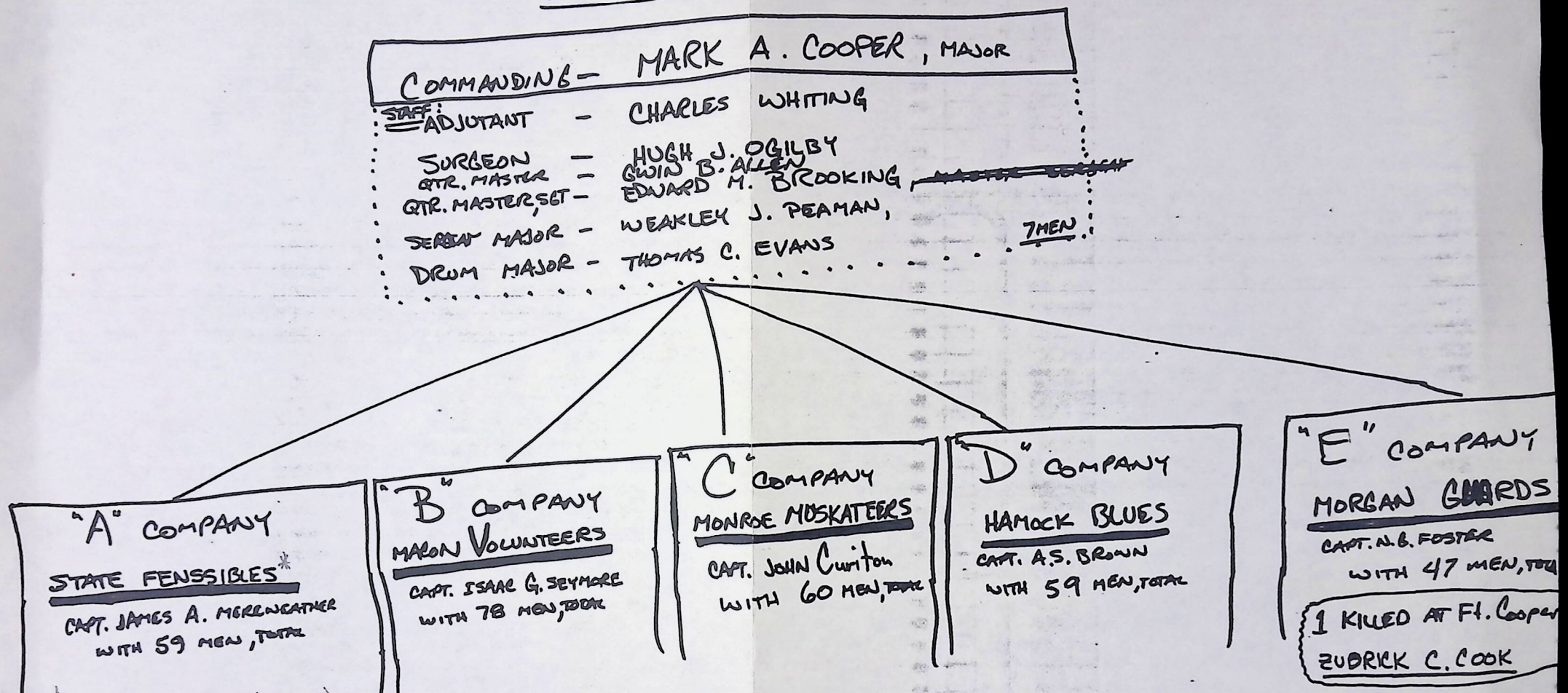
GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS



*See J.P. Sousa (1898) for Music, "MARCH PAST OF THE NATIONAL FENCIBLES" (Library has music)

April 24, 1961

The collections below were brought in for microfilming by Mrs. Mark A. Cooper, Rome, Georgia:

War Experience of Captain Reuben Grove Clark (Typed Copy)
(Original in possession of Mrs. Josephine Clark Battey Hollingsworth, granddaughter of R. G. Clark, Valdez, N. C.)

Nathaniel Adams- Mary Ann Wylly Bible
In possession of Mrs. Josephine Habersham Clark Battey, Rome, Georgia

Rev. Charles Barrington King-Anna Wylly Habersham Bible
(Photostatic copy) Original Bible in possession of: Mr. Barrington King, Soil Conservation Office, Spartanburg, S. C.

Family Register- Roswell King and Catherine Barrington

Matthew B. Hooper- Elizabeth Word Bible
In possession of Mrs. James A. Rounsaville
Greystone Hotel
Rome, Georgia

Cooper Collection

"Chickamauga-The Great Battle of the West"
From the Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine
April 1887
In possession of: Mr. Gordon Lee Sullivan, Rome, Georgia

Third Congress of the United States at the First Session 1793- An Act laying duties upon Carriages for the conveyance of persons.

GEORGIA ARCHIVES - MICROFILM
184-80
MARK ANTHONY COOPER
— COLLECTION —
S.C. RHS
2745

MEMOIRS OF MAJOR MARK A. COOPER

(Dictated to a stenographer about 1884)

(At the request of Linton A. Dean)

Mark Anthony Cooper was born in Hancock County Georgia two and a half miles west of Powelton on the 20th of April 1800. His father was Thomas Cooper, the son of Thomas and Sally Cooper. Sally Cooper was the oldest child of Joseph Anthony, the descendant of Mark Anthony, who came from Holland to Virginia. He raised a numerous family, the youngest son being Joseph Anthony, who married Elizabeth Clarke. They had fifteen and raised fourtee.. children, who lived to maturity, and Elizabeth counted at her death a living posterity of 312.

The mother of Mark A. Cooper, wife of Thomas Cooper, was Judith Harvey, daughter of James and Sarah Harvey. They also had a numerous posterity, who were reared up in Georgia. The Harveys, Coopers, Anthonys and Clarks were all from Virginia, come to Georgia and settled in Wilkes and Hancock Counties, most of them near each other, not far from Powelton.

Mark A. Cooper was one of three sons of his father, two of whom died in infancy. He had three sisters, Harriet, Narcissa and Emily. Those were the only children that survived their parents. Thomas Cooper, the paternal grandfather of Mark A. Cooper, had eleven children: James, Joseph, Thomas, John, Micajah, Elizabeth, Agnes, Polly, Penelope and Sally. Penelope was the mother of Hon. E. A. Nisbet.

Mark A. Cooper was schooled chiefly in Hancock County. His primary teachers were John Denton, Dr. David Cooper and Mark Andrews. His academic course was at Mt. Zion, under Nathan S. S. Beeman and Benjamin Gildersleeves. Then at Powelton Academy under

Ira Ingraham. From thence he went to Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, Dr. Findley, President. Dr. Findley died in a few months, and he went to Columbia, S. C., College, Dr. Maxy, President. There he was graduated, A. B., in 1819, in the class of Wm. Howse Taylor, first honor; C. C. Memminger, second honor; Franklin H. Elman and others, with himself, third honor.

He returned home to his father's in Hancock County, Georgia, and very soon went to Eatonton, Putnam County, Ga., and studied law in that village, in the office of Judge Strong. In 1821 he was admitted to the practice of the law, at Augusta, Georgia. He settled in Eatonton and opened his office for the practice of law, with James Clark, now of Atlanta, Georgia, for his partner.

August 23", 1821, he married Evalina Flournoy, daughter of William and Nancy Flournoy, then of Eatonton, formerly of Island Creek, Hancock County. The name of Flournoy has been prominent in Georgia. Nancy, his wife, was a Hubert, sister of John and William Hubert, of Putnam, and Harvey Hubert, of Warren County. On the first of December, 1821, Evalina, his companion, died, and he lived alone four years, giving himself to his profession.

January 12", 1826, he was married to Sophronia A. R. - Randle, the daughter of John and Susan Randle, of Hancock County. Her mother was a Coffee, sister of Gen. John Coffee, Mrs. Thomas - Stocks, Mrs. George Heard, Mrs. Abraham Heard and Mrs. Daniel, all of Greene County, Ga., and from Virginia. Her father's family were also from Virginia.

The issue of this marriage were ten children, three sons and seven daughters, to-wit: Thomas L., John Frederick and Mark Eugene, and Volumnia A. Adelia, Camilla E., Sophronia, Antonia, Susanna and Rosa L. Cooper. The two oldest sons, Thomas

and John Frederick, lost their lives in the Confederate War, the third, Mark Eugene, survived.

HIS PROFESSIONAL LIFE:

He began in Eatonton, Georgia, in 1821. For his co-temporaries in the profession in Eatonton, he had William T. - Gould, William H. Sparks, Alfred Iverson, James Clark, Pulaski - J. Holt, Philo T. Woodruff, Sampson W. Harris, Mirabeau Lamar and Marshall G. Wellborn. The two last were students in his office.

As seniors in the profession, practicing in his circuit, there were Christopher B. Strong, Stephen W. Harris, Eli S. - Shorter, Charles P. Gordon, Milton Cooper, Seaborn Jones, Robert-Rutherford, Samuel Rockwell, James Smith, William Lowther, O. H. Kenan, John W. Burney, Adam G. Saffold, Edward Payne, Augusten S. Clayton, A. B. Longstreet, Thomas F. Foster, T. P. King, George R. Gilmer, Thomas W. Cobb, William C. Dawson, Thomas M. - Berrian, Richard H. Wilé, N. C. Sayer and Sophos Staples. Francis - H. Cone, E. A. Nisbet, E. T. Hill, I. L. Harris, Hiram Warner, R. H. Hines were his cotemporaries of the circuit.

Having appointed his circuit his rule and habit was to attend every term, the first at court and last to leave, whether he had clients or not. When at court to be present when it opened each morning and remain during its sittings. He gave strict attention to the trial of all cases, whether employed or not by the parties. This gave him a thorough knowledge of practice, a correct understanding of the rules of law, and a facility of applying them to the facts of the cases. It commanded the respect of the court, the good will of his brethren and the confidence of suitors and parties.

to missions, Sunday-schools and temperance, according to what he had.

HIS PURSUITS OUTSIDE HIS PROFESSION AS A LAWYER:

He began with a cash capital, and put it to interest by annual loans compounded and by paper discounted. In 1826 he bought a plantation to locate some negroes received by his wife, Miss Randle. He continued to plant for five or six years, and to loan money. Finding that planting drew too much of his time to be consistent with his profession, and less profitable than loans, he sold plantation and negroes and used proceeds in loans. About this time, 1833, he organized a company with a capital of $50,000 to build a cotton factory, to be located on Little River, near Eatonton. He furnished the plan of the building, superintended its construction and adjusted the water power. This was the first well build cotton factory in Georgia, except that of Mr. White, near Athens, Ga. Before starting this mill he decided to move to Columbus, Ga., to engage in banking. He sold out his stock in that Company at par and interest, called in his loans and collected the notes discounted, and in nine months from date of notice received all in cash, having spent thirteen years years loaning money, without suing a man or losing a dollar of money loaned. He went to Columbus about 1835, and bought of James S. Calhoun a charter called the Western Insurance and Trust Company, with privilege "to loan and borrow money on such terms as might be agreed upon." He distributed the stock into the hands of those who, like himself, did not borrow, but preferred to loan money. He organized the Company with a cash capital of $200,000. His father, his brother-in-law (Dr. Boykin) with him

There was then no Supreme Court; home tried decisions were rulings next to authority. Attending to all cases as tried, he prepared a book and reported for his own use the litigated cases until it made a volume in manuscripts. These were very useful to him. When at court in his circuit the nights were spent in his room unless invited to visit a friend. When not thus visiting he retired at nine o'clock and rose a day-light in the morning for study and exercise. He never saw a game of cards played during thirteen years practice at the courts; never has seen a game of billiards or nine pins played.

He would never bring a suit that he thought was founded in wrong or urge a point before the court that he did not think was well founded. He was successful as a lawyer until called to Congress. Then he retired from the practice.

