ship each felt for the other.⁵³ When Johnson became Governor-elect, he was invited to speak against "Know-nothingism", at Newell's Hall.⁵⁴ The newspaper account of the meeting said: "Several hundred gentlemen and a large number of ladies", for an hour and a half, heard him scathe the "Know-nothings". After the speaking, a procession headed by martial music marched to the Executive Mansion, and gave the Governor-elect three rousing cheers. "Governor Johnson came out and invited all present to take a glass of wine with him . . . At the table wine and sentiment flowed freely. Several short and stirring addresses followed. Then the crowd left the Mansion, and proceeded to different portions of the city, cheering those who had been prominently connected with the canvass just closed." The inaugural address⁵⁵ occurred "Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1855, at 12 o'clock M. in the Representative Chamber". The Governor declared, "The cause of public education is emphatically the cause of our State." He said the State House should be repaired, the square graded and planted with trees, cleared of the arsenal, magazine, and the four churches "upon just compensation to the respective denominations", that the Executive Mansion also, should be thoroughly repaired and refurnished and the lot surrounded with an iron enclosure. At the inauguration, "The attendance on the part of the ladies was larger than usual, much of the beauty and fashion of the State being present . . . The day was inclement and a heavy fall of rain dampened the exterior of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. That evening at Newell's Hall the Inaugural Ball came off and the supper was at McComb's Hotel.⁵⁶ It was an awkward arrangement and the ladies could not partake of it, but with some hazard to their dresses and to their health."

Mrs. Johnson was the niece of President James K. Polk, and a newspaper correspondent gave her great praise. He wrote of a brilliant assemblage at the Executive Mansion, a bridal party given in honor of a son of the Governor's who had just married. Three hundred invitations were sent out. "There was a smile on every face, joy in every eye; there was presented an array of female loveliness that would move an anchorite; there was soft

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voluptuous music that moved the heart to sweet emotions or set the worshipper of Terpsichore to mingling in the mazes of the dance; there was a sumptuous supper table covered with all delicacies any epicure could wish; and lastly, there was the presiding genius of the home whose magic influence, like the sunlight upon the landscape, throws a charm over all it reaches, the Governor's amiable and talented lady. Mrs. Johnson, as you know, possesses more intellect than whole armies of Woman Rights agitators. To a wonderful imagination and a well stored mind she unites a fine command of brilliant language, thus combining all the requisites for a brilliant conversationalist. This is the charm which brings to her side, wherever she may go, a group of rapt listeners who hang upon every word. Such is the charm of intellect when exhibited in the female form. Like DeStael, all gentlemen prefer her company to the most fascinating of belles'.⁵⁷

Ex-Governor Johnson, in 1861, was the standard bearer⁵⁸ of the party in Georgia to prevent secession, not denying the right to secede, but declaring that it was at that time unnecessary.⁵⁹ The Convention voted for secession⁶⁰ and "the news of that action was followed by a great demonstration of shouting, ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon, and that night the town was illuminated, and the torch light procession was led to the lodging houses of the delegates to the Convention, who were called upon for speeches". Johnson says in his autobiography, "I refused to respond to the call; I was too sad. I uttered nothing but words of regret and sorrow."⁶¹

The time has now been reached in this story when one hears *viva voce*, the experiences of friends at the old Mansion. Like the pious Æneas, a few can say, "All this I saw, a part of which I was." This *viva voce* experience has been enjoyed by many of us in hearing Mrs. Camilla Sanford McComb tell that she was one of the little flower girls who stood on either side of the walk and scattered rose petals before General Lafayette at the older Government House facing Greene Street. When Mrs. Anna Green Cook was a little girl twelve years old, she went to Annie and Gertrude Johnson's party at the Mansion. When the

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other children went into the dining room for refreshments, she (having partaken too freely of blackberries before she came), felt ill and lay down on a sofa. Governor Johnson found her, and supposing that she was disconsolate over having no escort, offered his arm, and said, "Come, the Governor will take you to the dining room," and then on the Governor's arm she proudly joined the other children.

Joseph E. Brown was the Governor to whom the ear of Georgia turned for eight continuous years—a longer time than to any other Governor in her history. He was the war Governor—that war from which many Georgians dated time—"as we do and will for a long time from 'the surrender'." Governor Brown's family were the dwellers in the Mansion on that memorable day, Saturday, January the sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, when multitudes who had come to Milledgeville waited outside the old capitol for the news, and burst into rejoicings when they learned that the Secession Ordinance had really passed. Sitting in the gallery at the capitol, among the dense throng, to hear the Secession Debate were two young Milledgeville girls, each seventeen years old. One was Anna Green (Mrs. S. A. Cook), who often told the story to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the American Revolution at Milledgeville; the other was Miss Candler (Mrs. Candler Garrett), who is now ninety-two years old. She says, "Our entire family attended. These were events nobody could miss, day or night." Then preparations began to be made for the great torch-light procession that night. At the Executive Mansion, Mary Brown, the eleven-year-old daughter of the Governor, was among those who were busily occupied in getting things ready for the illumination that night, and it was she who gave the details of this work.⁶² All window curtains and draperies were removed and the illumination consisted not of any one-candle-to-a-window, as we have today, but there was a candle to every small pane of glass. The tanners, on such occasions, were much in demand. They manufactured tin holders for the candles, leaving on the inside, a sharpened point, which could be stuck in the wooden frame below each pane of

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glass, and just far enough distant to keep it from cracking. The old Mansion, with the basement even illuminated, must have gleamed like a jewel with many facets. In the *New York Daily Tribune*, January 26, 1861, the special correspondent from Georgia wrote, "The rejoicings of Friday night were resumed with increased spirit on Saturday evening and night, and, though in a more subdued form, were continued throughout Sunday. There was a never ending ringing of bells all Saturday evening and a more gorgeous outbreak of illumination I never saw." When the great torchlight procession came by that night, it was General Beauregard⁶³ who spoke from the Mansion steps. During the parade some parents with sad faces sat in darkened rooms,⁶⁴ while their sons and daughters made merry with the crowd.⁶⁵

Preparations for war began, and the meeting at the capitol in answer to Governor Brown's appeal for one million dollars from the South, is pictured in an old Milledgeville newspaper. The article is headed:

"Baldwin County's Response to Governor Brown's Appeal"

"Males and females assembled in the Representative Hall . . . Dr. S. K. Talmadge, President of Oglethorpe University, offered prayer. The following National Hymn, "God Save the South", was sung with earnestness by the whole assembly, standing."

All three stanzas were sung and the first one runs:

*God bless our Southern land!
Guard our beloved land!
God save the South!
Make us victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Spread Thy shield over us,
God save the South!*

"L. Carrington, Esq. read the appeal of Governor Brown to the citizens of Georgia. The 'Milledgeville Silver Band' played 'Dixie', and great enthusiasm manifested itself throughout the entire assembly. Colonel A. H. Kenan, Representative to the

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Montgomery Congress, explained the Act of the Congress of the C. S. A. relative to pledging the cotton crop for bonds of the Confederacy. He called upon the farmers present to subscribe. Colonel L. A. Jordan headed the subscription with one thousand bales. Others subscribed their *whole* crop, and no one less than half. Every farmer present subscribed. Captain J. W. White offered the following resolution: '*Resolved*: That Baldwin County will respond to the call of His Excellency, Governor Brown, relative to the raising of one million dollars to aid in the defense of the Confederate States, and hereby pledges herself to pay into the State Treasury eighty-seven hundred and sixty dollars; her assessed *pro rata* of the one million dollars; the same to be due and payable whenever His Excellency shall notify us that the million is subscribed to and agreed to *unanimously*.'" Colonel William McKinley then addressed the meeting and stated that Governor Brown had headed the million dollar subscription with one thousand dollars and that Mrs. Brown had determined to have twelve hundred yards of cloth made into garments for the soldiers."⁶⁶ Soon after this time a military company named themselves, "Mrs. Joe Brown's Boys".⁶⁷ And Mrs. Brown herself supplied the uniforms and equipped the entire company. After the secession ordinance was signed, Georgia men and women who had not favored secession stood loyally by their brothers and the State acted as a unit. A half block from Governor and Mrs. Brown, who were at the Mansion, lived Mrs. Tomlinson Fort. At her home the Milledgeville women formed themselves into "The Ladies Relief Society" and Mrs. Fort was named President. The headquarters for work was at her home. Shirts, underwear, socks, and even cartridges were made. When it came to the grey coats, "Mrs. Orme had the only machine in town and all the women went to her house to work on the grey jackets. They were cut out at the penitentiary and stitched on Mrs. Orme's machine and then taken home and finished." The day soon came when Milledgeville's fine military company, The Baldwin Blues, left for the front and after them the Governor's Horse Guards and the Baldwin Volunteers and others and others and others. By the end of October,

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1861, Georgia had furnished the Confederacy forty regiments and three battalions, of which twenty-one regiments and the battalions had been armed, accoutered and equipped by the State. Governor Brown had spent the million dollar appropriation and more. Mrs. Sarah Fort Milton wrote in a newspaper article, *The Women of the Sixties*, "Incidents from Milledgeville", about the departure of the Baldwin Blues. She said, "It was a scene I can never forget, the drum could scarcely be heard—three thousand people were weeping. Everybody cried and through the weeping crowd the boys passed, tears running from their manly cheeks. Later, companies did not have this demonstration of tears. The people seemed to get accustomed to the war. There comes a time when the heart bleeds, but the eyes are dry." This was the picture of Milledgeville the capital, but its counterpart was enacted in every city and town and hamlet in Georgia. A lovely tribute to Mrs. Brown comes to the writer from her son, Honorable George M. Brown,⁶⁸ of Atlanta, who was born in the Mansion, and who had furnished a room in the Marvin Parks Memorial Hospital of the Georgia State College for Women in honor of her. In his letter he told also what every one wishes to know—of the two arrests of his father, how he was released from prison, and how it was that two Governors lived in the Mansion at the same time. After a pleasing introduction in his letter to the writer, he said, "I am afraid, however, that I am not going to be able to give you a great deal of information about the old Mansion, except what was told me as a child by my mother and father. I was born in the rear upstairs room on the left hand side of the Mansion as you go into the house, on the 5th day of October, 1865. My father and mother moved to Atlanta about the 17th day of December, 1865, or when I was about six weeks old. At the time the Mansion was in control of the United States Military Authorities and the Military Governor, who I think was named Johnson, was kind enough to let my father and mother remain at the Mansion until I was old enough to be moved, and had assigned for their use, that side of the Mansion upstairs. I think that the Military Authorities took charge of the Mansion

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the latter part of September or the early part of October; I do not at this time remember which.

“My brother Charlie, for whom the Charles McDonald Brown Fund at the University of Georgia was named, and myself, were both born at the old Mansion at Milledgeville, and the other six brothers and sisters were born in Canton, Georgia, my father’s and mother’s old home where they generally spent the summers while he was Governor. I will write to my brother Jos. M. Brown, of Marietta, and see if he can tell in what room my father was arrested, but I think it was the large room⁶⁹ on the first floor where he always had his office.

“The Mansion was surrounded by a troop of Federal Cavalry and they gave my father only about forty-five minutes’ time to get ready to go to prison in Washington, D. C., and they did not allow him one moment of privacy with my mother or any member of his family, the Federal officers being present the whole time that he was talking with my mother and arranging how she should manage while he was gone. He held a parole as Commander-in-Chief of the State troops of Georgia, and was, therefore, illegally arrested. He was released about one week after he reached Washington. Gen. U. S. Grant sent word to President Andrew Johnson that he understood that Governor Brown was confined at the Capitol Prison in Washington and that Gov. Brown held a parole signed by him, U. S. Grant, and that he must be released at the President’s orders⁷⁰ or that he, Gen. Grant, would see that he was released if it took the whole United States army in his command, then encamped around the city of Washington. The rest of the Southern Governors that they had caught were imprisoned for several months before they were released. Upon my father’s return to Milledgeville, he was re-arrested by Gen. Wilson, Commander of the Federal troops in Georgia, and was again started to Washington. However, when they reached Augusta, Gen. Wilson found a telegram from Pres. Johnson ordering Gov. Brown to be released at once and all apologies be made to him.