HIS RELIGION:

Having a father of strict morals and decided religious faith, who was a Baptist, he, of course, was educated a Baptist, but always advised to read the bible, examine and choose for himself. Strong religious impressions were experienced by him as early as fifteen years of age, but at the age of twenty-two years he became convicted and converted. He joined the Baptist Church of Christ, at Eatonton, and was baptised by Jesse Mercer. Firm in that faith, he continued giving his means and support to it and

hold a majority of the stock. The stockholders were all personal friends of his, and he was placed at the head of the concern, to manage and direct its business, with the aid and support of a choice board of directors. In Philadelphia, in the office of Mr. Clement Biddle, he procured a superior young man, every way competent and reliable, for secretary.

With these he managed the affairs of the company for a series of years, during a memorable crisis of bank suspensions, making an annual dividend of 16 per cent, without bad debts, after covering a loss of $10,000 by robbery of his vaults. From apprehension of such robbery, he had notified the stockholders to convene after thirty days, divide the assets, close the office and stop business. Before the thirty days transpired the robber entered and took $50,000, but $40,000 he left for the Company to pick up behind a garden, as advised, keeping $10,000 to pay his lawyers and for other purposes. Thus ended the experiment in banking. The stockholders did meet, divided the assets, and took each man his capital and bonus, without a murmuring word. This was a bank of deposit and discount; it issued no bills.

He then left Columbus and retired to his mountain home in Murray County, to cultivate a small farm.

About the year 1842, having some unemployed capital; and thinking it inexpedient to continue loaning it, he invested it in the property at Etowah to manufacture iron. He purchased one-half the interest of Moses Stroup in a small furnace on Stamp Creek, then Cass, now Bartow County, and the lands attached to it, about 1,300 acres. This old furnace was soon replaced by a new one, which was put in blast and continued to operate until pig metal, over and above the hollow-ware made, accumulated to 1,000 tons. For this there was no market in Georgia, and the

market in New York, after paying freight and charges, left less than $20.00 per ton. This state of affairs suggested a rolling mill, to convert the metal into bar iron or abandon this enterprise.

The rolling-mill was built at a cost of $30,000. After that a nail factory, and the necessary shops for both, and a store with a full supply of goods,and operatives' houses for a population of* five thousand people; a flour mill and corn mill, to feed them was indispensable. The first good merchant mill south of Richmond, Virginia, was now built and operated, with a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour per day. This mill, with its connections, cost $50,000.

The lands were added to until 12,000 acres belonged to the Compnay. In the meantime, L. M. Wiley, originally of Georgia, then of New York, took an equal interest with Cooper & Stroup, It proved that Mr. Stroup was much in debt, when M. A. Cooper bought half his interest, and was unable to pay his part for improvements or additons to the property, and M. A. Cooper advanced it to him, until the advances amounted to about $80,000. M. A. Cooper then took his third interest for the advances, and bought him out, leaving Cooper & Wiley the proprietors. Soon after this it was seen that the concern owed Mr. L. M. Wiley's house $100,000 for goods wares and merchandise. It was agreed that this debt should be put into judgment, and the property sold to pay it. Mr. Wiley insisted that M. A. Cooper should buy it on three years time. He did so-so, and in the sequel paid the debt and thus became sole proprietor. He continued to drive the iron business for several years afterwards, with varying results, mostly disastrous, owing to the depression in trade; also, the flouring business, which was more successful, until he drove the northern flour back to the seaboard, and

with the help of the other mills built afterwards, Georgia flour took the market of Georgia, and wheat in Cherokee Georgia was grown as a staple.

Whilst operating in the iron and flouring business, being four miles from the western & Atlantic Railroad, the transportation by teams, amounting per day to near twenty tons each way, was very laborious and difficult. A railroad was, therefore, suggested, and it was built at a cost of $40,000, and the team force was therefore superceded. He managed this road until the war, putting on and receiving from the W. & A. R. R. more freight at Etowah depot than any depot on the road, except the trans-shipping depot at Dalton, Kingston and the Marietta Depot, and the depot house, large enough to contain it, he built himself. He was the first man to ship coal from Dade County, on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, part of it from the mines now owned by Gov. Brown's Company. The first was, before the tunnel was opened, trans-shipped by wagons over the mill. The managers for several years neglected the coal and would not furnish him two car loads a day, seeing it did not p ay at $24.00 per car load.

He continued the iron and flouring business for twenty years with varying results, breaking down and recovering again three times by the aid of the strongest friends a man ever had, until 1862, during the war. He then sold out the property for $450,000 in Confederate money, then about equal to greenbacks, and would buy cotton at fifteen cents per pound, and lands or town property at ordinary prices. He paid all he owed and had $200,000 left. This he held for the credit of the Confederate Governments. It failed--so did the money.

This ended his efforts as a manufacturer. He was engaged in the iron and flouring business for twenty years, built up a village of 800 people, kept up the supplies, invested over $400,000, produced from $300,000 to $400,000 per annum, sold and brought home the proceeds, and did not lose $5,000 in bad debts in the twenty years. He succeeded in every enterprise he ever put his hands to. The iron business, owing to a great reverse in the trade, would have been a signal failure but for strong and confiding ffiends. He thereby sustained it, and paid all his debts and sued no one. No farmer or working man lost by him or failed to get what was due to him.

HIS OFFICE HOLDING:

He never held but one office in the State, nor was any office of decided profit ever offered to him, for two reasons. 1st. He did not want it; others did. 2nd. He never found time to perform the duties of a public office. One exception was to this must be here stated. After the war, having sold his iron property and lost the proceeds by fidelity to the Government and people of his State, being without means and without employment; he applied to the Governor for the office of Superintendent of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, which he had done more to build and sustain than any man in Georgia. He failed to get it. A man who was not born in Georgia, never lived there except as a refugee, received the appointment.

In 1828 he was elected by the Legislature Solicitor-General for the Ocmulgee Circuit. He served one term, and was successful in catching and bringing to justice hordes of counterfeiters, thieves and robbers who infested that circuit, especially Morgan County.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

During the year 1834 a convention of the people of the State of Georgia was called to revise and amend the Constitution. He was elected and returned as a delegate to that convention, and served as such. The amended Constitution was ratified by the people.

After the Confederate War a convention of the people was again called to revise and amend the Constitution, the object being to emancipate slavery. He was applied to, to be a candidate for delegate to that convention. He refused to be, because he was opposed to any amendment at that time, or to holding a convention under the requirement of the Federal Government. He thought that the President's proclamation did not emancipate, and that Congress had not the power to do so, and that if that Government did not we would have a just claim for the value of the property. If we did, our claim would be resisted by saying we did it. If we did it, then we were frightened into it, and as a people we would be disgraced before the world. Hence he said he would not be a member of such a convention, to dig the grave and bury the old State that gave him birth. As for emancipation, he said he was willing to free his negroes at any time, but would not consent that any power on earth save the owner, should do it.

HIS POLITICAL COURSE:

From his beginning he was educated a Jeffersan Republican. At twelve years old, his father being a subscriber to Niles' Register, Weekly, when it came, he read it to get the news of the War and learn about "free trade and sailors' rights." Opposition to the War, Federalist and Tories seemed synonymous. So seemed "for the War" Whigs, and republicans. In the sequel these party names

were changed in their application to men. The Federalist assumed the name of "Whigs" to facilitate their success. The "Jefferson Republicans" formed under the title of "Democrats".

The Missouri Compromise, which was a peach offering of the West to avert a discolution of the Union then threatened by the purpose of the North to limit slavery to the State where it then existed, and the "American System," which was based on the high Federal doctrines and meant to include the manufacturing interest; the internal improvements interest, the bank interests and any other interest that might seek to come in for aid under the "General Welfare" clause of the Constitution. These opened a door wide enough to enable congress to pull down the barriers of strict construction or limited defined powers, and to do what-ever the madness of the times might suggest, thereby closing the door against the reserved rights of the States. These measures furnished the occassion for the change in party names.

Mr. Clay was the pacificator, author of the "American System" and leader of the Whig party. General Jackson was made the head of the Democratic party. Whilst these changes were being made, the most heated contest was going on in Georgia between the Troup party and the Clark party. These were formed without reference to Federal politics and were merely local. They were made of the elements of the Crawford and Clark parties.

At the first election for Governor of Georgia by general ticket by the people, Mark A. Cooper cast his first vote for Governor, and for George M. Troup. Hence he was aligned with that party. The subject of the States rights was now before the people of Georgia, with State remedies for unconstitutional laws enacted by Congress, nullification and secession. He was a decided

unequivocal and avowed nullifier, not to dissolve the union, but to save the constitution and preserve the union. Secession was dissolution. Nullification might end in it, but not necessarily.

He was a candidate for the legislature in Putnam County in the year 1832 on this issue, and was defeated. The nullifiers forthwith nominated him to run again next year. There was a thorough organization and a full canvass, and he was elected by a large majority.

COLQUITT, COOPER AND BLACK IN CONGRESS:

During the year 1833 a convention was called to organize a State Rights Party. He was returned a delegate from Putnam County. This convention met at Milledgeville and organized. A committee of twenty-three was appointed to report a platform. Of this he was a member. Their report set forth the principles of the Jefferson Republican party, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798. This report was unanimously adopted, and the members of the convention pledged their sacred honors to support it.

In 1838 the first ticket to congress to support the party creed was nominated, to-wit: "J. C. Alfriend, E. J. Black, Walter T. Colquitt, Mark A. Cooper, Roger L. Gamble, Thomas B. King, Richard W. Habersham, E. A. Nisbet and Lot Warren." They were elected and took their seats in Congress in 1838. Wilson Lumpkin and Alfred Cuthbert were the Senators and Van Buren was President.

Six of the delegation united with the Whigs and voted for the tariff of that session; three, to-wit: Black, Colquitt, and Cooper, declined, and voted against the tariff and other Whig measures, because those measures were opposed to the State

rights creed. On all measures their votes, guided by States rights principles, showed their identify with the Democratic party in principles. As to their men they declined to vote for them, but voted for several weeks for a man of their own, until it was shown that these three Georgia members held the balance of power between the two parties in the house.

An agreement was made between Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Mark A. Cooper for the three Georgians to elect R. M. T. Hunter, a States rights man, speaker, and he was elected by the Democratic party, aided by Black Colquitt and Cooper. Hence there was a permanent split among the States rights members from Georgia, and the three who elected Hunter were called "traitors" to their party. The others, who voted for Mr. Clay's men and measures, were styled the "faithful six."

Previous to this, and after Mr. Calhoun withdrew from the Democratic or Jackson party, this party assembled in Caucus, Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, with them, to frame a declaration of principles. Mr. Calhoun was invited to join in the meeting. He declined. By request of the Caucus a friend of his, then in the Caucus, was requested to get him to draw up a platform for that party satisfactory to himself. He did so and it was presented to the caucus and was adopted and published as the platform of the Democratic party. It was the same in principle with that of the states rights party of Georgia.

Hence, Black, Colquitt and Cooper co-operated with this party and they nominated them on their next ticket for congress. They were defeated, but immediately thereafter three of those elected resigned, and Black, Colquitt and Cooper were elected to fill these vacancies. Colquitt was then elected Senator

and Cooper nominated for Governor, whereupon Cooper resigned his seat in congress, with a full congressional term before him, and consented to run for Governor. Crawford, with the aid of two distinguished leaders of the Democratic party defeated Cooper and his party. This ended his political course.

He was elected a trustee of Mercer University, and afterwards elected a trustee of the State University, at Athens, Georgia, which position he has occupied nearly forty years.

HIS CONNECTION WITH RAILROADS.

He called a public meeting in Putnam County, in concert with Charles P. Gordon, in the year 1831, to consider the propriety of building a railroad from Augusta, Georgia, to Eatonton. Charles P. Gordon was called to the chair and Mark. A. - Cooper explained the object of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted advising the formation of a company to build such a railroad. At this time no movement had been made for a railroad in Georgia.

The Legislature of that year, 1831, granted a charter to form a company to build a turnpike or railroad from Augusta to Eatonton and Chattanooga. In the year 1833 Mark A. Cooper and Charles P. Gordon were elected to the Legislature from Putnam County, and a second charter for a railroad from Augusta to Athens, Madison or Eatonton, with privilege to extend it to such points as might be desired, was granted, and that of 1831 was repealed. This charter was named the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. It was drafted in 1833 by William Williams, of Eatonton, Georgia, under this charter that road was built to Madison, to Covington, to Decatur and a place then called Martha's-ville, now Atlanta,

with a branch to Athens. Thence from Marthasville the State of Georgia, in the midst of great opposition and trouble, built a road to Chattanooga, then called Ross' Landing, on the Tennessee River. For the passage of a law authorizing it M. A. Cooper was a warm and zealous advocate.

When the road had progressed to Tunnel Hill and light was shown through the tunnel, the Superintendent, the Hon. W. L. Mitchell, determined to celebrate the event By firing a National Salute with a cannon made of Georgia iron, Cherokee ore, in Cherokee Georgia, by a native Georgian. For this purpose he gave an order to Mark A. Cooper to make the cannon, and he made the cannon and sent it to Tunnel Hill. It was placed in position on top of the hill over the tunnel, with its breech resting against a post-oak tree and the muzzle pointing to the far West. This being done, the concourse of people having gathered, the speeches were made, the wine was called for, toasts were read, cheering given, and the cannon responded with echoes round the mountain, until the Salute was ended. This brought them into a very lively mood. Hon. John P. King was there, the officers of the road, builders of the tunnel, and working men. The men called loudly, "Let us fire once more and burst the cannon: Judge King shall touch her off." Mark A. Cooper, who drank no wine, had coolly watched the loading and firing, now looked with double interest. Fifty men gathered round to witness it, too near for safety. Judge King was brought up and the match placed in his hand. The order "fire" was just about to be given. Cooper called out, "hold, stand back, every man, or you must be killed; the piece will burst." All stood back far away but Judge King. He remained with rod in hand. Cooper placed him close behind the tree. The order was given, and Judge King fired, the cannon

burst and no piece was left save one that struck the tree opposite to Judge King, whose life was probably saved by timely caution. After the completion of the tunnel the trains ran to Chattanooga, and the event was celebrated by a meeting of Georgians and Tennesseeans at Chattanooga. At that time there was no town there, most of the place was covered by marsh or bushes. The train stopped about a mile from the river.

The procession formed and marched to a temporary shed located near where the present passenger depot is, and were received by the people of the place. Then the procession moved on to the river into a flat-boat at the landing, led by Maj. Mitchell, with Maj. Cooper and the Rev. Mr. Talmadge at its head.

Having halted, thanks and prayer to the Almighty were made by Dr. Talmadge. Maj. Mitchell then presented what he claimed to be a bottle of water from the Atlantic, and one from the River Jordan. This he uncorked, and holding them up in a solemn, imposing manner, announced what each contained. That he was about to unite the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Mississippi as the first grand result of the completion of this great railroad enterprise. He also said, holding up one of the bottles, that this was a bottle of water from the River Jordan, procured for this occassion, that it might be signalized and made memorable by the mingling of the waters of the Atlantic and Mississippi, with that of the River Jordan, believing that it would throw a unity of interest between the south and the west, sanctified by the water of Jordan.

The Hon. Williams L. Mitchell here witnessed during his administration the completion of this road and Maj. Cooper saw realized the consummation of his views, expressed at a public meeting he called in 1831 -- a railroad from Augusta to Chattanooga. He afterwards built with his own means a branch to this road from Etowah depot to Etowah, and after the war he had a prime agency in building the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad.

HIS SERVICE AS A SOLDIER:

During the administration of Gov. Troup a call was made for a regiment of volunteers to protect the people on the Florida line against the depredations of the Seminole Indians. A regiment of men promptly volunteered, and Mark A. Cooper was one of them. He served through the campaign, with Everard Hamilton as Colonel commanding. There was much exposure and hardship, but no fighting. The campaign answered the purpose for which it was ordered, without the shedding of blood. Mark A. Cooper, as paymaster paid the men.

In the year 1836 a call was made on the State of Georgia by the Federal Government, to furnish men to punish these Florida Indians for the massacre of a company of U. S. Soldiers, commanded by Captain Dade, of the U. S. Army, near the Withlacoochee, en route from Tampa Bay to Orange Lake.

Michanopa was chief of this tribe and Osceola, a brave, daring and sagacious leader, was their head warrior. The number of warriors was estimated at from 800 to 1,000 men. They never embodied but moved in detachments and fought in a skirmishing line and could not be brought into battle, availing themselves of swamps and thickets to make their attack, retreating invariably when pursued. Hence, it was difficult to meet or catch them with organized

troops. Infantry could not overtake them, and cavalry could not operate in swamps or scrub thickets. As to subsistence they would live on the waste of General Scott's army camp from day to day. This they would clean in an hour after the soldiers had left. Governor Schley, being then Governor of Georgia, called for volunteers to fill the requisition of the U. S. Government. Six or eight volunteer companies promptly tendered their services. One from Morgan County, commanded by Captain Green B. Foster, one from Putnam County, commanded by Capt. James A. Merriwether, one from Hancock, commanded by Capt. Alfred Brown, one from Bibb, commanded by Capt. Isaac C. Seymour, and one from Monroe, commanded by Captain Cureton, and in the sequal by Lieutenant Black.

These five companies, amounting to nearly four hundred of the best young men of the country, were rendezvoused at Macon, and organized into a battalion. Mark A. Cooper was invited to take command of that. An election was held, and he was chosen as Major commanding. Here he acquired this title, which has been familiarly applied to him until the present day.

This battalion, under command of Major Cooper, moved from Macon by boats down the river to Darien, and thence by steamboat to Picolata on the river St. John, a few miles from St. Augustine. Here it rested in camp for two weeks or more, awaiting for General Scott. On his arrival the men by companies, with the Major, were mustered into the U. S. service, under General Wingfield Scott, commanding that military division. General Clinch was then at Fort Drain, which was at his plantation, with a few volunteers, where he had been for several months, engaged in severe skirmishing with these Indians. Gen. Gaines of New Orleans, commander of the Western division of the U. S. Army, hearing of the

serious troubles with the Seminoles on the Florida line, moved promptly with men to the relief. He arrived at the Withlacoocha, and there he was surrounded by Osceola and his warriors. After crossing that stream, he halted near its banks, and fortified by brestworks of pine logs, remained there until relief should come. He was then about twenty-five miles from Fort Darien, towards Tampa Bay.

After mustering in the battalion at Picolata, General Scotts first object was to relieve General Gaines, then to pursue the enemy. He ordered Major Cooper to move his command forward to Fort Drain. This order was promptly obeyed, and one day's march made, and he was ordered by General Scott to return to Picolata and report. Maj. Cooper did so, evincing much dissatisfaction at the counter-march. Previous to this General Scott made a requisition on Major Cooper for a detail of one company from his command to move up to Fort Drain to strengthen General Clinch. This being the post of honor, Maj. Cooper assigned it to Cap. Meriwether, who was his rival for the command when he was elected Major, and Capt. Meriwether with his company moved forward to Fort Drain, whilst the Major, with the remaining four companies rested near Picolata, on the west bank of the St. John. The campaign was now about to open, with a prospect for the Major and four of his companies to be left out. At this he and his men were dissatisfied, and complained. General Scott, to quiet the murmuring, in full dress, appeared before them, forced order, and addressed them. He told them how fine they looked as soldiers, that he would march very soon, and they should go with him and have the post of honor. They loudly cheered him, and were satisfied. In two days, however, information came to the Major that the General

had gone to Black Creek, and with a guard of mounted men from Georgia, had pushed on to Fort Drain. And the condition of his battalion in regard to the campaign seemed now hopeless. No subsistence furnished, and not a wagon or other means of transportation at command. Fifty miles from the seat of war, General Scott at Fort Drain, thirty miles in advance, General Gaines and his men starving out in their breastworks, surrounded and daily charged upon by Osceola and his warriors, and this battalion of Georgia volunteers ignobly resting on the river, where they had been for six weeks. General Eustace was left at Picolata in command. Hearing this, Major Cooper ordered a small boat, manned it and with two men crossed the river to Picolata. There he met General Eustace, who told him the campaign had opened, that he was left in charge there with orders to send no troops forward unless they could start with rations for three days beyond Fort Drain. He was sorry to say he could not furnish rations or transportation for the Georgia battalion. Major Cooper then said "General Eustace, we will march forward to-morrow." "Surely not without orders?" "With or without orders we will march," said Major Cooper, and he re-crossed the river to camp. Before landing he saw a drove of horses arriving at the shore. "Weekly," said he to his man, "There is a lot of horses just arriving; when on land order the Captains to form companies and ring round those horses and detail two men from each Company, the best to judge harness horses and take ten of the best for wagons to camp." This was done in less than half an hour. Orders were then given to the Captains to detail each four good men for wagons and harness. To gather up the scattered fragments of wagons and harness and put them together and try the horses. This was eleven O'clock, A. M. By six P. M.

the order was executed, and five wagons were patched up with such gear as could be put up, and all was ready.

Governor Schley had sent to the battalion three thousand pounds of Georgia bacon, which was reserved in camp until it was thoroughly smoked and dried. This was loaded into the wagons first, and by 8 o'clock the next morning the battalion marched for Fort Drain, and by ten o'clock the next day they were within two miles of that destination, and General Scott, with his staff, met them with welcoming and greeting. Thus the battalion, by a forced march and moving without orders, arrived in time to enter the campaign the next day. After its arrival at Fort Drain General Scott who was advised that Major Cooper had a fine lot of Georgia bacon, sent his commissary, with orders to Major Cooper "to turn it over to his (Scott's) commissary." Major Cooper replied to General Scott that he declined to obey the order. The commissary returned with a peremptory order from General Scott "To turn over the bacon without delay." To this Major Cooper again replied "that he declined to obey the order." To this the General ordered Major Cooper "To report himself at headquarters at nine o'clock the next morning." Major Cooper understood this to mean a summon to court-martial.

Next morning in due time Major Cooper put on his sword, and calling for two trusty men, who were always near him, said to them (Furman and Brooking): "I am ordered to headquarters for refusing to give up the Georgia bacon. I do not know what may happen but we will "hold on to the bacon, come what may. Gird on your swords and follow me. Say nothing and do nothing, but listen and attend to me. Do as I order, and strike when and where I strike." They replied, " we are ready, Major: we follow you." They proceeded

"You have heard the case, gentlemen. What do you think?" said General Scott.

General Clinch said: "it seems to be rather a serious case, but he thought it rather hard to deprive the Major of all the bacon sent to his men by the Governor of Georgia. Perhaps we may compromise. Turning to Major Cooper he said, "Major, we are short of transportation for the army; you will not require more for your command than can be furnished for any other equal number of men, will you?"

"No, sir," answered Major Cooper, "we will march with as small supply as any other equal number of men."

"According to that," said General Clinch, "you will only have three wagons; you would turn over two, and would turn over to the commissary all the bacon that you could not carry on the three wagons, would you?"

"Yes, sir, certainly," said Major Cooper.

General Clinch, turning to General Scott, said:" would not that be satisfactory, General Scott?"

General Scott promptly answered: "satisfactory, satisfactory, satisfactory. Come up, Major Cooper, and take a glass of wine."

Major Cooper replied, "Excuse me, General, I do not drink wine."

"Then, Major, you may return to your command. We will march at seven o'clock in the morning," said General Scott.

Major Cooper said, "we will be ready, General," and with Putman and Brooking he returned to the battalion. He called up the Captains and advised them what transpired. There was unanimous joy that the battalion was in the campaign and the bacon

to General Scott's marquee, which was headquarters, a very large tent. Entering at the front opening, General Scott with his staff sat before Major Cooper. General Clingh with his staff on Scott's right, then Colonel Bankhead, Col Percival Smith, Major Bellmap and others, all in full dress military, a very imposing scene, such as the Major never witnessed before. "Major Cooper," said General Scott. "I am here," said Major Cooper. "Take a seat," said the General. The Major sat down. General Scott said: "Major Cooper, you have a lot of bacon in your wagons, I am informed. Is it so?" It is so, replied the Major, rising. General Scott said, "Major Cooper, I ordered you to turn that bacon over to the commissary of the army, and it was reported to me that you declined to obey the order. Is this so?" Major Cooper replied: "It is true, General, that I declined to obey that order."