“I am sending you herewith copies of two letters in regard to

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my mother, which I think may interest you in showing what kind of a woman the room⁷¹ is to be marked in memory of. One of these letters was written by my uncle, Judge James R. Brown, who for many years was Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit of the Superior Court, and who lived to be about eighty-nine years of age. The other letter was written by a negro servant, A. DeLamotta, whose wife was given to my mother as a bridal present by her father. These letters were written to the Ponce de Leon Baptist Church when the parties heard of my gift to establish The Elizabeth Grisham Brown Benevolent Fund, which I did in 1906, in memory of my mother. I may add that this fund has contributed quite a lot to the Corrie Hoyt Brown Fund at Milledgeville. Under its terms one-half of its earnings each year goes to benevolences, and the other half is added to its capital account. During the twenty-two years the fund has been in operation, it has given away over \$7,000.00 and the capital account now amounts to \$18,500.00 Yours very respectfully, George M. Brown."

At the time of the first arrest⁷² of Governor Brown, he was in his upstairs bedroom when the soldiers marched through the entrance hall into the rotunda. The Governor hearing the racket, came from his room out upon the balcony around the rotunda on the second floor, and looked down upon them. The leader explained his mission, and the Governor calmly replied, "You may come up," which they did. The second arrest⁷³ is the one described by Mr. Brown in the letter.

It was only after reading Mr. Brown's letter about the two Governors living in the Mansion at the same time, that the following article entitled, "The State House Square",⁷⁴ could be at all interpreted. It reads thus: "Through the public spirit of Governors Johnson and Brown the State House Square has been adorned and beautified. The shade trees are just putting on their spring dress, and the grass is green and inviting. There is no more appropriate and beautiful place in our city where an hour or two in the afternoon could be so pleasantly whiled away. All that is needed to render this spot a favorite resort for ladies and

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gentlemen, and young children is something to sit on when they get tired of walking.

“Will not the obliging Governor have neat but substantial seats made in different parts of the square? We are assured by many ladies that he will not only do a great favor to them, but he will add to the beauty of the square and confer a public benefit.

“Our public-spirited friend Green, Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, will take pleasure in supplying the desideratum.”

Governor Brown paid honor to his wife in saying, “She has always been more than three-fourths of my success.”

“From the time when her husband was first elected Governor, in 1857, until his duties as Chief Justice were at an end, in 1870, she acted as his private secretary, copying every message and every State paper of any importance, every opinion delivered from the Supreme bench and innumerable letters. Notwithstanding all this, her duties in presiding with grace and graciousness over the affairs of the Mansion were never neglected.”⁷⁵

The mother of Georgia's distinguished author, Mr. H a r r y Stillwell Edwards, was present at Governor and Mrs. Brown's first levee, as it was called then. Mr. Edwards recalls many of her bright reminiscences of the occasion. Another guest at the levee was a Milledgeville citizen, Mr. T. L. McComb,⁷⁶ who was old enough to be wearing his first full dress suit that evening. He remembered also a visit to the Mansion after General Sherman and his soldiers had spent the night there⁷⁷ and had left the city. What struck him most forcibly was that the oil paintings hanging on walls, had been cut into ribbons with soldiers' sabres, and the ribbons were swaying in the breeze. He could never forget it. He was not alone. Another visitor saw the destruction wrought and wrote in her Journal, “There doesn't seem to be a clean or a whole thing left in the town.”⁷⁸ A distinguished Northern officer who was in the old capitol wrote, “I am sure General Sherman will some day regret that he permitted this library to be destroyed and plundered. I could get a thousand dollars worth of valuable law books there if I would just go and take them, but I wouldn't touch them.”⁷⁹ At least a half dozen visitors in the

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octagon room at the Mansion have said, "Here set Mrs. Brown's cake basket and many a time has she treated me from it." Each one added, "I was a small child, and my mother had told me never to ask for anything to eat." Like all small children their eyes turned longingly towards the basket and Mrs. Brown seeing them, and loving children, satisfied their wants. Mr. McComb also told about the banquets of that day, both at the Mansion and at McComb's Hotel, where many members of the Legislature had rooms. There was always a *meat* table and always a *sweet* table. They were placed parallel to each other, and for a great banquet were as long as the room would accommodate. Often on the meat table there would be four turkeys, weighing from twenty to thirty pounds each, wild duck was common, and partridges were often stuffed with oysters. There might be as many as four hams all nicely decorated. Always there were beaten biscuits and hot rolls. Mr. McComb remembered to have seen as many as forty baskets of champagne served at these banquets, each basket containing twenty-four pints, and to have heard as many as thirty or forty toasts. There were in those days no layer cakes, but the cake table always presented a magnificent appearance. The cakes were thick, and round or square or oblong or octagonal or moon shaped. They were wonderfully decorated in spun sugar with angels' wings or Cupids or flowers or for a military fete, with cannon. It often required two whole days for an expert to decorate a cake. There were fruit cakes and pound cakes and sponge cakes and marvelous white cakes. No one ever stood up to eat. Chairs were grouped around the room and the hosts made their friends comfortable, while able waiters or waitresses served the plates at the tables. According to the recollection of one of Milledgeville's charming matrons, Mrs. Sarah H. Hall,⁸⁰ the town in the late fifties had within her bounds some who thought the world owed them a living. When these malcontents knew that a great banquet was imminent at the Executive Mansion, under cover of darkness, they would steal into the four-foot passageway between the banquet hall with its many windows and the retaining wall, just outside, and with hooks attached

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to poles, they would stealthily lift off a whole ham or a whole turkey. The State had to deal with such offenders as manfully as did Governor Early with his "pickets" in earlier days. A letter⁸¹ is in existence from Mr. Willie Williams, of Milledgeville, father of Mrs. David Ferguson, telling of his success in transporting a part of the State's treasury to Savannah, upon the approach of Sherman's army to the capital. Mr. Williams at that time was a young man, secretary to "Honest John Jones", Treasurer of the State. Governor Brown had Mr. Jim Scurlock,⁸² also, sworn in as a deputy, and he was entrusted with the other portion of the State's funds to go to Augusta, so that if either messenger should be captured, all of Georgia's eggs might not be found in one nest. Each left under cover of darkness, and each succeeded in his mission, but the invading army burned "Oak Forest," the home of John Jones.

James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, was appointed by President Andrew Johnson, July, 1865, and served until December 19, 1865, though in the meantime, with the permission of the President of the United States, Charles J. Jenkins had been elected Governor by the vote of the people of Georgia, and was inaugurated in Milledgeville, on December 14, 1865. We have had in Honorable George Brown's letter a picture of James Johnson's magnanimous character, when at the Mansion, for about four months, he entertained Governor Brown and his family. It is a picture for Georgians to treasure.

James Johnson's message to the Senate and House of Representatives was read by his secretary, December 5, 1865. In it he said, "The University of Georgia can and ought to be made more than ever the cherished object of the affections of her people."⁸³ He said of the old capitol square, "The public grounds should be enlarged, improved, and ornamented; the Halls of Legislation ought to impress the spectator with the power of the State; and her courts of justice with the majesty of the law. Annually, improvement should be added to improvement, and ornament to ornament, until the name of the Capitol shall become a praise to the whole people."⁸⁴ It was James Johnson who

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called a convention of the people, over which Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson presided. "Here we had a great common-wealth of a million people, with a long and illustrious history, resolved by the crushing and brutal force of war into a tyrannous anarchy and seeking the rehabilitation of its bloody and shattered nationality. It was an impressive and grave spectacle and a tragic experience for the proud state."⁸⁵ After much discussion of the \$18,135,775.00⁸⁶ war debt, James Johnson telegraphed to President Andrew Johnson the words: "We need some aid to reject the war debt." The Convention finally repudiated the war debt, abolished slavery, repealed the ordinance of secession, and adopted a new Constitution.⁸⁷

The inauguration of Governor Jenkins was a grateful spectacle, though "the day was cold and raw and rainy and there was lacking the usual display of beauty. It seemed as if nature was giving token that the episode was a temporary and ineffectual part of the tragic comedy of reconstruction . . . This extraordinary and unsurpassable inaugural was most remarkable in its discussion of the Negro question.⁸⁸ Its kindness to the black race was unstinted, yet discriminating." The Governor said: "The public property and State institutions have suffered much from the positive ravages and the indirect injuries of the war . . . The sources of supply to the educational interests fostered by the State have been dried up and new fountains must be opened to nourish them. The University hitherto the nursery of statesmen, jurists, educators, and ministers of religion, founded and endowed by our forefathers and recognized by the Constitution recently assembled in this hall, as the foster child of the State, has been of necessity closed⁸⁹ during the war. Although bereft of former immediate resources, without fault upon their part, the trustees relying on the strength of their claims upon the State, recognized by the Constitution as the basis of Constitutional obligation, superadded by them, have determined to reopen the institution in January next."⁹⁰

While Governor Jenkins and Georgians hoped for peace there was no peace. Georgians were proud and bitter and her over-

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lords were stubborn. Goaded by a hostile United States Congress, a distinguished leader who was opposed to secession, urged them "never to embrace their despotism".⁹¹ Another said, "We can neither be frightened nor bought from our honor."⁹² It was a woman who said, "I would rather be wrong with men like Lee and Davis, than right with a lot of miserable oppressors like Stanton and Thad Stevens."⁹³ Their invective came to be used by General Pope to remove men who displeased him "upon pretexts and perhaps considerable provocation."⁹⁴

The Reconstruction Convention which met in Atlanta needed money for its expenses and directed the Treasurer⁹⁵ of the State of Georgia to pay \$40,000.00 for this purpose. He refused, except upon the Governor's warrant. The Governor, in polite language, explained why he could not issue the order. General Pope was relieved of his command⁹⁶ over the military district which included Georgia, and Major General Meade was put in his stead. General Meade addressed a letter to Governor Jenkins, "Provisional Governor of Georgia", and made the same demand for funds which demand again was respectfully refused.⁹⁷ Governor Jenkins was then summarily removed⁹⁸ from his Governor's office and so was the Treasurer from his office. Before the Governor left the Executive Mansion for his home in Augusta, "the campus in front of the Executive Mansion was filled with citizens. The Governor appearing upon the front steps of the Mansion was greeted with three cheers by the people. The mayor of the city, Mr. T. F. Newell, in a short but appropriate address informed the Governor that his neighbors and fellow citizens had come to take an affectionate leave of him for the present, and also to testify their unqualified approbation of his conduct as Governor of Georgia. Governor Jenkins thanked the citizens for their approval of his conduct and then in a speech of considerable length, told his audience how hard he had endeavored to get on in peace with the military commanders The vast crowd was greatly affected by this address of their beloved Governor and returned to their homes more than ever impressed with admiration for their patriotic Governor and detestation of tyran-

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ny.”⁹⁹ The Governor went first to Washington and then to New York, taking with him the executive seal¹⁰⁰ and \$426,704.72,¹⁰¹ which he deposited in New York banks to pay the State’s public debt. In 1872, at the end of four years, lacking eighteen days, Governor Jenkins returned to Georgia from his self-imposed exile, and gave back into the custody of a lawful executive the Governor’s seal and the important executive papers that he had taken with him. For this heroic deed, he was then, and has been ever since, lauded as one of the State’s greatest heroes.

Mrs. Anna Crawford has spent her long life in Milledgeville. Among her early recollections is one when Governor and Mrs. Jenkins were her mother’s honor guests at tea. The meal was served in the large hall, and the silver candelabra gleamed. Mrs. Crawford has in her possession a letter written to her mother, Mrs. Richard Orme, by Governor Jenkins, May 6, 1869, and in the light of everything that happened it is of historical interest. Before the Governor left Milledgeville, he asked Mr. R. M. Orme, Editor of the *Southern Recorder*, to keep for him a small hair trunk, which he promised to do. It was to be placed where it would not attract notice. “Oh, I’ll just set it under my bed,” said Mrs. Orme, and there this hair trunk, two feet long and one foot wide, was placed. Soon Mr. Orme was claimed by death, and the following is the Governor’s letter to his widow: “Augusta, 6th. May, 1869. Mrs. Orme. My Dear Madam: Allow me to offer you my sincere condolence upon the very heavy bereavement which has fallen upon you. I believe no one out of your family circle more feelingly appreciates the weight of the calamity, or more sincerely sympathizes with you than I do.