"You have been mustered into the U. S. Service," said Gen. Scott.

"I have," replied the Major.

"Have you read the articles of war?" asked the General.

"I have," replied Major Cooper.

"Do you know the consequence of disobedience of orders in the service?" asked General Scott.

"I suppose I do," ansered the Major.

"What then have you got to say in this case, Major Cooper?"

Major Cooper answered: "I have this to say" that I have not in this instance subjected myself to a penalty for violating the articles of war, since they embrace cases only in which the order is given by an officer having power to order, and relates to matter subject to his order. The order have violated relates to the Georgia bacon, held hold by Major Cooper for his men, which is not subject to the order of General Scott, for it is not U. S. stores, is not individual property on the way, but is private stores of the men furnished by Governor Schley, of Georgia, for their use, hence, Major Cooper is bound to hold this bacon for ~~XXX~~ their use aginst the order of General Scott.

safe. The Captains were then ordered to unload all the wagons, and select three of the best wagons, harness and teams, divide the bacon into three parts, put one part into each of these wagons, with such of the most needful articles as they might carry, pile up all else in front of the lines to be burned, turn over the remaining wagons and teams to the U. S. Quartermaster and be ready to move the next morning at seven o'clock. At seven o'clock the next morning, the surplus baggage had been burned and the line formed for marching. Before marching General Scott's commissary came to Major Cooper demanding the surplus of bacon, which he had to turn over to him."Tell General Scott that all the bacon is loaded into three wagons and the remaining wagons turned over to the Quartermaster, and there was no bacon to turn over." No more was said about the bacon. The army marched at seven o'clock for Gaines' entrenchment on the Withlacoocha, and arrived there the day following." General Gaines had evacuated, having been relieved by General Clinch. Here General Scott halted a day to cross the river and look out for the Indians, seeing none he detached Major' Cooper's command across the river, under the directions of Colonel Bankhead, to feel for the enemy. A day was spent at this, and the detachment returned to the main body. The day following General Scott, with all his troops crossed the river to the long prarie, where, by advice, the Indians had position in the swamp. At the prairie, half a mile wide, the Indians showed themselfes on the opposite side. Then General Scott formed his line in their view, and sent a flag of truce by Curry, his guide, who parlied with them. They sent word to General Scott that they would let him hear from them the next morning. The forces moved the next morning before sun-up, having camped on the edge of

of the prairie. Major Cooper being officer of the day commanded the advance guard, which was then composed of his battalion. It was a very clear, quiet sunrise, as he turned into the level prairie facing the sun. Half across the prairie he formed line and moved forward until within about eighty yards of the bushes which stood at the edge of the prairie, as abrupt as a wall, when suddenly the whole line dropped into a slough three feet deep, and every gun went with the soldier into the mud and water. Just at that instant a volley was fired from the Indian rifles in the scrub. The smoke from the rifles was seen, but not an Indian. A charge was ordered and the Indians fled through the swamp. General Scott, finding the attempt to pursue them fruitless, resumed his march to Tampa Bay, after camping near the prairie for the night. Next morning about nine O'clock, he halted a column, detached Major Cooper's command near a small lake, ten miles from General Gaines' entrenchment, with orders to fortify and hold his position until he went to Tampa and returned. Major Cooper executed this order, built a block-house, and picketing, and remained sixteen days, during which time he sallied daily from the Fort to meet and drive Oceola and his warriors. After this a guard was sent to the Major with orders for Major Cooper to join the main body on its return by way of Fort Lindsey. This he did, and was then ordered to Black Creek, where his companies were mustered out of service, and returned to Georgia, after a six months campaign.

In his report to the war department concerning this campaign General Scott stated that "Major Cooper's command was the only command that sallied outside of their breastworks to attack and drive the enemy."

This ended the services of Major Cooper as a soldier. He was in favor of secession as the last hope for constitutional liberty, having preferred to nullify by a resort to the reserved right of the State, and save the union and the Constitution.

After the confederacy was organized he was an ardent supporter of it, and of its President, but was not personally engaged in the war. At Montgomery, Alabama, he became acquainted with President Davis. When the Government was removed to Richmond, he happened to be in Atlanta when President Davis passed through, and called to see him at the cars. During the short interview the President said he would be glad to have the benefit of any suggestions his friends would make in regard to the war, &c., &c., At this time Col. Gregg's regiment was at Manassas, and very little besides. The day after this interview Major Cooper addressed him a letter, directed to Richmond, which must have reached him the next mail after his arrival. In that letter he gave the President his views of General Scott's plan of attack, how it should be met, and what would be the result, in substance as follows, to-wit: "That General Scott would move in three columns, right, centre left: the right for Harper's Ferry: the left for Norfolk, and the center for Manassas and Richmond. That the right would be a feint, and Manassas would be the point to meet him. Thirty thousand men should be placed there and fortify as soon as possible. There would be the first battle, and we would win it. Ten thousand men should be held as a reserve to follow up the victory and take possession of Washington City."

As indicated in this letter, the result was, the battle was fought as at Manassas, General Scott was defeated and in wild disorder men and officers fled to Washington, baggage trains left

and arms were thrown away on the route. The Confederates had one corps in reserve, but failed to pursue, and the fruits of victory were lost. The Major's sons, three in number, were in the front of that battle, holding their ground against the U. S. regulars on M'Dowell's right. One was Major, one Captain and one a Lieutenant of the 8" Georgia. There he lost one son. Just as he fell Kirby Smith came on M'Dowell's rear, he retreated and the panic of the Federal Troops followed.

After this Major Cooper, being in Richmond, called to see Memminger, who was then secretary of the treasury of the Confederate States, at his office. Mr. Memminger and Major Cooper were classmates in South Carolina College. Mr. Memminger was then signing the Confederate bills for currency. Major Cooper asked the Secretary what was the base of issue. "Public Credit," replied the secretary. Major Cooper said, "use it promptly XXX to buy every bale of cotton in the Confederacy: value on it as a redeeming fund and you can sustain its credit. Interest foreign capitalists in the cotton and the currency, and the confederacy will be sustained." Mr. Memminger's reply was this: "it is a tremendous affair for a government to take hold of a cotton crop. The question has been fully considered by the cabinet, and they are full against it." "I am sorry to hear it," replied Major Cooper," You have a tremendous thing on hand already. The larger you make it the better, if you can manage it."

The Confederate cause was lost, not for lack of men, as the Major thinks, not for lack of money, but for want of wisdom in the management of its resources.

As to the cause of the war and its prosecution by the Federal Government, he thinks it is chargeable, not to the abolition of slavery--that was only an incident and an emitting cause--but to the capital of the country seeking to control the government through its indebtedness, and to foster itself by exemptions and immunities, and by profits on the currency, made and controlled by it. War alone could furnish a pretext for doing what it desired.

As to the hope for the Constitution and the friends of a limited Government, with definite delegated power, and reserved rights in the States, it depends on the full and absolute payment of the public debt, so as to abolish all Government credits.

---Finis.---

Cooper, Mark Anthony

State of Georgia

By William Schley Governor

of the ~~State of Georgia~~ Said State

To Mark A. Cooper Greeting

Samuel Volunteer. Greeting.

Whereas, at an election held in the City of Macon for a Major to Command the Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, Composed of the Hale Fencibles, the Macon Volunteers, the Monroe Mustaters, the Hancock Blues and the Morgan Guards: You were duly elected to that office —

Now therefore by Virtue of said election and of the power in me Vested as Governor of said State; I, ~~reposing especial trust and Confidence in your patriotism, Valor, Conduct and fidelity~~ &c. by these presents Constitute and appoint You the said Mark A. Cooper Samuel Volunteer GAr Major of the said Battalion of Volunteers formed for the defence of the State, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof.

5-11-1

You are therefore Carefully and deligently to discharge the duty of Major of said Battalion by doing and performing all Manner of things thereunto belonging —

And I do Strictly Charge and require all officers and privates under your Command to be obedient to your Orders as Major — And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from Me, or a future Governor for the time being, or any other of your Superior officers in pursuance of the trust reposed in you

This Commission to Continue in force for and during the term of time that the said Battalion of Volunteers shall be in actual Service ~~in the present Campaign~~, unless Removed by Sentence of a Court Martial or by the Governor on the address of two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly

GAr

Given Under My hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Milledgeville this 5th day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and thirty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Sixtieth —

By the Governor.

GAr

Wm A Funnille

S. e. of State.

5-11-3

Constitution

Mark Anthony Cooper 11-26-49

Editor Constitution: I have read with much interest Celestine Sibley's story in The Constitution on Etowah Valley—its growth, its destruction—its history. Especially am I interested in her remarks about Mark Anthony Cooper, who was one of the outstanding citizens of his era, and was a pioneer in the development of the mining and manufacturing of iron and many of the other mineral resources of North Georgia, as well as in the building of both the W. & A., and the Georgia Railroad. Besides these activities, he developed flour mills on the Etowah River, whose products were second to none.

She referred to Mark Cooper as a "roving politician," who came to Georgia in 1840. The facts are that he was born in Hancock County, Georgia, two and a half miles west of Powelton, on April 20, 1800. He attended school in his home county, went to the University of Georgia in Athens, and also University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. He then studied law in Eatonton, Putnam County, under Judge Strong, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. Being a man of unusual enterprise and ability, he owned and operated a farm, entered the loan and banking business, and organized a company with $50,000 capital, to build a cotton mill near Eatonton, which was the second cotton mill in Georgia. This was all done before 1835, at which time he went to Columbus where he organized another banking, trust and insurance company, capital $200,000. It was in the year 1842 that he moved to Bartow County, and started to manufacture iron and steel on the Etowah River, near the site of the Allatoona Dam now under construction. He also put in a flour mill with output of 300 barrels per day. These enterprises were carried on during the 20 years until 1862. He sold the property for approximately $500,000 in Confederate money, which of course proved to be a total loss.

Mark A. Cooper can hardly be called a politician, although he did serve one term as member of Congress from Georgia, Democratic Party. He resigned to run for Governor of Georgia at the request of some of his friends, but was defeated, by George W. Crawford. His career in State politics was therefore very short. However he served for about 40 years as trustee as the University of Georgia, and also of Mercer University.

This great citizen and pioneer industrialist was born in, and lived all his life, in Georgia.

Atlanta. MARK COOPER POPE.

GAY

MA Cooper Disappears?

Cooper, Mark Anthony

Eatonton 17th Novr 1830

Dear Sir:

I should be glad to learn whether a permit can be obtained of your excellency, to go into possession of those settlements, abandoned by the Cherokees & purchased by the U.S. - If so can you give a permit now - my object is to send some hands, up for agricultural purposes alone - Two places I would apply for one is A Van's settlement & the other is Lastly's place these have been purchased & are now vacant = If you cannot grant a permit now, please keep this application before you, to come up so soon as the time may arrive when a permit may be granted =

I name the places that your permit to me if I get it may be definite & prevent a collision with others = If you feel authorized I should be glad to receive it now - Yours, with great respect & C

Mark A Cooper

His Excellency
G R Gamer

5-12-1

GAr

Cooper, Mark Anthony

Contracts for Arms &c Purchased by Maj - Cooper. for the State

I hereby agree and contract with the State of Georgia, at the instance of Mark. A. Cooper. to make Twenty Six Large Size Sibley Tents. of No 1 Colts Duck, Heavy Ravines. and to furnish Poles. Tripods and pins. all complete in every particular for the sum of Forty dollars each. Said Tents to be closely Boxed and delivered on Shipboard, in the Port of New York. Said Boxes and transportation to be a separate charge. And a bill of lading to accompany the bill & on delivery of which the same to be paid for by a draft on the Treasurer of the State of Georgia payable in New York City at sight Draft.

New Ark N. J.
May 1st 1860.

John, H. Sandell
Mark, A. Cooper Comm.
for Georgia

Signed duplicates

Said Tents to be made and delivered on Shipboard in 30 days from date.
May 1st 1860

John. H. Sandell

GAL

hereby understood and agreed that the said articles shall be according to the United States Army Regulations and are to be inspected and approved by Mr James T Ames of the State of Massachusetts before delivery.

It if further understood and agreed that if the said party of the Second part shall so elect he may in payment for the above deliver to the said party of the first part such arms belonging to the State at such prices as may be agreed upon between them. And should the amount for the said old arms not equal the amount of goods purchased by the said party of the Second part. that the said party of the Second part may pay the balance of the same in cash.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & Seals this Second day of May 1860,

Signed Duplicates hereof.

Alexr Hitchcock

Mark A. Cooper

for Georgia

In presence of

Corns Banta

GAr

Chicopee Mass May 3rd 60

Maj Mark. A. Cooper
Agent for the State of Georgia

Dear Sir

We agree to furnish you with the following goods made according to Army Regulations

200	Cavalry Sabres	@ $8.00	each
50	Horse Artillery Sabres	5,50	"
200	Cavalry Sabre Belts	1,75	"
50	Horse Artillery Sabre Belts.	1,55	"
600.	Setts Infantry Accoutrements	4,10	"

To be delivered in four to six weeks

1600. Setts Infantry Accoutrements $4,10. each

to be delivered in lots in 60 days 90 days & 120 days

250.	Setts Rifle Accoutrements	$4,10	each
100	" Cadet Musket &c.	4,10	"
3.	6. Pdr. Bronze Guns }	45 cts per lb.	
4	12 Pdr " Howitzers }		

the guns & Howitzers to be Rifled @ $40. each

410 Rifle Balls with Cartridges for 6. Pdr Guns $1.7[illegible] each

the Guns & Howitzers to be delivered in 70 days

Boxing and Packing to be charged at usual rates

The above goods to be duly marked and consigned according to directions. We agree to deliver all the above on board Ship at New York. insurance to Savannah to be charged to you. Bill of

[illegible]

Whitneyville May 4th 1860

This may certify that Eli Whitney doth hereby agree with Maj M. A. Cooper authorized agent of the State of Georgia for the purchase of Arms & ammunition &c. to furnish the State of Georgia Sixteen hundred (1600) Minnie Rifled Muskets. (1000) One Thousand of them like the Model or Sample furnished by said Whitney and (600) Six Hundred like the said Sample except that the Bayonet is to be similar to the Enfield Rifled Musket Bayt. Calibre to be $\frac{58}{100}$ of an inch + Barrel browned, Bands & Butt plate & Guard plate blued. Bayonet Socket browned. Parts are to be made uniform so that they will interchange with little or no fitting. The 1000 aforesaid to have U.S. Regulation bayonets. Price to be paid delivered on Shipboard in New York Eleven $\frac{00}{100}$ Dollars cash and Three $\frac{00}{100}$ for each case containing Twenty guns. Cash by draft on N York. Locks to be left case hardened color, appendages to be included in the price & to consist of 2 Minie Moulds & 3 round Ball Moulds & 4 Cone wrenches to a Box & 1 wiper and 1 Screw driver to each Minnie Musket as [illegible] The aforesaid Arms are to be de-

make 800 only instead of 1000 U. S. Regulation Bayonets provided he furnishes a similar and as good a bayonet, or one similar to the Enfield Rifle bayonet. The above mentioned Arms when completed & put together are to be inspected by a fair and disinterested person, and said Whitney agrees to furnish good Material for all parts and that the guns shall be serviceable in all respects. To be packed in good order in the English Style of packing 20 guns in a box. Boxes to be directed Mark "Governor of Georgia" Care of R. R. Agent Savannah. Milledgeville Geo all to be delivered on Ship board in New York (Steamer) Said Whitney to insure the goods at lowest rates and charge expense of same in the Bill. Bill of Lading with bill of goods to be forwarded to Maj Mark A. Cooper, Commissioner Etowah Georgia on receipt of which said Commissioner engages to remit his draft on the Treasurer of the State of Georgia for the Amount of said Whitneys bill payable in sight checks on New York at par. Sample of Rifle or Rifle Bbl to be sent to James J. Ames

Cooper, Mark Anthony

April 5th 1861

Revere House.

Boston Mass.

Gov Brown. Milledgeville

Geo

Dear Sir. I yesterday, purchased by contract, 1600. Minie Rifled Muskets, at five dollars each, deliverable on board ships in N York. 300 in 40 days. 300 in 60 - & 800 in 5 Months, Caliber .58 - 1600 of these will have the U.S. Regulation Bayonet & the remainder will have the Enfield Bayonet -

I advised you that the U.S. Regulation Musket was only made by the Government & cannot be bought. The Enfield Musket or Rifle is not now made & is not in Market - The muskets I have bought, are according to my best, & comparison as serviceable as either, but not so perfectly finished as the U.S. regulation Musket -

The Enfield Musket as I advised you, are not a British manufacture, but are made here under a Contract with the British Government. The Contractors made several thousand & tendered them to the Officer appointed to receive them who as I learn from good authority, rejected them. For what cause

GAr

Cooper, Mark Anthony

Estimate of Arms to be purchased by Hon. Cooper

1600	Rifle Muskets (Springfield) M.S. 1855 Cal 58 Each	$13.90	$22240
1600	accoutrements for do	4.00	5,400
250	Long Range Rifles with Sword bayonet	16.00	4,000
250	accoutrements for do	4.00	1,000
200	Single barrel percussion pistols with holsters say	10.00	2,000
200	Cavalry Sabres - with belts and 50 light artillery sabres with belts.	8.00	2,000
100	Cadet muskets		1500
11	6 pound gun or 12 pd howitzer carriages	330.00	3.960
11	Caissons	386.00	4246
6	6 pound brass Cannon	404.00	2424
4	12 " howitzers	362.00	1.448
10	Sets harness 2 ~~horse~~ whole horse	67.00	670
26	Tents Ga Hil Just (Sibley) Patterson N.J.		1.600
			$52.488

600 sets accoutrements for Enfield rifle muskets which have already been purchased, without the accoutrements

Intended for Artillery Companies as follows,

Savannah 2 gun Carriages

Augusta 4 Caissons, 2-6 pd guns, & 2 Howitzers & 4 set harness & 4 Carriages

Macon 4 Caissons 2-6 pd guns, 2 Howitzers & 3 sets harness, 3 Carriages

Athens 2 guns - 3 Caissons 3 sets harness 2 Carriages.

To be shipped to those points respectively via Savannah

(G.A.)

All other shipments to Arsenal at Hilledgeville except the 100 Cadet muskets; and 200 of the Rifle

I did not learn. They were sent south, or sold as the market would take them. It is concluded that they are are a good gun, & if I could have found them I should have bought them. of I could have bought at this price. The contractors failed & their Machinery sold. The Guns I have bought are made in part by the same Machinery & you will find them serviceable guns & the best now to be bought every way as good as the others.

The Parts of every gun are made to one pattern & will interchange. So will the Bayonets. I have tried them personally. The Range is equal to any.

I have bought also 250 long range Merrie Rifle, same as that so much commended, as the Mississippi Rifle by Secretary Davis. Price 14$ appendages included. Delivered on shipe at N York. Boxes & insurance extra.

The muskets & Rifles are to be browned barrels, bands, but plate & guard plate blued, & Lock case hardened colour. Each Rifle will have a Sword Bayonet. (Amys make) & they is included in the price 14$ so filled as to interchange with all the Rifles. *

The appendages to the Muskets & Rifles are the same & consist of 4 Mines & 4 Round Moulds. 4 Cone wrenches, to a Box of 20 Guns. 1 Wiper & 1 Screw driver to each Gun. The Wiper serves as a Ball Screw.

I do not doubt that these will all prove satisfactory & will be shipped in good order.

The Cadett muskets I have not found & see no chance of getting them made. You might draw them per Quota, in lieu of Sabres, & Pistols. The Pistols I have not yet bought but am still looking for the Article ordered.

I remain respectfully your obedt Servt
Mark A Cooper

* Mr Amys charges $5.50 each for these bayonets —

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I remain respectfully your obedt Servt
Mark A Cooper

* Mr Amys charges $5.50 each for these bayonets —

Cooper, Mark Anthony

Specification & Recapitulation

1600. Minie Rifled Muskets, Cliber 58
Brown Barrels, & Bayonets & appendages included — 17.600 —
each 11 $

250. Long Range Minie Rifles,
Browned & C. with Sword
Bayonets & Appendages included
at 14 $ each — 3.500 —

$21,100 —

Boxing & Insurance to be added.

P.S. Your requisition calls for "Accoutrements for the 600 Enfield Guns you have bought. Please advise me on receipt of this, if you mean by that the "Appendages" as here designated. If you have them not, I will get them, as yet I only have purchased "Accoutrements" proper as I advised you at Springfield on the 3rd.

Very Respectfully

Mark A Cooper

Direct to Willards Hotel
Washington City —

GAr

5-8-3

...bers acknowledge to have received of Lieut Mark A. Cooper Paymaster the sums annex...
...y for the time herein specified, having signed duplicates hereof

...	Rank	Commencement of pay as per Roll	Ending of pay	Time paid for months	days	pay per months dols	Amt Dolls	Rec. Cents	Names
Camilton	Lieut. Col.	22 Decr 1826	27 Jany 1827	1	7	75	93	50	
H. Kenan	1 Lieut. & Adjt.	23 " "	" " "	1	6	43.33⅓	51	99¾	A.K.K.
Cooper	Paymaster 1st Lieut.	11 Jany 1827	11 Feby "	1		50.00	50		Mark A.
...nhan	Surgeon	26 Decr 1826	28 Jany 1827	1	4	45.00	51	00	Joel ...
James	Assistant Surgeon	19 " "	6 Feby "	1	18	40.00	64	00	Aust...
							216.	99¾	
Darragh	Quarter master & Commissary	20 " "							
S. Griggs	Assistant 2d master & Assistant Commissary	22nd " "							

5-10-3

5-10-3

Mark A Cooper Paymaster the same annexed to our names respectively being duplicates hereof

of	Time paid for months	days	pay per Months dols	Amt Dolls	Rec'd Cents	Names	Remarks
1827	1	7	75	93	50		
"	1	6	43.33⅓	51	99¾	A H Kenan Adjt	
"	1		50.00	50		Mark A Cooper	Promoted to paymaster 11 Jany 1827 —
1827	1	4	45.00	51	00	Joel Branham	
"	1	18	40.00	64	00	Austin Jones	
				216.	99¾		

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5-10-3

27th Congress, 2d Session. Doc. No. 229. Ho. of Reps.

DEFENCE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

DOCUMENTS

Submitted to the House of Representatives, relating to the defence of the State of Georgia against the Indians in Florida, by the Hon. Mark A. Cooper.

May 18, 1842.
Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, May 10, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the document printed by order of the House of Representatives, relative to depredations by Indians and United States troops, in the State of Georgia. I herewith transmit to you the copy of a letter written by me, in reply to Colonel Worth's of the 10th April, and also copies of all the orders issued from this department, either directly or indirectly, since my request to the Secretary of War to have the Federal troops removed from the limits of this State. By a comparison of these orders with Colonel Riley's statements in his letter of the 28th March, to Major Cooper, you will perceive how incautious that gentleman has been in alleging, without qualification, that the Governor of Georgia has authorized the mustering of three companies of volunteers into the State service, under Captains Jernigan, Johnson, and North. To entitle his allegation to the greater appearance of truth, he says they were mustered in while he was on the frontier. Few officers are entitled, from character and standing, to higher credit than Colonel Riley; and yet he has ventured to make a communication that has but a shadow to support it. Sixty men are all that were ordered out. If the other statements of himself and his brother officers are made with as little particularity, it is to be presumed that the evidence of respectable citizens of Georgia is entitled to as much consideration, at least.

It has been a matter of much surprise to me that officers, having as high claim to military character as many of those in Florida, have not seen the necessity, during the whole Seminole war, of guarding, vigilantly and efficiently, the immense swamps in the vicinity of the Georgia and Florida settlements. It must have arisen either from a want of due consideration, that when an enemy is driven from one place of concealment he will take refuge in the next that offers him the best chances of safety, or from an unaccountable apathy for the security of the people of the Georgia frontier.