“But we are all in the hands of our gracious heavenly Father, who often smites in love and it is a great satisfaction to me to know that you will understand how to submit to his mysterious Providences and how to appeal to his sustaining hand.

“Will oblige me by having the camphor trunk left with you sent to me by express to this place as you conveniently can, and also the key sealed up.

“We expect (i. e., Mrs. J. and myself and the two younger

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girls) to sail for Europe almost the middle of June, but trust, God willing, that we may meet in this world. Present my regards to each of your family and to Mr. R. M. Orme.¹⁰² Very truly your friend, Charles J. Jenkins."

Does any one doubt that this "camphor trunk" held important State papers, which the Governor probably took with him to Europe and later returned them to the State?

One of Mrs. Crawford's happy reminiscences connected with the Mansion is that of Miss Rebecca Harris' pageant which was given at Newell's Hall. Mrs. Crawford (Anna Orme) was the "Queen", and as her older sister Mary, was leaving for New York that day, Miss Josephine Brown, niece of Mrs. Jenkins, promised to dress her at the Mansion. When she was all ready, Governor Jenkins appeared and bowing in a courtly manner, kissed the "Queen's" hand and said, "I have never before had the privilege of kissing a queen's hand." Nellie Brown, niece of Mrs. Jenkins, was "Flora" in the pageant.

"The beautiful Miss Huguenin",¹⁰³ when she was eighty-four years old, was a visitor at the Mansion. She attended the inaugural ball for Governor Jenkins when she was seventeen. Her mother was a niece of Mrs. Jenkins. Mrs. S. A. Cook, when she was seventeen, attended Governor and Mrs. Jenkins' first levee. She remembered that Colonel Thomas Hardeman, President of the Senate, was there, and that there was dancing in the long parlor. The Misses Brown, nieces of Mrs. Jenkins, wore high head-dresses while she herself had short curly hair.

In 1868, a long memorial was addressed by the Mayor and Aldermen of Milledgeville¹⁰⁴ to the General Assembly, then sitting in Atlanta, against the removal of the capital from Milledgeville. In the article it was stated that in prosperous times, 1853-1854, the vote had been adverse to moving the capital and "now when the people were never so poor and exhausted, when the public buildings have just been re-modelled and repaired at a large expense, making them second to but few capital buildings in the Union the removal should not be made." On August 4, 1868, Governor Jenkins, in his memorial to the Gen-

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eral Assembly, said, "We do not claim that Milledgeville is destined to be a great commercial emporium or political centre, but we do claim that the city was founded, laid off, and built up with special adaptation to all the purposes of a capital." He adds, "The Executive Mansion has been entirely repaired and re-furnished in superior style."¹⁰⁵ At Milledgeville, newspapers rallied to this effort of the Mayor and the Governor, saying that Milledgeville had obtained her beautiful old capitol for "less than \$100,000.00. A splendid cheap building is not what they want, they want a building to cost a million or two, and the money must be spent among them." Another editor said, "And all this wasteful expense when there is a large and commodious Executive Mansion well furnished from top to bottom, lying empty! We had occasion a few days ago to visit the real Executive Mansion in Milledgeville and was shown all over the house by Mr. Haygood, the gentleman who now has it in charge. It is in complete order, and the new furniture purchased for Governor Jenkins is good enough for Queen Victoria. It is plain, substantial, and rich and much the best that was ever furnished any *real Governor*, honestly elected by the people of Georgia."¹⁰⁶ It was Mrs. Jenkins, who, as the Governor's wife,¹⁰⁷ had the privilege and pleasure of re-furnishing the Mansion.

After the removal by the military authorities of Governor Jenkins, on January 13, 1868, General Meade "detailed for duty in the District of Georgia, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel 33rd Infantry, to be the Governor of Georgia."¹⁰⁸ He served until July, 1868—until Bullock was declared Governor. So, for about six months General Ruger lived in the Executive Mansion. The story persists until today, that only two Milledgeville women called at the Mansion during his stay. One story of his occupancy came from a workman, an expert tinner,¹⁰⁹ who said, "This Mansion has never had a new roof since I, a boy of eleven years, helped my father put it on in 1868." "Who lived in the Mansion then, Mr. H——?" "Why old Ruger, that's who!" Another story comes from a colored nurse¹¹⁰ who was then a little girl, whose mother worked

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in a home diagonally across the street from the Mansion. She had often seen General Ruger wearing his high-topped silk hat and accompanied by his little daughter Nellie, about six years old. She remembered some words of a song the soldiers sang: "I'd be like Nellie Ruger, singing in the lane." She remembered also the name of General Ruger's carriage driver,¹¹¹ who, as many in Milledgeville know, maintained his erect posture to the end of his life. This nurse told how "*the policeman*" was always out on the front side walk, and when he walked down to the corner, she would cross the street and peep through the iron gate, and that the afternoon sun, shining on it when it was newly painted, would make her eyes ache. A most interesting reminiscence of this time came from Miss Annie Treanor, who, as a child, attended at the Mansion, the birthday party of General Ruger's little daughter. Mrs. Briscoe, wife of a prominent lawyer, took her, and assisted Mrs. Ruger. The birthday table was set in the salon, and was the most elaborate and beautiful that she or Mrs. Brisco had ever seen. The tense feeling existing at that time is illustrated by this story of a friend who visited Milledgeville during this period. General Ruger had in his employ, a Southern boy who carried messages or mail from the Mansion to the Capitol. The mother of the boy was ill and the money he was earning was badly needed; but when he was met on the street, he was asked, "Are you going to get your boss' mail?" Or perhaps he was ignored entirely. This messenger boy later became a distinguished man.

Before General Ruger left, at a meeting of the citizens of Milledgeville and its vicinity, Judge I. L. Harris was called to the chair, and the following resolution was offered: "Resolved, That we deem it a duty of sheer justice to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, whose office as Provisional Governor of Georgia has just terminated, to express to him upon the eve of his departure from our midst, our very high appreciation of his deportment whilst in office, marked as it was uniformly by candor, courtesy, and kindness.¹¹² Colonel A. H. Kenan, Thos. W. White, Capt. Arthur Butts, Judge Harris."

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A few words more, and the story of the Governors' families must close, as far as it rests in my hands. The items here given are "only the limbs and outward flourishes", one might say. Those were days when the deeds of women were but dimly seen across the successes of their Governor-husbands.

*'That best portion of a good woman's life—
Her little nameless unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love,'*

could doubtless be claimed for each one of the mistresses of the old Mansion.

Some one has said that every home should have a sanctuary. When Dr. Parks collected the photographs of the eight Governors who had lived in the Mansion, and placed them in one frame, he made visible the very heart of the old Mansion's sanctuary. Descendants of these old Governors, year after year, have come to the Georgia State College for Women. The views of these Governors on education have been given already, and it was John T. Boifeullet¹¹³ who said of them, "Great as these men were, it would have been beyond their powers of divination to have foreseen that the student feet of their great granddaughters¹¹⁴ would walk the rooms and halls in which they themselves once lived and moved and had their being in greatness and power and popularity, as rulers of Georgia."

Both the old Mansion and the Capitol have survived the desolation of the reconstruction period, and each has risen to newness of life, not in connection with the government of the State, but in association with the education of its youth. Year after year hundreds of students at the Georgia State College for Women and at the Georgia Military College pass through the portals and breathe the atmosphere of these two historic buildings. They can appreciate the inspiration of Agnes Cochran Bramblett¹¹⁵ in her poem "Visiting the Mansion", which she sent to the writer after returning home from a short stay in Milledgeville.

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VISITING THE MANSION

*I walk across this threshold and it seems
I am transported to another sphere.
Memories of the Old South, and its dreams,
Move softly in this tranquil atmosphere.
The world of tumult to which I belong
Fades to a mist, and I hear soft and low
The echo of a haunting old love song,
“In the gloaming . . . when the lights are low.”*

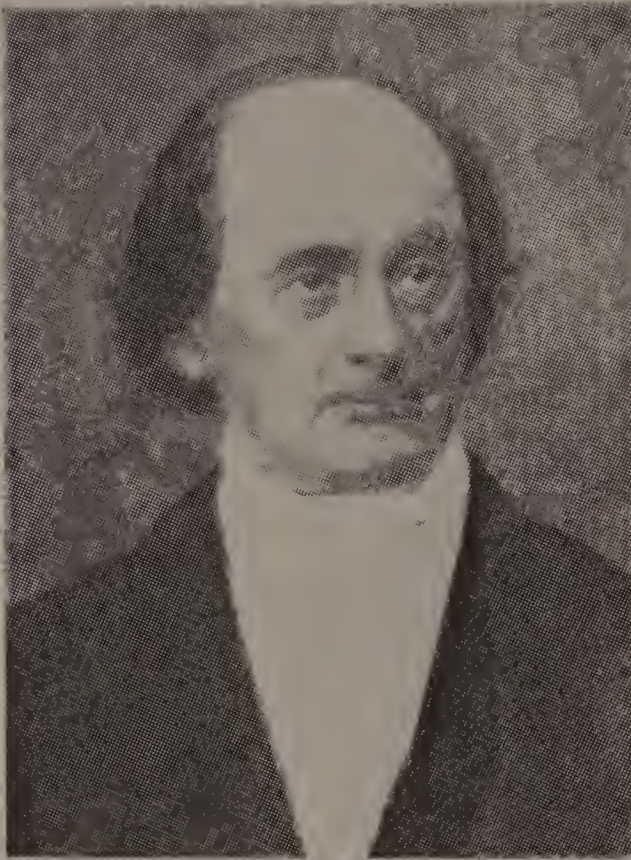
*Unseen the phantom hosts of by-gone days
Accompany me as I walk through the place.
Stately ladies wearing hoops and stays
Rich brocade and lavender and lace.
Old-fashioned gentlemen of chivalry
Bow as I pass them in the spacious hall,
And, like an alien in my reverie,
I hear a faint and ghostly bugle call.*

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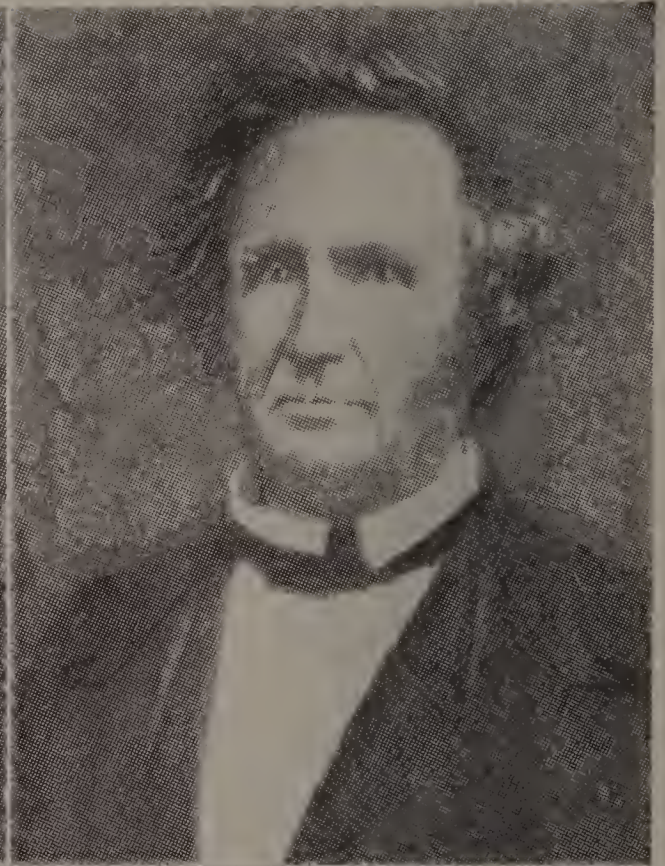
*I hear the harassed governor of state,
Forceful in his dignified demand,
Eloquent in serious debate,
Emphasize, "The South must take her stand!"
Wind-whispered messages of rich perfume,
Of rose, and jasmine mingled with the musk.
And spice pinks, permeate the falling gloom
Sweetening the star-pierced, summer dusk.*

*The mocking birds' ecstatic tremolo.
The eerie chorus of the whip-poor-wills,
Blend with the twilight's saffron afterglow,
That broods goldenly on purple hills.
Break not this brief enchantment—I am part
And fragment of this fading dream parade.
I am one, deep down within my heart
With lavender, old lace and stiff brocade.*

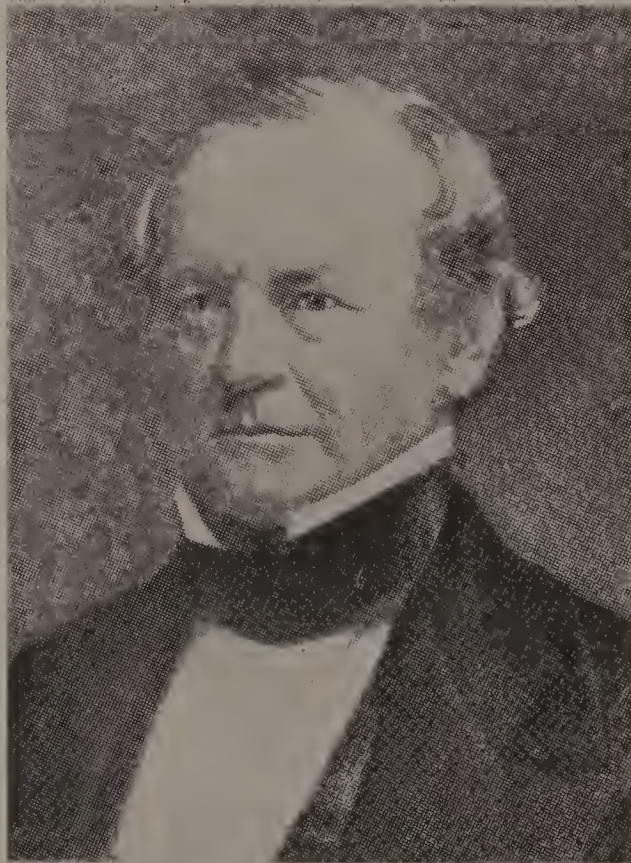
—Agnes Cochran Bramblett.



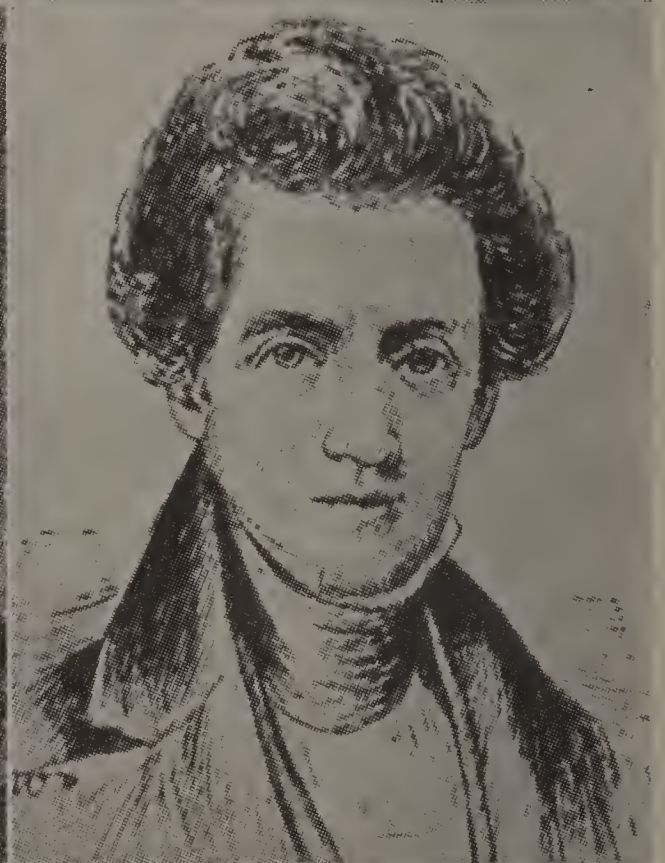
*Geo. R. Gilmer.
1837-39*



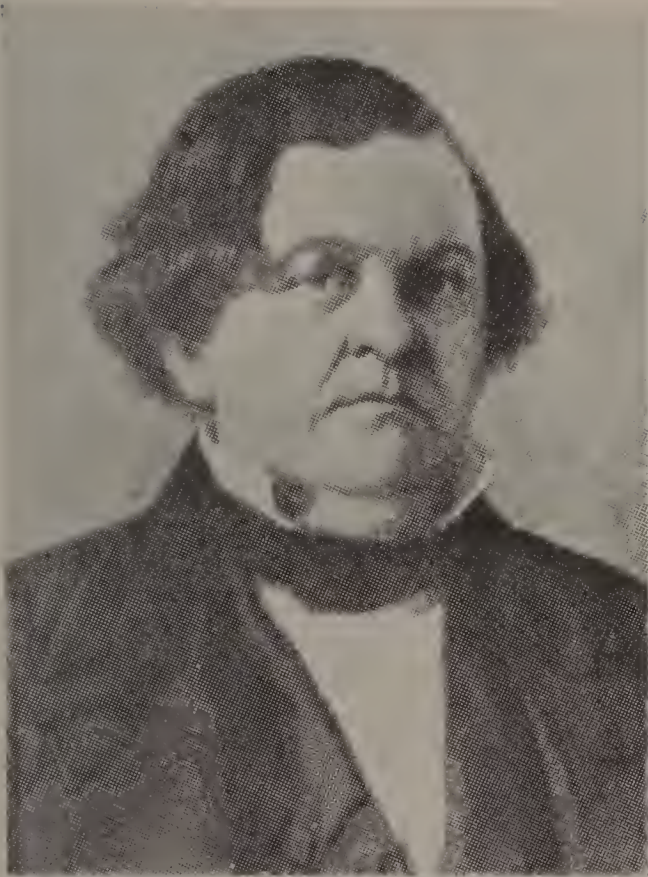
*Chas. J. McDonald
1839-43*



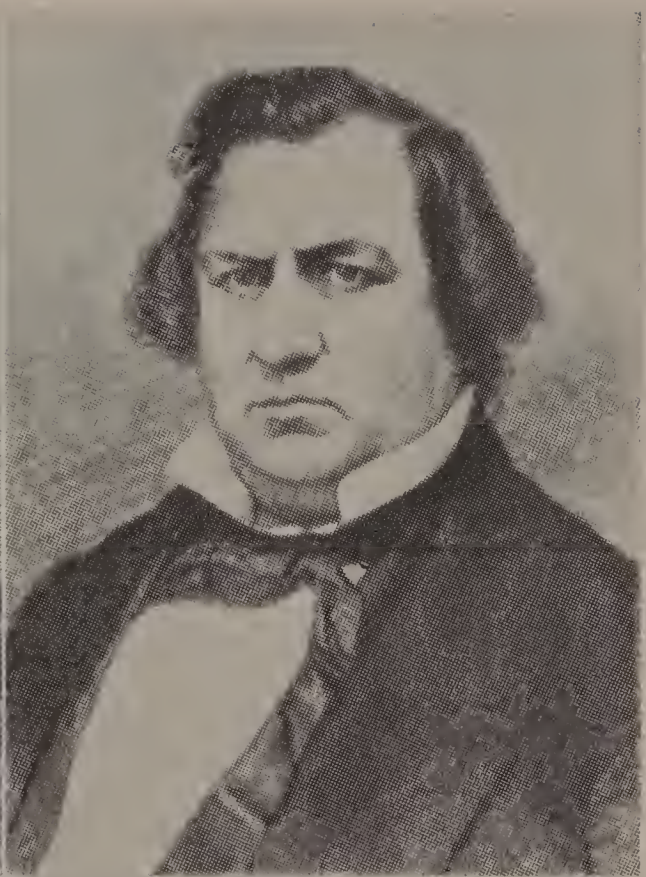
*George W. Crawford
1843-47*



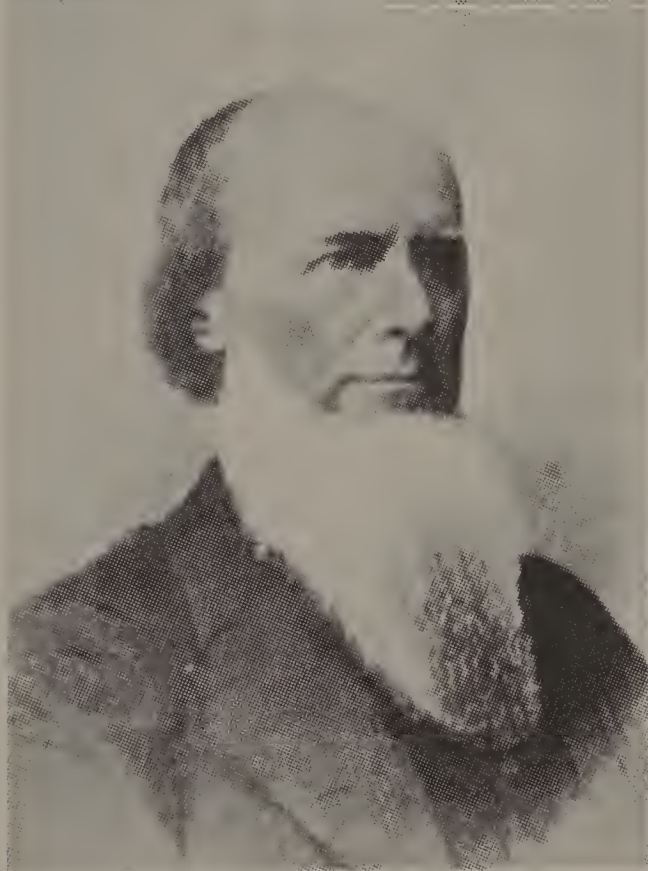
*Geo. W. Towns.
1847-51*



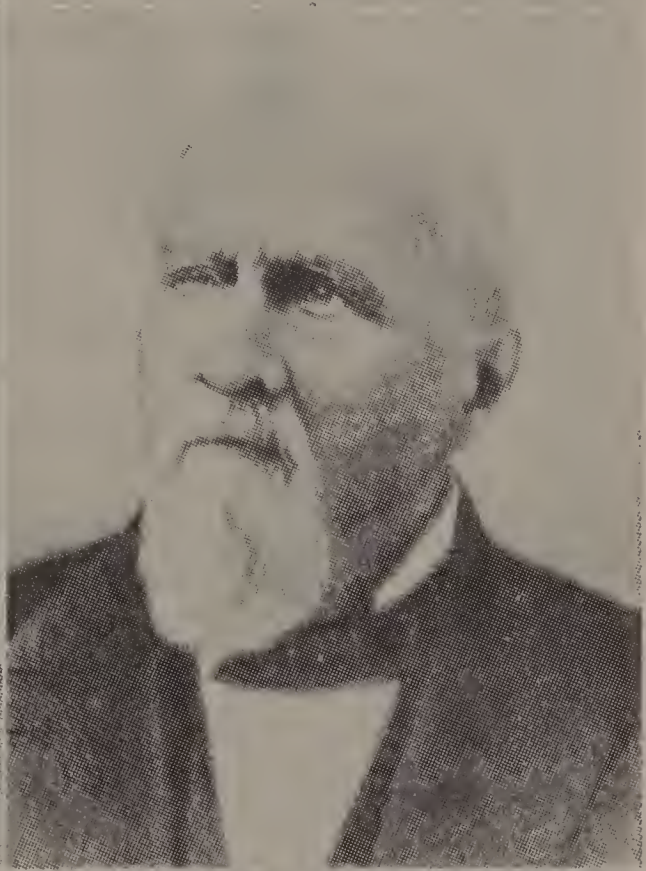
Howell Cobb
1851 - 53



Herschel V. Johnson
1853 - 57



Joseph B. Brown
1857 - 65



Charles Jenkins
1865 -

LIVED IN THE MANSION

THE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

CHAPTER III

The college was created by a special act of the Georgia Legislature in the summer of 1889, the bill being introduced in the lower House by Honorable W. Y. Atkinson, representative from Coweta County, who was afterwards, for two terms, Governor of the State. Governor Atkinson gallantly attributed the suggestion for the college as coming from his noble wife.