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I also transmit to you the copy of a letter received from General Knight, and the copy of one addressed to the President, communicating a copy of General Knight's letter.

You ask me to send such other evidence as may be in my possession, in reference to the subject of the printed document. I cannot conceive that any thing further is requisite, to ensure the appropriation asked for. I was informed of the outrages committed by the United States soldiers on the persons and property of the people of Georgia, and notified the Secretary of War of them. I received from him no notice whatever of this communication. I asked that the militia force of Georgia might be retained in the service, which had always afforded protection to the people. This was refused; and I was furnished with statements of the officers of the regular army, giving it as their opinion this force was not needed. I exhibited to the Secretary of War a correspondence with one of his predecessors, in which it was proven how mistaken these officers had been on a former occasion, and how unwise it was to rely on the appearances cited by them as indications of the safety of the people. I warned him that the militia would be out of the service but a few days before hostilities would be renewed. This was verified by the murder of Mrs. Oglesby, but a few days after the discharge of the detachments under Captains Morgan and Johnson. Congress must decide that the Governor of a State has no authority to call out the militia in case of an invasion, or the appropriation must be made.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. McDONALD.

Hon. M. A. Cooper, *Washington City.*

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, April 18, 1842.

Sir: I had the honor to-day to receive your letter of the 10th instant, informing me of your accidental compliance with the wishes of the Executive of Georgia, in withrawing the garrison at Trader's Hill to a point within the limits of Florida; and assuring me, that had you been aware of the published correspondence of this department with the Secretary of War, (which contained a request that the regular troops should be removed from the limits of this State,) no consideration of convenience or expediency could have induced you to have adopted the measure. Your explanation was wholly unnecessary, as it brought me the first intelligence of the important military movements which gave rise to it. It is proper, however, for me to say that your ignorance of my wishes is accepted as a sufficient apology for your execution of them.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. McDONALD.

Col. W. J. Worth,
Commanding Army of Florida.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, March 9, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th, communicating the unfortunate intelligence of the murder of Mrs. Oglesby by the Indians, and of the prompt measures adopted by the citizens to pursue them.

You will order out a force of thirty men for the protection of the section of country in which these depredations were committed, and place them under the command of either Captain Morgan or Captain Johnson, who will thoroughly scour the country, and co-operate with Captain Jernigan, whom I shall order out with a similar force, and who will have the command of the entire detachment. These two forces will constitute the quota of men which you deem sufficient for the protection of the country. From all the accounts I have received, the regular force is a nuisance, doing more damage to the property than the Indians. I shall request the Secretary of War to order their removal, and have their places substituted by militia, who have an interest and would take a pride in protecting the country and chastising the Indians.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. McDONALD.

Gen. LEVI J. KNIGHT, *Troupville.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, March 9, 1842.

SIR: I have this day directed Major General Knight to order out a detachment of thirty men, and to place them under the command of either Capt. Morgan or Capt. Johnson; and have informed him that I would order you out with a detachment of the like number, and that you would be authorized to take command of the whole. You will therefore, without delay, raise a detachment of thirty men to co-operate with the detachment which Gen. Knight will order into the service, assume the command, and so dispose the entire force as to afford the most efficient protection to the country. The Indians have now left a sign that the Government will regard, perhaps, as evidence of the presence of the Indians. I rely on your prompt and energetic execution of this order. You will remain in the service until you receive orders from this department to disband your force.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. McDONALD.

Capt. AARON JERNIGAN.

LOWNDES COUNTY, *April* 16, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from below here, in the fork; my business was to look for Indian signs. Six of us set out yesterday, but it rained very hard, so that we could not discover tracks; but on the other side of Withlacoochee two Indians shot at Mr. Berry, and killed his mule from under him, but did not hurt him. I do think that we would be safer to have a company stationed in this vicinity and search the swamps below. The people on Withlacoochee are all gathered up for their protection.

Respectfully yours, &c.
SAMUEL E. SWILLEY.

April 19, 1842.

Sir: A considerable alarm has prevailed in this country for some time, on account of the Indians attacking Newtown, and coming off towards the Withlacoochee. About thirty of us frontier fellows assembled and went to search the swamps down to the fork of Withlacoochee and Suwannee. We set out on Monday last. It rained on Sunday, and we found signs in three places since the rain. From the tracks, there must have been four of them. Mr. McNeil informs me that on the west side of Withlacoochee there are abundant signs. The people are imbodied for their own protection. Without protection, the inhabitants on the frontier will be broken up, and compelled to leave their homes. I can assure you the people are in great dread; they cannot work their farms, nor can they stay at home. Sir, we wish you to send us orders to protect the country and our homes. The company has appointed me to command them, and any order you may send shall be strictly obeyed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES PRESCUTT.

Gen. Levi J. Knight.

P. S. Newtown is now Madisonville, about 10 miles from Withlacoochee river, the nearest place; about 18 miles from the fork of Withlacoochee and Suwannee; I suppose about southwest from the fork. Mr. Prescutt lives in the 16th district, about 10 miles from Alappaha, near the Florida line.

Lowndes County, *April* 22, 1842.

Sir: The enclosed copies of letters from Moses Prescutt and Samuel E. Swilley, inform me of the approach of Indians upon our settlements; and my cousin, (Thomas Knight,) who lives near the Florida line, is now with me, and informs me that on Saturday last a party of Indians drove off above twenty head of cattle belonging to Mr. Bryant, who lives on the Georgia line, or one of the fractions in Florida. The citizens assembled, and pursued the Indians about thirty miles. The cattle they drove down the Suwannee river. Considerable signs of Indians are to be found in the swamps near the fifteenth district of this county. On the 15th instant the Indians attacked Mr. Smith, who lives five miles below the line, near where the Indians took the cattle. Mr. Smith was in his field when they made the attack; they killed three of his negroes, and wounded him in two places slightly. Thomas Knight informs me that, from the signs, a considerable body of Indians are supposed to have taken refuge in the Oscilla swamp, about three or four miles below the Georgia line. The Oscilla swamp is very large there—about six or eight miles wide. Just below the line considerable alarm justly prevails among the inhabitants, on the frontier of this county. From the letters of Captain Samuel E. Swilley and Mr. Prescutt, the Indians are prowling about in the swamps and hammocks of Withlacoochee and Alappaha, from the Oscilla to the fork of the Withlacoochee to Suwannee, or rather from the fifteenth district of this county to the fork on both sides of the river. No Indians have ever done any mischief in that vicinity since the commencement of the war, until last winter and spring. If these Indians are not driven from their swamps, the inhabitants will be constantly annoyed by them. No regular forces are in that neighborhood, nor has any regular force ever as yet visited the place

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where Mr. Langford (who I informed you in a former communication) was wounded. Mr. Smith's place has not been visited as yet by the regulars. The whole western line, from Suwannee to the fifteenth district of Lowndes, is threatened with constant attacks. The forces under Captains Jernigan and Johnson cannot more than guard the frontier in the vicinity of Suwannee river. Some forces are necessary to guard the frontier between Alappaha and Withlacoochee, and on the west side of Withlacoochee, near Oscilla. I have issued an order to Major Matthew M. Deas, to place thirty men in the vicinity of where the Indians took the cattle, to search the swamps and hammocks, and guard the frontier until I can hear from you. It seems to me that the whole movement of the regular forces is to drive the Indians into Georgia. The settlements they are making under the protection of their troops in the nation, and the Georgia line exposed, causes the Indians to take refuge in the swamps of and near this State. Sir, at such a crisis as this, it will take two or three full companies vigilantly employed to keep the Indians out of this State. In fact, I hear that Captain Johnson finds considerable signs in the vicinity of where Mrs. Oglesby was killed in this State. If a regular force is not sent immediately, it will be necessary to take a force sufficient and search the Oscilla swamp; as the swamp is very large, it will require a full company to search it effectually. Were it within the State, I would go immediately, and thoroughly scour it, as I think I could find Indians in that swamp. The swamp could be searched in ten days, and all the Indians taken, killed, or driven from the country. I could get volunteers to go and search that swamp, if required, for the time it would take to destroy them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

LEVI J. KNIGHT.

His Excellency CHARLES J. McDONALD.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, May 10, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you the copy of a letter from General Knight, informing me of the outrages committed by the Indians in Florida, near the limits of Georgia, and of the state of alarm existing among our citizens. The regular forces have been withdrawn from Georgia, and her exposed frontier is now under the protection of the militia, who will doubtless be adequate to the performance of the service required of them. It will be seen, however, from the communication of General Knight, that the regular troops, instead of affording that protection to the older settlements in Florida, which they had a right to expect, have been withdrawn to cover the operations of new emigrants settling the territory hitherto occupied by the Indians, under what authority I know not. The effect of this disposition of the United States troops is to drive the Indians into Georgia, whose efficient protection has long since been abandoned by the officer at the head of the War Department, and whose disregard of my representations, and his formal announcement that the service of troops ordered out by me prior to an order from Colonel Worth could not be recognised, coupled with information to me, from respectable citizens of this State, of the outrages com-

mitted by the regular troops on the persons and property of the people of Georgia, determined me to notify that officer that I had taken the defence of the State into my own hands, and request the removal of the Federal forces. My request has been complied with, but I am notified that it was not because of my requirement, but from other considerations. That I did not misconceive the purpose of the Secretary of War not to recognise any militia troops ordered out by me, even if called out to avenge the murder of the citizens of Georgia or repel an invasion, and that he would not upon any application from me order such a force into the service, is proved by his communication to the House of Representatives of the 20th ultimo, in which it is said that he would yield his own opinion of the necessity of such a force to that of the *delegation in Congress*. It is the first time in the history of the Government that a State, when its condition has been fairly represented by its Executive, has in this way been thrown out of the pale of its protection, and the Federal forces employed to force a savage enemy upon its exposed inhabitants.

Now, my object in addressing your excellency is to ask you, that inasmuch as Georgia has been thrown upon her own defence, you will cause the swamps in *Florida* described by General Knight to be guarded by a sufficient military force. These swamps are used by the Indians as avenues into Georgia. It is to be hoped that, since the surrender of Halleck Tustenuggee, there will be less difficulty on the Georgia frontier. But, as long as a savage warrior is left in Florida, the Government should not remit its vigilance in guarding against his secret and insidious attacks.

With every confidence that you will cause the necessary measures to be adopted, to prevent an incursion of Indians into Georgia, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. McDONALD.

His Excellency JOHN TYLER,
President United States.

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ETOWAH, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE:

I perceive that the Iron Interest is again brought before you. It is now recommended to your favorable consideration by the Governor, as a measure of State Policy, in which the Country has a deep interest.

To sustain the interest of the State, the Governor has recommended the use of the State Bonds, to enable him to consummate a business transaction with the Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company, by which the State will effect three or four objects which she must accomplish, by some means, through some one.

In these transactions the State must gain, and cannot lose; it would seem, therefore, that every argument is in favor of the Governor's recommendation. He has presented them with the truthfulness, fairness and force of a Statesman. It is for you, as wise Legislators, to carry them out, and enable the State to reap the benefits.

Being a Party in interest, you will pardon the undersigned for saying, that in making the proposition to the Governor which he did, he admits that he had in view some benefit to the business he is engaged in. It is not expected—it is not desired, that a Citizen, after spending his life and estate to qualify himself for usefulness, should do good to others and not benefit himself. To receive of him *all the good* he can do, and allow him *no benefit*, would be too selfish to meet approval.

If an Individual or a Joint Stock Company owned the Western & Atlantic Railroad, it would be its interest to adopt the recommendation of the Governor now before you.

The fears that, after years of effort and large Capital expended, an *Individual,* in a business which the State cannot dispense with, will be benefitted by the transaction which the Governor calls on you to consummate, should not drive Legislators from the Public Good.

The undersigned admits that he has not only an Interest, but a Pride, as a Native of the State, to see this Enterprize saved from a wreck.

It cannot be done, without more capital. Not more for *investment*—enough is invested, and every operation moving and successfully; all that is needed is to re-instate the Capital anticipated. The State, who has an interest, can do it, with great benefit to herself, without possible injury.