It was an ancient custom when a great personage was coming, to prepare the way before him: So Milledgeville, as did those people of old, prepared for the coming of the great college which was so richly to adorn her. The following invitation was sent over the State: "The City of Milledgeville requests the honor of your presence Thursday, November 27, 1890, to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the Girls' Normal and Industrial School. Committee: Hon. P. J. Cline, Mayor, Chmn.; T. F. Newell, R. N. Lamar, Trustees Industrial College; Dr. W. H. Hall; A. Joseph; W. T. Conn; R. W. Roberts; J. Caraker; Dr. T. O. Powell; G. T. Wiedenman; J. C. Whitaker; J. L. Sibley; L. N. Calloway; Hon. Robert Whitfield; Jos. E. Pottle; J. N. Moore; C. R. Harper; Hon. D. B. Sanford; Maj. J. Colton Lynes." Along with the creation of this state college, came the beautiful gift of the old Executive Mansion, which from the first, has been the president's home. After the capital was removed to Atlanta, this building was rented to private individuals. It was used sometimes for a home, sometimes for a boarding house, and sometimes it was empty. The Act creating The Georgia Military and Agricultural College, October 14, 1879, gave the use of the Mansion for this College, and it became a boarding house for both the boys and the girls who were students there. Before the stories of the Georgia State College for Women are told in connection with this old building, there are the

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older stories of the Georgia Military and Agricultural College, which must be recounted. In 1887, one hears of Captain Matheson, Commandant of Cadets, and in 1888, J. I. Garrard, Captain of Company A, and Bulow Cambell, Captain of Company B, had rooms upstairs in the Mansion. It was "1st Sergeant T. E. McCullough" who cut his name deeply across the white marble mantel piece¹ in the front room above the old salon, and who was expelled for his artistry. When the Mansion became a boarding place for the Georgia Military and Agricultural College, the large rooms in the rear, and all the rooms upstairs, were subdivided into small rooms, but the partitions stopped short of the plastered ceilings, in order not to ruin the beautiful crown mouldings. It was at this time that a partition² was put in, dividing the long salon, which partition remains to the present time.

It has been the pleasure of all the College Presidents to entertain in the salon and in the old banquet hall, the Governors of the State, important legislative committees, educators, and other people of note. In almost every such meeting, stories of the Mansion and Milledgeville are accented, and often forgotten leaves of history are revealed by the visitors. Having known and loved all the Presidents of the College and their families, it is not only "Haec nos olim juvabit meminisse", but also that *now* they are with sincere affection remembered, both the living, and the two Presidents and the wife of one, who has died. Dr. J. Harris Chappell served as the first president, bringing as mistress of the Mansion his beautiful bride, Etta Kincaid, who was his second wife. For fifteen years at the helm of the college stood Dr. Chappell with his integrity of character, his unusual gift of oratory, and his intense patriotism. One remembers when he made one of his matchless Memorial Day addresses in the old opera house, that in telling of some particular glory in Georgia's history, he paused and asked, "Will every college girl whose grandfather fought for the Confederacy raise her hand?" A sea of hands went up and he said: "That is your history; see that it is never forgotten." A few outstanding incidents of his presidency are recalled to mind; one being the organization by Mrs.

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Chappell of the Nancy Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the south parlor of the Mansion, February 7th, 1900. It was Dr. Chappell himself who named the Chapter for Nancy Hart. In his own handwriting, the Chapter treasures his description of this heroine: "By her devoted patriotism and daring deeds in behalf of the American cause, in the most trying days of the Revolution, this noble and high-spirited woman has won for herself a place among Georgia's most illustrious heroes." Another memorable occasion was when Dr. and Mrs. Chappell entertained at the Mansion Mr. Wu Ting Fang,³ Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, from China. The long reception line stood in the rotunda and the down-stairs rooms of the Mansion were so packed with humanity, that, if a lady dropped her handkerchief, it remained lost, for no one could stoop to pick it up.

All the children of Dr. and Mrs. Chappell were born in the Mansion, and the two living daughters, Cornelia and Loretto, are loved by many old girls of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College. Mrs. Chappell's sister "Miss May", was married in the rotunda and her tiny nieces remembered in later years that pink ice-cream was served. It was during the second year of the College that the beautiful old lace-brick wall around the square (like the wall surrounding the Cline house in Milledgeville), was removed.⁴

Dr. Marvin McTyeire Parks, the second President, served ably for twenty years. There was great expansion of the College under his guidance, both in buildings and in the number of students. The buildings added to the campus during his administration were Chappell Hall, Terrell Hall proper, the Arts Building, the High School Building, the Grade Building, Parks Hall, Ennis Hall, the Auditorium, and, without an appropriation of money from the State, the three annexes to Terrell Hall. He stated his creed for the College in his Annual Report, June, 1913: "The Georgia State College for Women is distinctly a woman's college. It does not seek to imitate the educational practices that have prevailed in colleges for men. It does not seek to

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conform to tradition. In its fixed requirements, the College has deliberately broken away from what it considers the false fashions of the past. It believes that women have interests and ambitions and spheres of usefulness peculiarly their own. It believes that there are fields of work for women which call for new courses of study. It believes that the education of young women should be vitally concerned first, about matters of health and character and personality. It believes that all the sciences and arts should be made to contribute to an improvement of the home, the school, the farm, the child, and of society in general. Following these new ideals in education, the College asks not only what has been taught, but also what ought to be taught to women."

Dorothy, the youngest child of Dr. and Mrs. Parks, was born in the Mansion, and both she and her eldest sister Ruth, were married in the rotunda. Mrs. Parks, in a fascinating manner, tells of their entertainment of Champ Clark, of William Jennings Bryan and his daughter, then Mrs. Ruth Owens, of Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Miss Martha Berry, of Walter Hines Page, of "Little Joe" Brown, and of Helen Keller, her mother, her secretary, and her teacher, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy. Governor and Mrs. Terrell, also, were their guests; one of the joys and one of the mysteries of their visit being an elegant luncheon for twelve people which cost the exact sum of ninety-seven cents—one dollar being the amount allowed by the head of the Domestic Science Department. Governor Terrell told about this luncheon wherever he went in the State. Mrs. Parks being a musician, the Mansion became the center of many musical gatherings.

Perhaps it is not becoming in the writer to speak of the accomplishments of her husband, the third President to live in the Mansion—of him who in his forty years of loving service to Georgia girls in this College, in the capacity of Professor, Dean, Acting President, President, and now President Emeritus, has a host of happy reminiscences from which a few incidents stand out. At a dinner party, one guest's best friend in Ohio had acted as President of the Senate in the Mock Legislature⁵ held by the

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invading army in the old Capitol in 1864. Another interesting visitor was the grandson⁶ of Samuel A. Worcester, that distinguished minister of the Gospel, who was imprisoned in the Georgia State Penitentiary, just across from the Mansion on Hancock Street, because he refused either to take the oath of allegiance to Georgia laws or to leave the State, though the Governor sent to him on his arrival at the penitentiary, the Methodist pastor⁷ in Milledgeville, who urged him to do the one or the other, so that he would not have to be imprisoned. The greetings on the occasion of this visit were as follows: "Mrs. B., we have come from Cambridge, Massachusetts, all the way down to New Echota, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. We have come from New Echota to see you and your husband. Do you know anything about Samuel A. Worcester?"—"I know all about him, do you know anything about him?"—"I know all about him". A charming hour followed which resulted in much talk, an exchange of valuable books, and of pleasant memories afterwards. Another happy incident was connected with that memorable day when the Ina Dillard Russell Library was to be dedicated. Mrs. Russell wrote to the hostess, "I may not, on this occasion, be able to have all my thirteen children present, but I promise you a good representation!" She made good her promise.

A unique entertainment stands out in one's memory. Special scenes from Dr. Amanda Johnson's great Bicentennial Pageant⁸ of Georgia, which had been staged three times in the College auditorium, were transferred to the Mansion for a Georgia Day celebration. There were almost a hundred actors dressed in their artist-designed costumes. *The Atlanta Journal* presented to the hostess its cut of Brewerton's cartoon for Georgia's birthday celebration, and it provided a souvenir for each guest. In the south parlor. Tomochichi, Senawki, Toonahowi, Mary Musgrove, and their friends gathered; in the north parlor were the people of the gay nineties, in the rotunda stood General Oglethorpe and his friends, in the octagon room the members of the Secession Convention held sway, in the long basement hall down

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stairs was shown the fauna and flora of Georgia (the fauna proving a choice attraction), and in the old banquet hall was the Trustees' Garden. After steam heat was put in the Mansion, the coal grates became useless, and it was decided to remove them and to restore the original fire-places. Then it was discovered that back of the grates, all covered with brick and mortar, were the beautiful linings of the fire-places made of stamped iron or as one architect declared of copper-bronze. The improvements on the campus made during Dr. Beeson's presidency were the buildings of The Marvin Parks Memorial Hospital, of Bell Hall, and of the Ina Dillard Russell Library, (all three of these buildings being erected without any appropriation from the State of Georgia), the remodelling of Atkinson Hall, so as to make it harmonize in architecture with the surrounding buildings, and the acquisition of the Nursery School. The greatest service to the College which this President rendered was the raising of the scholastic standards for both students and faculty. During his administration the College was awarded classification "A" by the American Association of Teachers' Colleges. The courses leading to the degree of B.S. in Home Economics were approved by the Federal Vocational Bureau, and the new courses in Library Science, after inspection by a committee on courses in Library Science appointed by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, were approved by the said Association at its next meeting.

After a reception at the Mansion, a visitor from New York sent to the writer the following poem:

THE ROTUNDA

*Coming from the warm sunshine
We saw them first from the door-way—
The curved branches of blossoms,
Red and white,*

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*In a slender silver vase:
Curved branches pointing heavenward;
Glowing in a white stillness
Leading the eye and mind upward.
They stood in the center of the building—
The rounded heart of the house,
In the Rotunda
It had no windows, only a round and clouded glass
In the center of the high dome
Over the flowers:
The light fell down on the flowering branches,
The branches reached to the light—
A pathway of secret communion;
The room a secret and hushed heart,
The flowers its innermost aspiration.*

*In by-gone days the statesmen of Georgia
Must have met in this place with the Governor
And consulting, worked out the laws of State;
We heard their ghosts in the night
Pacing the floor with dignified steps,
Stroking their chins above their white stocks.*

*But now the Executive Mansion executes only
The beautiful business of home:
In the Rotunda no more are the laws of Georgia discussed.
For greater than laws are lives of value:
Here by the home's gracious Master and Mistress,
Are the blossoming branches of youth
Curved to the light.*

—Marguerite H. Frost⁹

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For the new President of the College and his interesting family there was a warm welcome. They grace the old Mansion and already they have entertained many distinguished guests—an English lord¹⁰ among them. President and Mrs. Wells have planned for the old Mansion's centennial, the restoration of the salon to its original size and beauty. The alumnae and other friends of the College are rallying to the cry, "Let's make the salon as beautiful as it was in the days of old." The Robert E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, has sponsored a historic pilgrimage, the proceeds of which are to be devoted towards furnishing the south parlor of the Mansion, which was the "Blue Room" of old days.

Besides restoring the salon, President Wells is in the midst of a great expansion program for the College. Already he has added the formal garden to the beauty of the campus, acquired a college camp on Lake Burton, in North Georgia, built an addition to the Atkinson Hall dining room, and constructed a swimming pool, and Beeson Hall. Now comes the Herculean task of building the new gymnasium, the music building, the training school building, the new dormitory, and five miles out on the old Champion place a dam is being built across a stream which will make a lake twenty-five acres in extent. The student body has increased, and the Faculty, with fine scholastic preparation, has been enlarged.

Mrs. Wells, though a member of other organizations, has made a specialty of the work in the Parent-Teacher Association. She holds a State office in the Society.

It is not college people only, it is the entire State that shares in the pride of this historic Mansion, and wishes for it another century as rich in usefulness and honor as its first one hundred years.

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FAIR MILLEDGEVILLE

I

*Fair Milledgeville, proud seat of olden rule
In days portentous to our Georgia's fate,
We hail thee in deep reverence and awe,
For thou hast clasped the college and the school
Within a love, which naught can e'er abate,
So deep the passion is where-from to draw
As from a spring, whose waters crystal cool,
Well forth with purling soft and delicate.
Fair Milledgeville mayst thou forever be
The glory of our Georgia and remain
Faithful forever to the priceless goals
That thy wise founders set of old for thee,
Binding thy fate as with a golden chain
To thy high service as time forward rolls!*

II

*We love thy homes, where happiness abides—
Thy streets, where stately trees their crests uprear,
Wherein the birds with jollity and cheer
Do weave their cunning nests, while joyous tides
Of melody outflow and glad the heart:
We love the old and lorn, who on thy breast
Find deep contentment and unwearied rest.
We love the busy folk that throng thy mart;
But most of all we love the glad response
Of heart akin to heart in matters great,
The joys of common service that elate
The spirit and the coverts that ensconce
Life's secret archives, holy intimate,
Wherein lie hid the secrecies of fate.*

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III

*But noblest work of all the precious care
Wherewith thou guardest all things that pertain
To the increasing of the precious gain
Achieved in human knowledge by thy rare
And priceless wealth, the colleges and schools
That arm thy brilliant children with keen tools
To build a life-work, rich and wondrous fair,
Wherein a bounteous spirit dwells and rules.
To thee our noble Georgia does entrust
The culprit and the mentally unsound,
To bring them back to right and psychic poise,
For from thee radiates a spirit just,
Wherein do plenteous charities abound,
Enriching life and filling hearts with joys.*

—Francis Potter Daniels¹¹.

THE BUILDING AND PLAN OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

CHAPTER IV

John Pell, Architect

Timothy Porter, Superintendent

The building of the Mansion was authorized by an Act of the Legislature in 1835. On page 207, of the Senate Journal for that year one reads: "Whereas the present Government House in the town of Milledgeville is in a decayed and uncomfortable situation and condition and is entirely unsuitable for the residence of the Governor of Georgia: Resolved, that \$15,000.00 be appropriated for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a new Government house of suitable dimensions at or near the place where the present one now stands, and that William C. Dawson, David A. Rees, W. Murray, Benjamin S. Jordan, and Augustus H. Kenan,¹ be appointed a committee with the Governor, who shall be chairman of the same, whose duty it shall be to carry this object into effect and it shall be their duty to select a suitable site, agree on a place, contract for and superintend the building of the same, who shall receive it (when it is completed) and disburse the aforesaid appropriation; and it shall be further the duty of said committee to direct such repairs about said lot as they deem necessary, out of any balance that may be unexpended of such fund, and that this appropriation be inserted in the appropriation bill."

In 1836, an act was passed "that an additional sum² of \$15,000.00 which was appropriated by the last Legislature be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building a Government House and the appurtenances thereto." By a joint resolution of both of the General Assembly, Messrs. Harris, of Baldwin, and Hammond, of Gray, were added to the Senate

THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

Committee to superintend the erection of the Government House. In his "Letter Book" Governor Schley names the Building Committee as "Messrs. Augustus H. Kenan, Charles W. Hammond and Iverson L. Harris."

In 1837, an act³ was passed, "that the sum of \$5,000.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated to furnish the Government House in the progress of building and that the same be drawn by warrant of the Governor and expended under the direction of the building committee." In 1838, the committee appointed to superintend the construction of the Executive Mansion was authorized to rent a house in the City of Milledgeville for the Governor.⁴

In 1838, \$20,000.00 was appropriated, "or as much thereof as may be necessary to complete the Government House in the City of Milledgeville, and the said committee are instructed to finish said building and out-houses and to rail in the lot in such style as the cost shall in no wise exceed in the whole sum of \$50,000.00."⁵

In 1839, it was resolved, "That His Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized to have the lot around the Executive Mansion neatly enclosed and pay for same out of Contingent Fund, and have such other improvements made on such lot, and purchase such furniture for the use of the house as shall be necessary."⁶ In the Treasurer's Report appended, is the sum of \$6,000.00 for completion of the Government House and \$2,000.00 for the out-buildings.⁷ In 1839, it was agreed to pay "Five Dollars per day to James Gray, of Jones County while in actual service in coming to the Seat of Government as one of the Building Committee of the Executive Mansion—(p. 20, Acts of the General Assembly 1839).

The Governor's warrants and the Building Committee's expenditures should reveal the name of the architect of the Mansion, but there was some uncertainty because each of two men was paid one hundred dollars for his plan. John Pell⁸ was paid from the Contingent Fund one hundred dollars March 20, 1837, "for the best plan for the residence of the Governor as approved by

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the Committee", and C. B. McClusky⁹ was paid by the Legislature one hundred dollars April 19, 1837, "for best plan furnished by him of a house for the residence of the Governor." The words "as approved by the Committee", compel the writer to favor John Pell as the architect whose plan was followed in the building. Every detail of building the Executive Mansion was directed by this committee. Governor Gilmer's message to the House of Representatives on the 6th of December, 1838, explains, and the difficulty is removed in deciding upon the name of the architect. He writes in the Executive Minutes, (pp. 519-520). "In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting this Department to communicate to that Body any information in the possession of the Department, in reference to the course which was pursued by my predecessor, in procuring the plan and specifications for the new Government House, and the arrangement adopted for the execution of the same, I would respectfully state, that the only paper which I find on file, or recorded, in the Executive Department, containing any part of the information sought for by the House is the contract between the Building Committee and the Superintendent, a copy of which I herewith transmit to the House." The Building Committee, engaged the architect, also the Superintendent and with Governor Schley as chairman, directed entirely the building and furnishing of the Mansion. John Pell evidently made "the very neat plan for a home for the Governor of Georgia with which Governor Schley was well pleased."

The Superintendent of the erection of the Government House was Mr. Timothy Porter of Tarrington, Connecticut. His name occurs many times in the Treasurer's reports, and he is named in the Executive Minutes also. If the reports of the Treasurers are studied from the year 1836 through the year 1840, one thinks that every possible expenditure must have been named; from the brick and lumber, the clearing of the ground, and the building of the fence, on down to the filling up of the old well and the digging of the new one, but there is never a mention of the granite in the building. William J. Welborn was paid \$2,000.00 in money, "for to

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transmit to the North to purchase articles for building the Government House."¹⁰ When Dr. Parks was President of the College, he wrote in the *Atlanta Journal*, that the granite used in building the Mansion came from Maine to Savannah by boat, and was hauled to Milledgeville by ox-cart. One fancies that this granite was purchased by Mr. Welborn with the cash supplied by the State. In a study of the Treasurers' reports, one finds that the furnishings of the Mansion were gradually acquired. It was not until 1840 that the sum of \$376.85 was paid for "chandeliers and exchange for the Executive Mansion." In December, 1837, \$1,000.00 was paid to "N. M. Crawford for purchasing articles of furniture for Government House." In May 1838, there was paid to "Benjamin T. Bethune for purchasing furniture for Government House \$5,000.00". In 1840, the Penitentiary was paid \$249.21 for furniture for the Executive Mansion. While the new Mansion was being built and the lot cleared and improved, arrangements for the Governor's family had to be made. On January 1, 1838, Horace P. Ward¹¹ was paid \$600.00 "for rent of home for Governor." On Jan. 19, 1839, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution: "That the committee appointed to superintend the construction of the Executive Mansion be and they hereby are authorized to rent a house in the City of Milledgeville for the use of His Excellency the Governor, until the Executive Mansion be sufficiently finished for a residence."¹² On January 19, 1839, there was paid to "H. P. Ward¹³ \$100.00 for rent of a house for the use of the Governor." On April 8, 1839, there was paid to "Jeremiah Beall¹⁴ \$225.00 for the rent of a house for the Governor." We know that the Ward and Beall homes were among the handsomest in Milledgeville for we read in the Executive Minutes of 1837, when the area around the State House was to be enclosed with a fence, the specifications read that the fence was to be "similar to that in front of Col. Ward's or Capt. Grieve's house in Milledgeville." The Beall house is the central portion of Miss Mary Cline's home, to which additions have been made.

Governor Gilmer, who was the first Executive to live in the

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Mansion, enjoyed the privilege for a short time only, as the new Executive Charles J. McDonald moved in before the meeting of the next Legislature on November the fourth, 1839. Governor Gilmer made his retiring speech before that body on the next day, November the fifth.

Almost without exception every architect who visits the Mansion says: "Tell me who added the cupola—it was not designed with the original building." In the old pictures of the Mansion, the cupola is absent. Mr. Herschel Sanford, who has since died, told the following story to the writer: "Jim Comfort was a Northern man, who before the War Between the States, lived for some time in Milledgeville. It was he who designed and built the cupola. When the war came, he joined the Confederate Army, and after the war he visited his Milledgeville friends."

Those of us who have seen the Mansion day by day, and year by year, are like the two lads in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, who:

*"thought there was no more behind,
But such a day tomorrow as today,
And to be boy eternal,"*

until Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bush-Brown came to Milledgeville and the former, who was District Officer of the W. P. A. Historic American Building Survey, showed his pictures of historic homes and afterwards sent his description of the old Executive Mansion for additions to be made to it if there were any details he had not had opportunity to observe, did it occur to us that there is not one architectural feature of the old Mansion too insignificant to be of interest. The description here given is based on Mr. Bush-Brown's, the additions to it being made by the writer and placed in brackets.

THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Owner—The Georgia State College for Women.

Occupied by Guy H. Wells, President.

Date of erection—1838.

(Architect—Either John Pell or C. B. Clusky, the writer favors John Pell).

(Builder—Timothy Porter of Tarrington, Conn.)

Present condition—good.

The salon about 25' wide by 60 ft. long has been made into two rooms with hallway between. The cupola was built a little later, as early view shows it without this feature.

Number of stories—Two story and basement.

Materials of construction—Foundation and “exterior walls brick-stuccoed and lined,” window facings of granite and granite around basement.

Floors—pine 5¼ x 6¼. Interior walls wood and plaster. Roof, hand-dipped tin.

(Other existing records: P. 18, *A Treasure Album of Milledgeville*, by Nelle Womack Hines,¹⁵ and *The Old Executive Mansion*, *The Milledgeville Times*, February 11, 1935, by Mrs J. L. Beeson.¹⁶)

Additional data—The house is square, about 60 ft. on a side, with central rotunda lighted by a skylight at the top of the dome.

The stairway is in the middle of the south side and leads to a balcony, circular in plan, which projects into the central rotunda and serves as a means of communication with the second-story rooms.

All first-story and basement doors framed with Greek Antae panelled and entablature over head. Chamfered wood-panelled window jambs and trim to floor, enframingent same as doors.

Plaster-coffered dome over central rotunda with gold decoration on ornamental mouldings. Principal first story rooms have plaster cornices, plaster ceiling, medallions four feet in diameter, wood base.

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All down-stair windows, panelled beneath. Black marble mantels in salon, white marble mantels in parlor on right, and room back of parlor, and also in four up-stair bedrooms.

Stucco Ionic columns, appear to have entasis. Main entablature to have stucco architrave and frieze and wood cornice.

Columns with 34" diameter, have granite caps and bases. The portico floor and steps, front door enframingent (also side door and basement doors' enframingent) and window head and sills are granite (and a granite base trimming, two feet high and seven inches thick encircles the foundation of the building). The large front door of pine is panelled and carved with silver-plated knob and a great key. Like it, and even more beautiful (as the walls are thicker), are the side and back basement doors. Above the front door, deeply cut in the granite are the words "Executive Mansion, 1838".

It has been claimed that an underground passage, leading to the old State House, existed, but it has never been found.

Harold Bush-Brown
District Officer, HABS

Besides the statements in brackets, there were added to the foregoing list, the following features of the building:

First: A spiral stairway, beginning in the basement, winds around the North rotunda walls of the first floor and emerges near the old-time bath room. When the closet doors are closed, no one either in the basement, or on the second floor would suspect the existence of the staircase. When gasoline gas-machines which the College installed, existed, this dark-as-night stairway was illuminated by burning gas jets—the pipes of which have only lately been removed. This was the servants' stairway.

Second: The present balcony over the south basement door was originally small. The granite floor, level on top, is gracefully arched on the bottom, making attractive the basement entrance.

Third: Around the basement, there is on the front and the two sides, a retaining wall four-feet high and about five-feet wide.

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It is made of brick surmounted with granite and has two small flights of granite steps descending (one on either side of the side-balcony) into the basement entrance.

Fourth: The two fireplaces in the salon are lined with what one architect declares is *copper-bronze* and not stamped iron which was ordinarily used for such purposes.