This Iron Business is peculiar and alone in Georgia. It is a hard business; difficult and laborious in the extreme; requiring large Capital to carry on and build up. It has to withstand the assaults of very heavy competition from abroad, backed by immense capital.

One man has fairly tried it in Georgia, and has contended for twenty years against the odds, with too little means in hand. In this time, he has paid others Interest enough to buy the property; and he has, as the Governor shows, paid to the State Road an amount nearly equal to the money invested.

With the trials he has been subjected to before the country, and the difficulties he has had to contend with, few, if any Georgians, will follow.

A small effort of the State, co-operating with him, will make the way easy, and many will go in it.

The subject is with you, to strengthen his arm for Public Good; or, declining the proposition made to you, to forego the benefits which are offered.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

MARK A. COOPER.

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Caspey Mark Anthony

Mount Hope

Murray Co. Geo.
June 24th 1843

Sir

I resign to those who gave it, my seat as Representative of the People of Georgia in the twenty eighth Congress of the United States. In doing this, permit me through you, to return to my Constituents, the sincere thanks of a grateful Heart, for the kind Manner in which I have been sustained by their Suffrages. With a Confidence which I hope never to forfeit they have born with my infirmities, supported me in my efforts to serve them, & defended me when I have unfailed.

I have only to lament, that I could not bring to their service, during the four years I was engaged in the Councils of the Nation, greater Powers, Mental & Physical — such as I had, I can upon them, have been diligently faithfully & indistinctly employed. No time was lost, no opportunity left unimproved. Both were used, according to my abilities, to the best advantage for the Security of their Liberty, their interests, & Happiness.

In doing this, it was vain to suppose, I had com-

=mitted no error, had done no wrong. If I have, I trust I have their forgiveness, since none can say of me; he did not mean to do right. I have ever sought carefully to know their Will & their in=
=ceresis, before permitting myself to be chosen to their Service - Hence I have always in a doubt freely, truly & candidly given them my opinions, concerning the just Principles of their Government, and of the Right Policy of its Administration -

In regard to the former, (being taught it in my youth & knowing no other Practice) I have contended for a Government of the People, for themselves; estab=
=lished through a Written Constitution of Specified, Limited, delegated Powers. Limited, as well by the purposes & ends of its creation, as by its letter -

In regard to the Latter, pursuant to assurances given previous to my first Election, I have always opposed a National Bank & a National Debt; & I have advocated Free Trade, Equal Laws, Low Duties; Economy, & a diminution of Government pat=
=ronage & corruption, - the safety of the Public money & Morals by collecting, keeping & paying out the Taxes, without the use or Agency of a Bank. ~~Bank~~

In respect to both, in the Selection of my associations at Washington, I have acted under the Law of Necessity. When I went there first I had no Asso=
=ciation with either of the great Parties Whigs & Democratic - None with the Whigs, because, up to that time, we all in Georgia differed from them in Principles & in

& in Policy. Theirs was the Federal, ours the Republican Policy. Now with the Democrats, because, shades of differences & local causes, had placed me in opposition at Home, ~~with~~ to those who, at Washington, were already associated with the Democrats. Being there, it was my duty, on all occasions, to Vote. My Votes, (not my avowed preferences) indicated my Principles & My Policy, because these governed my voting. The Whigs at Washington branded me "Democrat" & the Democrats owned me; because, my principles & my Policy were found by my Votes to be, Democratic & Republican. My Friends at Home, repudiated the Acts I told them I would perform. They reviled me & abused me, for the faithful representation of the principles & Policy I always avowed & assured them would govern me. My then opponents at home, (from Sympathy perhaps, pursuing the injustice inflicted, discovering a Similarity or agreement in Policy not manifest before generously overlooked our former differences, rallied to my support & defended ~~the~~ a cause which my former friends could no longer maintain — I cheerfully accepted their aid, on account of the interest I felt in that cause, for which I am still fully ~~[illegible]~~ contending ~~[illegible]~~. It is their Cause, my cause, & the Cause of the Country —

In the Mean time, a majority of my Colleagues, Six in number, (unfortunately for our Country & deeply regretted by me) by their votes indi=

cated that their principles & Policy, would be equivalent to those of the Whig Party — Therefore the Whig Party at Washington, claimed them & owned them. Their Friends at Home, greeted, cheered & applauded them, as the only True, the only "faithful Six". Hence ~~for the first time~~ their Party & ~~their~~ my Party, for the first time, associated with the Whigs at Washington, and indicated to them that in the end they would advocate their Principles & Policy — They sunk their good old Name of "State's Rights," as not in=dicative of ~~Whigs~~ association at Washington, & took that of "Whigs", because of an increasing relish that Way — And forasmuch as they never had been, in Practice, what the name now implied, they did begin with their Votes for Men & for Measures — plainly to prove to their new associates, that they are what they profess, Whigs in very deed —

My association with Democrats, was Matter of necessity, in the Pursuit of my principles & Policy — My Colleagues' association with Whigs, was Matter of Choice, & against the principles & Policy of the Party. I preserved my principles

& policy & united with my opponents at home — They, ran away from them, to ~~get away from~~ avoid their ~~adversary~~ opponents at home & unite with their adversaries abroad —

Whether They or I, did right, is for my pelow=
=celigers & Posterity to decide — For myself I know, that I have been guided by what seemed right, consequently have "a conscience void of offence" — & it would add to my rights to know, that they could not feel the same.

I leave the service, with no ill will to cherish, no resentment to gratify, no self reproaches to dread, no promises unreclaimed, no hopes or expectations to look for or realize. What has been done, has been performed solely for the good of my Country & to ~~them~~ her & with ~~them~~ her, it is left, to be considered & disposed of, as ~~them~~ her good may require.

I remain ~~respectfully~~
Your obedt Servt.
Mark A. Cooper —

Hon Excellency C I McDonald
Milledgeville
Geo.

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From
Mark A. Cooper
M.C.
To Charles J. McDonald Esqr
Governor &c
Milledgeville
Georgia

GAE

Hon M. A. Cooper
June 26 1843
Resignation
1843

Cooper, Mark Anthony

[Mar. 30, 1902]

MEMORANDA OF SOME INTERESTING SOUVENIRS OR RELICS LEFT BY HON. M. A. COOPER -- DEC'D.

Pioneer Manufacturer, Miner, Public Man and U. S. Congressman.

1.

The old "Cooper Iron Works" Money and Ledger Safe.

This safe is a real curiosity apart from its associations and history. Its design is an old one with queer knobs and bands of wrought metal. Being left during the war period at the Cooper Home, "Glen Holly" in Bartow County, although no valuables were left in it, Sherman's soldiers or the plunderers following them, effected an ugly cut or fracture through its door. The lock of the safe moved (into or out of place) strong triple bolts. M. E. C.

Price $170.00

2.

Colt's Navy Pistol Barrel of Georgia Steel - Bartow County Iron.

It was, I think, in the year 1856, that Maj. Cooper enthused by many best proofs of excellence in his iron products, caused some of it to be worked up into steel, and this steel converted into firearms, files, Cuttlery, Tacks and other useful things. The Sam'l. Colt Firearm Co. engaged to fill the bargain as to the Navy Pistols, working up an extra barrel for each

4.

A great War Knife or Cleaver.

Early during 1861 ~~of~~ prior to the first Manasssas battle, Maj. C. having at the time three sons in the 8th. Reg't. Ga. Volunteers, Virginia Army, determined to make some War Knives. Two sons were in Virginia with companies of near one hundred men each. Several hundred knives of good steel were manufactured at his works, with handles, hand guards, leathern belts and scabbards, all complete. The knives were mostly seven to nine inches - length and one and one half to one and three fourths in. widths. Every man or officer of the companies named, received as a gift one of these war knives. By some chance or notion at the works some few were gotten up of great size. The specimen here is of this kind; with a fearful looking blade sixteen or eighteen inches long by some three inches in width, and dagger pointed. $ Pr. 30.00

5.

A Georgia made Spear, for C. S. Troops.

For war purposes, several hundred spears were made at the Etowah Iron Works, with blades some eleven to eleven and one half inches length, and deep sockets below to receive handles aided by stout rivets. Some of these blades had cross wings or short arrow shaped

Bill Case. In divisions or Pockets. } or more partitions.

W. E. C. Price $15.00

7.

A Stove, Plain Box Pattern. Crude early Design.

Interesting mainly because its pattern, its material molding and maker, were all Georgian throughout. Made from Georgia ores and quite aged.

Pr. $15.00

8.

Metal findings, Plates, Bolts and other parts of Wine Press at "Glen Holly".

Interesting only as Souvenirs from the earliest and the first fully equipped Commercial Wine Press ever operated in Georgia. Its size in the clear was four and one half by six and one half feet. Diameter of Power Screw three and one third inches.

Pr. three to five pieces $12.00

9.

R. Strap and Primitive Tooth Extractor. (W. A. Cooper's.)

The old razor Strap and "Tooth Puller" used by him for many years. The latter in preference to being dependent on the Doctor's, used also on himself.

$5

11.

A "Three in One" Souvenir.

Illustrating a Georgian's pride in "home products", and made at the Cooper Iron Works.

1st. A gate latch with attachment in use for many years at Maj. C's. home.

2nd. Heavy box hanger for same gate. (Iron).

3rd. Heavy - very old style "Bull Tongue Plow".

Pr. the three $6.00

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The foregoing list has been prepared by request.

M. E. Cooper.

(Cartersville, Ga.)

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In the write-up of this year's commencement, no names were mentioned, but five girls received degrees. Rev. W. R. Branham preached, and the address was given by Dr. W. H. Felton. The visiting committee included: H. Best, president; W. T. Wofford, Thomas Compton, J. W. McGehee, R. C. Saxon, J. W. Yarbrough, Wm. Cunyus, sec.; J. A. Crawford, T. G. Barron, J. A. Terrell, J. N. Simmons, B. F. Bennett, Thos. A. Word.

After the resignation of Rev. Kelsey, Rev. B. Arbogast, former president of Wesleyan Female Institute of Stanton, Va., was elected president in 1860 and continued in that office until the college was destroyed by Sherman's army in 1864. Arthur Haire as secretary of the board of trustees advertised it in 1860: "We offer advantages which cannot be secured further South. Six years of successful operation."

Graduates in 1860 were: Misses Sallie E. Buford, Lidie A. Field, Lou A. Brown, Sarah E. Cobb, Julia F. Bevill. Others who attended this college were Anna Brown, Betty Fain, Keziah Lynn, Elizabeth Reynolds and Frances Wright.

CHEROKEE BAPTIST COLLEGE

In January, 1854*, the Cherokee Baptist college was incorporated in Cassville with John Crawford, John H. Rice, Humphrey W. Cobb, A. W. Buford, A. R. Wright, Thomas J. Wofford, Lewis Tumlin, Z. Edwards, W. T. Wofford, R. M. Young, D. B. Cunyus, Geo. W. Tumlin, W. C. Wyly, Elisha King, Mark A. Cooper, John W. Lewis, Thomas G. Barron, James Milner, Joseph Bogle, Ira R. Foster, Farish Carter, E. M. Galt, Edwin Dyer, George W. Selvedge, Leander W. Crook, William Martin, S. S. Bailey, William Peck, "and their successors", as trustees, to be under control of the Middle Cherokee Baptist Association. This was looked upon as special work of the Baptist north of the Chattahoochee river. A regular ten months' college course of four years was provided; also, an academic department for an English

*Acts of 1854, p. 117.

and classical education. Rates for tuition were:

"Collegiate department, per month	$34.00
Academic department	28.00
Incidental Expenses	2.00
Board and washing, per month	10.00"

The faculty for 1856:

"Rev. Thomas Rambaut, president, professor of ancient languages, mental and moral philosophy.
Rev. W. H. Robert, professor of mathematics and natural science.
John B. S. Davis, professor of Belle Lettres.
W. H. Sullivan, Tutor.
John H. Rice, Sec'ty, B. of T."