Fifth: The old banquet hall is in the basement just underneath the salon and is equal to it in size.

Sixth: The appearance of the outer walls of this old-time Mansion (now painted white) has been described by a newspaper columnist¹⁷ as the color of "mellow-rose, the color of a lovely pink-tinged sunset just deepening into crimson." The large "mellow-rose" squares were pencilled in a soft gray.

A distinguished Boston architect who visited the Mansion stated that one might see better floors, more beautiful door-carvings, handsomer mantels, and more elaborate window panelling in other buildings, but nowhere would he find better proportions or a more perfect example of Georgian architecture.

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CHAPTER I

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- Note: Act passed May 11, 1803.
- 2 P. 107, *Compilation of the Laws of the State of Georgia*, 1800-1810, Augustin Smith Clayton.
- 3 Pp. 279-280, *Idem*. Act of Dec. 7, 1805.
- 4 Pp. 135-136, *House Journal*, 1803.
(Extra Session).
- Note: Benjamin Easley, Surveyor.
- 5 *The G. M. C. Cadet*, article by Dr. E. A. Tigner.
The Union Recorder, article by Dr. E. A. Tigner.
- Note: The Maj. John Horton Chapter D. A. C. will for the 1938 Georgia Day Program erect in Milledgeville a memorial to these men.
- 6 \$20,000.00 appropriated for N. wing, Act Dec. 20, 1834.
The Courier, Augusta, Ga., Nov. 3, 1834.
P. 26, *Acts of General Assembly*, 1836, \$30,000.00 appropriated for porticos. Act. Dec. 20, 1834. Appropriation for S. wing.
- 7 P. 248, *Dixie After the War*, Myrta Lockett Avery, (reprint) 1937.
P. 68, *The Life and Poems of Mirabeau B. Lamar*, Philip Graham, 1938.
- 8 *The Atlanta Journal* article by Pete Craig, June 3, 1937.
- 9 *The Atlanta Journal*, article by Colonel Jim Walton, Feb. 28, 1937.
- 10 Pp. 96-97, *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History*, A. B. Meek, 1857.
Samuel Dale, pamphlet, by Clayton Rand, pub. by Mississippi Power Co., Meridian, Miss. 1937.
- 11 P. 234, *The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People*, George Gillman Smith, 1900.
- Note: 12 Mrs. Anna Orme Crawford told the writer that this story appeared in an old edition of her father's paper. He was editor of *The Southern Recorder*.
- 13 P. 234, *The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People*, Smith, 1900.

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- 15 P. 51, *Executive Minutes*, Rhodes Memorial Building, Miss Ruth Blair, State Historian, 1935.
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Report of the Commissioners of the State's Indebtedness to Thomas and Scott, Dec. 12, 1811. Owned by Mr. Telamon Cuyler, Jones Co., Ga.
- 18 Pp. 268-269, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- 19 P. 392, *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, Dec. 1937. Manuscript letter in Library of Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 20 P. 38, *History of Baldwin County*, Mrs. S. A. Cook, 1935.
- Note: 21 The writer owns 2 vols. of law inscribed "D. W. Mitchell, Mt. Nebo".
- 22 P. 38, *History of Baldwin County*, Mrs. S. A. Cook, 1935, Article by Mrs. Sarah Harris Hall, *A Scrap of Milledgeville's Ancient History*.
- Note: 23 So called by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, after a speech in Congress.
- 24 P. 376, Vol. 4, *Bicentennial Memoirs and Memories*, Lucian Knight, 1933.
- 25 Newspaper article, *Peter Early*, W. H. Sparks, *The Atlanta Constitution*.
- 26 P. 221, *Statistics of Georgia*, George White, 1849.
- 27 Newspaper article, *Peter Early*, W. H. Sparks, *The Atlanta Constitution*.
- 28 P. 227, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- 29 *The Atlanta Constitution*, "Peter Early", W. H. Sparks.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Unpublished family memoirs, owned by Mrs. Frank Herring, a great granddaughter.
- 32 P. 157, *Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia of the Cherokees, and the Author*, George R. Gilmer, (reprint), 1926.
- 33 P. 274, *A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*, 3rd Ed., Adiel Sherwood, 1837.

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- 36 Pp. 512-513, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- 37 P. 87, Vol. I, *Memoirs, Memorials and Legends of Georgia*, Lucian Knight, 1913.
- 38 P. 184, *History of the Georgia Baptist Association*, Jesse Mercer, 1836.
- 39 P. 303, *A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*, Adiel Sherwood, 3rd Ed., 1837.
- 40 P. 225, *A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*, Adiel Sherwood, 2nd Ed., 1829.
- Note: 41 Rev. Billington Sanders, member of Legislature from Columbia Co.
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Pp. 50-55, *Memories of Elder Jesse Mercer*, C. D. Mallory, 1844.
- 43 *Statistics of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1849.
- 44 Pp. 129-130, *The Memoirs of Fifty Years*, W. H. Sparks, 1872.
- Note: 45 Mr. Tom Napier, Baldwin County, Ga.
- 46 P. 201, *Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*, Adiel Sherwood, 3rd Ed., 1837.
- 47 P. 199, *Idem*.
- Note: 48 Mr. Cuyler has given historical data both to the collection at the Rhodes Memorial Building in Atlanta and to the State University at Athens.
- 49 P. 207, *Senate Journal*, 1835.
- 50 Pp. 245-246, *Life of Bishop Capers*, William Wightman.
- Note: 51 Woodville, their summer home at Scottsboro, known as the Du-Bignon place.
- 52 Pp. 233-234, *Life of Bishop Capers*, William Wightman.
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- 53 *The Atlanta Journal*, article by T. B. Rice, Mar. 6, 1935.
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- 56 Newspaper article (Atlanta) "The Greatest Gubernatorial Contests in Georgia History", signed, "R. B. P."

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 P. 162, *Life and Times of William H. Crawford*, J. E. D. Shipp, 1909.
- 58 P. 161, *Idem*.
- 59 P. 61, *Reminiscences of an Old Georgia Lawyer*, Garnett Andrews, 1870.
- 60 *The Missionary*, Dec. 8, 1823, Pub. at Mt. Zion, Hancock Co., Ga.
- 61 P. 293, *The Life of George M. Troup*, Edward J. Harden, 1859.
- 62 P. 229, *History of Baldwin County*, Mrs. S. A. Cook, 1925.
- Note: 63 Camilla Sandford and Sarah Ball were two of the children.
- 64 *The Union Recorder*, Mar. 5, 1923.
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- 65 P. 250, *Bench and Bar of Georgia*, Stephen F. Miller, 1858.
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- 67 P. 112, *Niles Register*, Vol. 28, Apr. 16, 1825.
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- 70 Pp. 251-252, *Idem*.
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- 72 *The Union Recorder*, Milledgeville, Mar. 5, 1923.
- 73 P. 253, *Bench and Bar of Georgia*, Stephen F. Miller, 1858.
- 74 *The Journal*, Milledgeville, May 3, 1825.
- 75 P. 398, *The Statistics of the State of Georgia*, George White, 1849.
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- 77 *The Georgia Courier*, Augusta, Nov. 14, 1831.
- 78 Pp. 112 and 114, *Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia*, Wilson Lumpkin, 1907.
- 79 P. 237, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- Note: Treaty of New Echota, Dec. 29, 1835.

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- 81 P. 202, *Journal of the Senate*, 1835.
- Note: 82 Mrs. Martha Lumpkin Compton told this story to Miss Alice Napier of Milledgeville.
- Note: 83 Mr. J. Walter Mason of Atlanta, Ga., was one of the boys who read the history in manuscript.
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- 85 P. 25, *Bench and Bar of Georgia*, Stephen F. Miller, 1858.
- 86 P. 362, *Gilmer's Georgians* (reprint), 1926.
- 87 P. 32, *Bench and Bar of Georgia*, Stephen F. Miller, 1858.
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- 88 Pp. 238-239, *Historical Collection of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- 89 *Inaugural Address*, 1836.
- 90 *The Southern Recorder*, Milledgeville, Nov. 28, 1837.
- 91 P. 26, *Acts of 1836*.
P. 46, Resolutions, *Journal House of Representatives*, 1836.
- 92 When elected Governor in 1829 and again in 1837.
- 93 *The Southern Recorder*, Milledgeville, Ga., Apr. 24, 1838.
- 94 P. 15, *Acts of the General Assembly*, 1838.
- 95 P. 13, *Acts of the General Assembly*, 1839.
(Index to Resolutions), Jan. 19th, No. 306, \$100.00; Apr. 8th, No. 403, \$225.00.
- 96 Pp. 332-333, *Gilmer's Georgians* (reprint), 1926.
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- 97 P. 239, *Gilmer's Georgians* (reprint), 1926.
- 98 P. 209, *Idem*.
- 99 *Governor Gilmer's Letter Book*, 1931, Historical Museum, G. S. C. W.
- 100 Pp. 332-333, *Gilmer's Georgians* (reprint), 1926.
The Georgia Courier, Augusta, Nov. 17, 1831.
- Note: 101 Mrs. Chappell, wife of the first President of the College told this story to the writer.
- 102 *The Southern Recorder*, Milledgeville, Aug. 21, 1838.

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GOVERNORS' MANSION

CHAPTER II

- 1 P. 31, sec. 14, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1836.
- Note: 2 Sept. 1928.
- 3 For the D. A. R., the writer had the honor of presenting this tablet to President M. M. Parks of the G. N. and I. C.
- Note: 4 Inscription was written by Judge Walter Charlton, Savannah, Ga.
- Note: 5 Appointed by President Andrew Johnson.
P. 329, *College Life in the Old South*, E. Merton Coulter, 1928.
6 P. 379, *History of the State of Georgia*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 7 The Government House was unfinished and rent for the Governor's quarters was paid in 1838 and 1839.
- 8 Pp. 334-335, *Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia of the Cherokees and the Author*, article by James Camak.
(Hereafter referred to as *Gilmer's Georgians*.)
- 9 P. 317, *Idem*, (reprint), 1826.
- 10 *The Georgia Courier*, Augusta, Nov. 17, 1831.
Pp. 144-149, *Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*, Adiel Sherwood. 3rd ed., 1837. Article by Rev. Jesse Mercer.
- Note: They were Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler.
- Note: 11 Copy of oath, printed on original slip of paper, 4 x 6 in., in Historical Museum, G. S. C. W.
P. 43, Vol. I, *Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia*, Wilson Lumpkin, 1907.
- 12 P. 440, *Gilmer's Georgian's*, (reprint), 1926.
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New York Observer, Sept. 12, 1829, Correspondence signed William Penn (Jeremiah Evarts), copied in no less than 27 newspapers at the North. List named.
- 13 P. 44, *Gilmer's Georgians*, (reprint), 1826.
- 14 *The Journal*, Milledgeville, Nov. 12, 1839.
- 15 *The Recorder*, Milledgeville, Nov. 19, 1839.

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- 16 *The Atlanta Journal*, Aug. 4, 1929, article by Mrs. Render Terrell.
- Note: 17 Mrs. Emily Carter Zalinski, of Atlanta, great niece of the Governor, in 1937, sent to the writer for the Mansion a copy of a silhouette of the Governor, made while he dwelt in the Mansion. Mrs. Louis Morris, of Atlanta, wife of the great grandson of Governor McDonald, has presented for the Mansion a picture of the Governor, made from a steel engraving which was photographed by T. Dony. The steel engraving was made from a daguerreotype by Brady.
- 18 *Men of Mark in Georgia*, article "Charles J. McDonald", by Judge Spencer Atkinson.
- 19 *Memorial Address*, Hon. George N. Lester in House of Rep., 1860, pub. in *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville.
- 20 *The Journal*, Milledgeville, Nov. 12, 1839.
- 21 Idem.
- Note: Huson's Hotel was situated next door N. of Merchants and Farmers Bank.
- 22 P. 146, *Mothers of Some Distinguished Georgians*, compiled by Sarah Harriett Butts, 1902.
- Note: 23 Letter owned by writer, postmarked Milledgeville, Ga., May 7, sealed with wax wafer, and addressed to Mrs. W. F. Weems, Washington, Ga.
- 24 *Fort and Fannin Families*, Fannie Fort (Mrs. Julius L. Brown).
- 25 *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville, reported soon after the Ex-Governor's death.
- 26 P. 10, *The Life and Times of William H. Crawford*, J. E. D. Shipp, 1909.
- 27 Pp. 245-246, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- 28 P. 250, Idem.
P. 293, *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, Sept. 1937.
- 29 P. 150, *History of the State of Georgia from 1850 to 1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881
P. 107, Vol. I, *Bicentennial Memoirs and Memories*, Lucian Lamar Knight, 1931.
- 30 Pp. 337-338, Vol. II, *Bench and Bar of Georgia*, Stephen F. Miller, 1858.
- 31 P. 339, Vol. II, Idem.
- 32 P. 341, Idem.
- 33 P. 341, Vol. II, Idem, article by James Y. Gardner.

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- 34 P. 24, *A History of the State of Georgia from 1850 to 1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
A Compilation of Legal Forms in Use in the State of Georgia, The Rules of Practice and State Papers, Howell Cobb, 1841.
- 35 P. 253, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- Note: 36 Jan. 19, 1861.
- 37 P. 181, *History of the State of Georgia, 1850-1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 38 Judge H. C. Erwin, of Athens, Ga., a grandson, possesses a picture of Howell Cobb, administering the oath.
- Note: 39 Judge Erwin possesses manuscript copies of the speeches of Howell Cobb and of Benj. H. Hill made at this meeting.
- Note: 40 Miss Mary Erwin, Athens, Ga.
 41 P. 22, *Remarks of an Old Georgia Lawyer*, Garnett Andrews, 1870.
- 42 P. 18, *Memorial Volume of the Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia*, Samuel Boykin, 1870.
- Note: 43 Buried in city cemetery, Milledgeville.
- 44 Pp. 186-187, *Mirabeau B. Lamar*, Philip Graham, 1938.
- Note: He became the second President of the Republic of Texas.
- 45 P. 254, Vol. II, *Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends*, Lucian Knight, 1913.
- Note: 46 Mrs. William Berry of North Carolina.
- 47 P. 341, *University Life in the Old South*, E. Merton Coulter, 1928.
- 48 P. 84, *Marching With Sherman*, Henry Hitchcock, Yale Univ. Press, 1927.
 P. 185, *Memoirs General W. T. Sherman*, by himself, 1875.
 Pp. 58-59, *The Story of the Great March*, Brevet Maj. George Ward Nichols, 1865.
 P. 408, *Publication No. 35 of the Illinois Historical Society*, 1928.
- 49 *Memorial Volume of the Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia*, Samuel Boykin, 1870.
- 50 P. 256, *Historical Collections of Georgia*, Rev. George White, 1854.
- 51 P. 144, *Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, States' Rights Unionist*, Percy Scott Flippin, 1931.
- 52 *The Planter, Eatonton*, J. A. Turner, 1860.

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- 53 Pp. 54-55, *Johnson's Autobiography*, as pub. by Percy Scott. Flippin in *Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, States' Rights Unionist*, 1931.
- Note: 54 Adjoining the Milledgeville Hotel on Greene Street.
- 55 *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville, Nov. 6, 1855.
- Note: 56 Corner Wayne and Greene Streets, where Jordan's garage now stands.
- 57 *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville, Feb. 5, 1856. (Correspondent to the Savannah Georgia).
- 58 P. 179, *Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, States' Rights Unionist*, Percy Scott Flippin, 1931.
- 59 P. 177, *Idem*.
- 60 P. 191, *Idem*.
- 61 P. 192, *Idem*. (Separate manuscript among papers of Johnson's autobiography).
- Note: 62 Told to the writer by Mrs. John S. Spalding, daughter of Mary Brown (Mrs. E. L. Conolly).
- Note: 63 Told to writer by Mrs. John S. Spalding and Miss Sallie Brown of Atlanta, Ga.
- Note: 64 Citizens opposed to secession refused to illuminate their homes. Among them were Mrs. Fort on Greene Street and Mr. R. W. Orme on Liberty Street. P. 30, *Sidney Lanier at Oglethorpe University*, Leola Selman Beeson.
- 65 *The War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl*, Eliza Frances Andrews, 1864-1865.
The Union Recorder, Aug. 14, 1930, article "Women's Work in the Sixties".
- Note: 66 This paper is copied from an old Milledgeville scrap-book.
- 67 P. 192, *History of the State of Georgia, 1850 to 1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 68 President of the Georgia Savings and Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga. Letter dated Nov. 19, 1928, and written to writer of this article.
- Note: 69 This is when his second arrest was made.
P. 337, *History of the State of Georgia, 1850 to 1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 70 The original copy of President Andrew Johnson's parole is today in the possession of Mr. Brown.
- Note: 71 The Elizabeth Grisham Brown room in the Marvin Parks Memorial Hospital of G. S. C. W.
- Note: 72 Story told to writer by Mrs. Hal Hentz, of Atlanta, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. L. Conolly, Oct. 25, 1929.

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- 73 P. 337, *The History of the State of Georgia, 1850 to 1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- 74 *The Federal Union*, 1868.
- 75 P. 137, *The Mothers of Some Distinguished Georgians*, compiled by Sarah Harriett Butts, 1902.
- Note: 76 He was a page in the Senate when the Governor received the official message from Washington that Alexander Stephens was elected member of Congress. Mr. McComb carried the message to Stephens.
- 77 P. 188, *Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman*, By Himself, 1875.
- 78 *The War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl*, Eliza Frances Andrews, 1864-1865.
- 79 P. 408, *Publication No. 35, Illinois Historical Society*, Maj. James Austen Conolly's Letters to his wife, 1928.
- Note: 80 The mother of Mr. L. C. Hall and Dr. T. M. Hall, prominent Milledgeville citizens.
- 81 Read to visitors on U. D. C. Pilgrimage to Historic Homes, May, 19, 1937.
- 82 P. 66, *The D. A. R. Proceedings*, 1935, Mrs. J. L. Beeson, State Historian.
- 83 P. 13, *The Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1865.
- 84 P. 14, *Idem*.
- 85 P. 347, *History of the State of Georgia, 1850-1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- 86 P. 348, *Idem*.
- 87 Pp. 60-61, *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1865.
- 88 P. 353, *The History of the State of Georgia, 1850-1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 89 Later, Gen. Pope withdrew the University's Annuity, and ordered its doors closed.
P. 341, *College Life in the Old South*, E. Merton Coulter, 1923.
- 90 *The Daily Journal and Messenger*, Macon, Jan. 16, 1865, (Inaugural Address).
- 91 P. 370, *The History of the State of Georgia, 1850-1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- 92 P. 312, *Senator Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia*, Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., 1893.
- 93 *The War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl*, Eliza Frances Andrews, 1864-1865.

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- 94 P. 372, *The History of the State of Georgia, 1850-1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- 95 Dec. 9, 1867.
- 96 *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville, Jan. 7, 1868.
- 97 Idem, Jan. 21, 1868.
- 98 Idem.
P. 30, *Georgia, A Guide to its Cities, Towns, Scenery and Resources*, J. T. Derry, 1878.
- 99 *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville, Jan. 21, 1869.
- 100 *The Atlanta Journal*, Aug. 8, 1909, "How Georgia's Seal was Saved by a Brave Woman", article by Dr. R. J. Massey.
The Atlanta Constitution, July 2, 1889, article by Wallace Putnam Reed, containing Mrs. Barnett's statement about The Great Seal.
- 101 P. 403, *History of the State of Georgia, 1850-1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 102 The eldest son of the editor, who lived in Savannah, but was often in Milledgeville.
- Note: 103 In 1931, Mrs. R. W. Johnston, of Macon, Ga.
- 104 *The Federal Union*, Milledgeville, Jan. 28, 1868.
- Note: (Published in pamphlet form also).
- 105 *The Southern Recorder*, Milledgeville, Aug. 11, 1868.
- 106 *The Federal Union*, Nov. 9, 1869.
- 107 Idem.
- 108 *History of the State of Georgia from 1850 to 1881*, I. W. Avery, 1881.
- Note: 109 Mr. S. F. Hancock, who has died since then.
- Note: 110 Rena Roy, a colored nurse, daughter of Amanda, house-servant of the Blounts', who lived across the street from the Mansion.
- Note: 111 Bill Holmes who had been carriage driver for Governor Brown also.
- 112 *The Federal Union*, July 14, 1868.
- 113 *The Atlanta Journal*, Dec. 29, 1932.
- Note: 114 At this date, Feb., 1938, Betty Mitchell of Chattahoochee Co., a great-great-great-granddaughter of Gov. Mitchell (1809-1813) is a student at G. S. C. W. Also, Miss Gertrude Earle, of Macon, great-great-great-granddaughter of Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, (1853-1857), is a student at this college.
- Note: 115 In 1934, Mrs. Bramblett, of Forsyth, Ga., was a visitor and after her return home, sent this poem to the writer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NOTES

THE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

CHAPTER III

- Note: 1 In 1930, Mr. Wiley Alford, a former G. M. C. student, was a visitor at the Mansion, and he remembered the incident. He was a senior when a portion of the old Capitol burned, and with his class, received his diploma from the rostrum of what was then The Georgia Normal and Industrial College.
- Note: 2 Mrs. Mary Barksdale Richardson, born in Baldwin County, and who has spent much of her life in Milledgeville.
- Note: This partition was erected by Mr. Jesse Tunnell of Greene Co., who later moved to Milledgeville and died here. He was the father of Rev. George Tunnell a Milledgeville citizen.
- Note: 3 He was the Commencement speaker for the Georgia Military College.
- Note: 4 Mrs. Mary Lawrence Richardson.
- Note: 5 Mr. W. M. Miller, Dresden, Ohio. Hon. Joseph William O'Neal. P. 298, Vol. III, *Ohio Legislative History*, 1919-1920. P. 88, *Marching with Sherman*, Henry Hitchcock, Yale Univ. Press, 1927. P. 190, Vol. II, *Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman*, By Himself, 1875.
- Note: 6 Mr. W. H. Williams (then Assistant Prof. of History at Harvard Univ.), also his mother and sister.
- 7 P. 342, *Gilmer's Georgians* (reprint), 1926.
- Note: 8 Head of the Department of History, G. S. C. W.
- Note: 9 Author of a volume of poems, *Love of Earth*, 1937.
- Note: 10 Lord Marley, House of Lords, London, Eng.
- Note: 11 A member of the Faculty of G. S. C. W. since 1923. He has poems in several anthologies, and is the author of a volume of poems *The Golden Trove*, 1935.

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MANSION

CHAPTER IV

- 1 P. 61, Index to Resolutions, *Acts of General Assembly*, 1837.
- 2 P. 26, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1836.
- 3 P. 31, Sec. 14, *Acts of the General Assembly*, 1837.
- 4 P. 278, *Georgia Laws*, 1838. (Treas.' Report in back).
- Note: Agreed to in House 25, Dec., 1838. Agreed to in Senate 28, Dec. 1838.
- 5 P. 25, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1838.
P. 25, *Georgia Laws*, 1838.
- 6 Pp. 18-19, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1839.
- 7 P. 19, Sec. 19, Appropriations in *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1839.
- Note: *Acts of General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, Feb. 18, \$600.00. Feb. 26, \$1400.00.
- 8 *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1837.
- Note: "No. 356, paid from the Contingent Fund."
- 9 P. 16, Supplement, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1837.
- 10 Treasurer's Report, appended to *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1837.
- 11 P. 15, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1838. (Appendix).
"Receipts 1837-1838", No. 235, book filed at Dept. of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 12 P. 278, *Georgia Laws*, 1838, (Resolutions).
- 13 P. 13, *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, 1839. (Appendix).
"Jan. 19, No. 306, \$100.00."

THE OLD GOVERNORS' MANSION

- 14 P. 13, *Acts of General Assembly of the State of Georgia*, (Appendix).
"Apr. 16, \$225.00."
- 15 P. 19, *A Treasure Album of Milledgeville and Baldwin County, Georgia*, Nelle Womack Hines, 1936.
- 16 *The Milledgeville Times*, Feb. 11, 1935, article "The Old Executive Mansion" by Mrs. J. L. Beeson.
- 17 *The Milledgeville Times*, Nov. 11, 1937, Bernice Brown McCullar, columnist.

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