The college was completely destroyed by fire on the 4th of February, 1856, but as soon as possible a brick edifice of three stories was erected with two wings, 40 by 36 feet, two stories high. It had a well-arranged chapel that seated 800 people, two large halls, seven recitation rooms, a library, two apparatus rooms, and two halls for literary societies. There were 98 students enrolled in 1857. It was located on Chapman hill, on the road between Cassville and Kingston.

Wylie M. Dyer, of LaFayette was the first graduate of the college in July, 1857. Orators from the freshman class at the commencement of that year were: J. C. Branson, J. E. Carswell, W. L. Goldsmith, R. B. Headden, 2nd prize; J. C. Robert, J. W. Jewell, Oglethorpe county; W. D. Lawrence, Putnam county; J. B. Tippen, Cherokee county; Samuel Tumlin, 1st prize; T. G. Wilkes, of Atlanta. Speakers from the sophomore class were: James H. Anderson of Ringgold, Albert G. McMurry, R. C. Latimer, Wm. A. Chunn, Preston B. Word. An endowment of $50,000 was planned by the trustees and 100 persons were asked to obligate themselves to execute their bonds for the sum of $500 each, but in a report on education the endowment amounted to $22,000 and the property was valued at $25,000. Rev. Joseph Walker, editor of the Christian Index, preached the commencement sermon. Dr. H. V. M. Miller delivered an address before the Alpha Pi Delta society on, "The

Errors in the Present System of Teaching in Colleges". The winners of declamation in the preparatory department, first prize to James Goldsmith, Cartersville, and second to William Clayton, Kingston.

The faculty in 1858 included:

"Rev. Rambaut, president.

J. D. Collins, A. M., natural science, English literature and rhetoric.

W. H. Sullivan, A. M., ancient languages and literature.

Wiley M. Dyer, A. M., mathematics.

Wm. A. Mercer, principal of academic department and secretary of board of trustees."

At the commencement in July, the freshman declaimers were: W. D. Bird, Floyd county; J. H. Cobb, J. M. Dillard, W. E. Henderson, W. B. Patton, J. H. Mercer, W. J. Mercer, C. F. Mercer, G. S. Cobb, B. F. Jessup, Twiggs county; R M. Tarver, Whitfield county; J. F. Key and J. N. Ware, Floyd county. From the sophomore class were: J. C. Branson, J. E. Carswell, W. L. Goldsmith, R. B. Headden, Cass county; S. M. Dyer, LaFayette; J. B. Tippin, Cherokee county; T. G. Wilkes, Atlanta. From the junior: James H. Anderson, Ringgold; Albert G. McMurry, William A. Chunn, Ezekial S. Candler, Carroll county; F. M. Henderson, Wilkes county; John H. Reece, Rome. Col. W. H. Stiles delivered the address to the Alpha Pi Delta society.

Trustees in 1858 were: John Crawford, E. Dyer, J. W. Lewis, T. U. Wilkes, J. M. Wood, A. Webb, A. W. Buford, S. G. Hillyer, G. W. Selvidge, J. S. Rowland, M. A. Cooper, Lewis Tumlin, W. T. Wofford, Ira R. Foster, J. J. Howard, C. W. Sparks, L. Dillard, Turner Goldsmith, J. H. Rice, J. W. Kinabrew W. A. Mercer, Madison McMurry, T. M. Compton, R. L. Rogers, T. A. Sullivan, J. H. McClung, Thos. J. Wofford, R. M. Young.

During 1859-60 Rev. Rambaut continued as president with J. D. Collins professor of natural science and agriculture, English literature and history. New professors were S. H. DeVore, A. M., mathematics and astronomy. and T. A. Seals, A. M., ancient languages and literature.

CHAPTER XIV

AGRICULTURE

When the history student considers that this section was inhabited at the time of De Soto's explorations in 1540, he can make an estimate of how long this farming section has been in cultivation.

The Indians had cleared land for their corn patches and the agricultural value of these lands, especially in the Etowah river valley, was early recognized.

Early agriculture was similar to that of any other remote inland pioneer settlement. Cash crops became important following the Civil War. Large estates were not so common as in many other Georgia counties. The earliest advertized record of a farm was in The Cassville Standard, 1852:

"Cherokee Plantation for Sale: For sale 500 acres of land, lying on the W. & A. adjoining the town of Cassville, with 150 acres of cleared land, and $3500 worth of improvements on it, consisting of a new framed gin house, and cast gearing and packing screw, good framed Negro houses, dwelling, 400 acres of good level valley land. It can be bought for $4,500. Augustus R. Wright."

Some of the farms have been abandoned on account of erosion and others on account of their inaccessibility, rough surface and low productivity. In 1880 a census shows 1,850 farms; in 1925, 2,644. The census of 1920 reported an average value of all farm property as $3,659 a farm. In 1925 and values in the Etowah river valley ranged from $75 to more than $100 an acre.

Corn and wheat were the most important yields of the early settlers, but cotton has always occupied a larger area than any other crop. In 1879 21,969 acres were grown, producing 10,111 bales. The area devoted to this crop increased uniformly and rapidly until 1920, when 55,357 acres were planted, producing 25,717 bales, but by 1925 the area had decreased to 35,624 acres, yielding 13,947 bales.

The yield of cotton averages between ½ and ¾

bales to the acre, but yields of 1½ bales have been obtained on some land.

Corn occupies nearly as large an area as cotton but the acreage remains fairly uniform. Corn yields between 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, and as much as 75 bushels has been obtained.

Other products planted on a small scale are wheat, oats, rye, hay, vegetables of nearly all varieties, watermelons, sweet potatoes, peanuts, apples and peaches.

Peaches are being rapidly planted for the market. In Adairsville, Halls Station and Emerson orchards have been successfully cultivated and peaches placed on a ready market. Robert Boyd, A. Abramson and M. Fugazzi & Co. have been successful in the peach markets. The Elberta is the most profitable market variety, but several other varieties are grown.

Because of the damage done to the cotton crops by the boll weevil, the farmers were forced to seek other cash crops. Some of the farmers are learning crop rotation.

As farming was the main source of living in the county from the very beginning, agriculture and the farmers themselves played an important part in the progress of the county. It has been said that if a wall such as the great wall of China were built around the borders, Bartow could produce without access to the outside world every necessity within her boundary to make life comfortable and happy.

Such men as Charles Wallace Howard and Mark A. Cooper made it possible for this county to have the best and latest authority on farming. Mr. Howard wrote extensively in the late 60's on agricultural subjects, and many articles on the conditions and resources of Georgia. He published in Atlanta in 1858 The Southern Homestead for the southern planters and their families. Mark Cooper was not only a miner, but a farmer. In 1868 he was on the executive committee of the State Agricultural society.

Agricultural associations became important in the

people being Protestants. From Holland the father sent his son to Italy to school. The boy was harshly treated and, with a classmate, ran away to sea. On the Mediterranean their ship was captured by Algerian pirates and they were put in chains and set to cutting wood in the forests under a brutal overseer. Having knocked him in the head, they made their way by night to a British vessel in the harbor and the captain, taking pity on them, concealed them until the ship sailed for the West Indies. There they were transferred to a ship which went to Virginia. They worked three years in New Kent county, Va., to pay for their passage. Mark Anthony prospered and built a mill and trading post on the head of the James river. About 15 Georgia families are descended from him, including the Coopers, Candlers, Terrells, Clarkes, Jordans, Branhams, Harveys, Stovalls, Carters, Boykins, and Nisbets.

Mark A. Cooper was born on April 20, 1800, two and one-half miles west of Powelton, Ga., and was one of six children He was schooled in Hancock county; his primary teachers were John Denton, Dr. David Cooper, and Mark Andrews. His academic course was at Mt. Zion under Nathan S. S. Beeman and Benjamin Gildersleeves; then at Powelton Academy under Ira Ingraham. He attended Franklin and Columbia, S. C., colleges and was graduated from the latter in 1819 with third honor.

He studied law in Eatonton in the office of Judge Strong, and in 1821 was admitted to the bar in Augusta. He opened an office at Eatonton with James Clark as a partner.

On Aug. 23, 1821, he married Evaline Flournoy of Eatonton; she having died, he lived alone, giving himself to his profession, until on Jan. 21, 1826, he married Sophronia A. R. Randle, b. June 28, 1801-d. Feb. 6, 1881, a daughter of John and Susan Coffee Randle of Hancock county. There were ten children by this marriage: Thomas L., b. Oct. 8, 1831, served as a colonel of the 8th Ga. Regt. and was killed instantly when thrown from a horse while in Confederate service in Virginia on Dec. 23, 1861; John Frederick, b. July 27, 1834-d. Sept. 5, 1861 from wounds received in the first Battle of Manassas; m. Harriet Smith, sister of Maj. C. H. Smith by whom there were Paul, Walter of Atlanta, and Fred. Paul m. Alice Allgood, by whom there were Mark, Andrew and Frederick, all of Rome, Ga. Mark Eugene, b. November, 1842, was a Confederate veteran and died in December, 1907, never married; Volumnia A. married Thomas Pleasant Stovall of Augusta and Cartersville; Camilla E.; Sophronia; Antonia; Susanna, married William A. Pope of Wilkes county; Rosa L. died at the age of 68 and had lived with her father all her life.

Mr. Cooper was a successful lawyer and attended every term of his circuit whether he had a case or not. He prepared a book of these cases for his own use. He served one term as solicitor-general of the Ocmulgee circuit in 1828.

In 1831 he, with Charles P. Gordon, called the first railroad

meeting in Georgia at Eatonton and obtained a charter for the railroad from Eatonton to Augusta which in later years became extended to Ross' Landing, now Chattanooga. As a member of the legislature from Putnam county in 1833, he was privileged to have this railroad charter extended to Athens and Madison.

In 1833 he organized a company with a capital of $50,000 to build the first cotton factory in the State on Little river, near Eatonton.

Up to this time he had farmed, and in 1835 he engaged in banking in Columbus, Ga., organizing a loan company with a cash capital of $200,000 which paid an annual dividend of 16 per cent. He managed this company successfully, even through the panic of 1837. After several years the stockholders divided, and Mr. Cooper left Columbus and cultivated a small farm in Murray county.

He was elected major of a battalion, organized in Macon, when the Federal Government made a call for troops against the depredations of the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1836. General Scott's report to the War Department stated that, "Maj. Cooper's command was the only command that sallied outside of their breastworks to attack and drive the enemy". Mark Cooper had previously served as paymaster in an expedition against the Seminoles under Governor Troup.*

Maj. Cooper was a Jeffersonian Republican and was one of the leaders in the organization of the States Rights party. He went to the U. S. Congress in March, 1839-41 as a States Rights Democrat from Columbus. As a member of the Ways and Means committee, he, with Colquitt and Black, held the balance of power between the Whigs and Democrats and brought about the election to the speakership of R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia. Mr. Cooper resigned a full term in Congress in 1843 to run for governor against George W. Crawford and was defeated by 200 votes, mainly by the influence of Howell Cobb. Mr. Cooper said, "Crawford beat me on the liquor question." This ended his political career as far as participation was concerned; he was always vitally interested in politics, and in July 1880, he declined candidacy for the legislature from this county on account of his age and his wife's health.

Maj. Cooper had seen this section of the county when he was campaigning for Congress in 1838, and saw its possibilities. His prominence as the "Iron King of Georgia" is fully discussed in the chapter on minerals found elsewhere in this book. He was among the first, if not the first, men in America who had iron converted into steel. As an authority on minerals he wrote many current articles on iron ores. He was an agriculturist as well, and was the first president of the Georgia Agricultural Society, having been elected at its first meeting on August 1, 1846, at Stone Mountain.

He was instrumental in the passage by the Georgia Legislature

*Militia Records, Ga. Dept. of Archives and History.

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tary observer and attached to the 7th Regiment of Dragoons. When the World War began he was placed under the American ambassador at Paris and acted as military observer and military attache at that embassy.

On July 1, 1916 he was appointed captain, and on August 5, 1917, major. When the United States entered the war he asked for active service; and, on his arrival in France, General John J. Pershing placed him on his personal staff. On Oct. 12, 1917, he was appointed as aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel July 30, 1918.

From the first he made himself the buffer which absorbed the thousand and one petty jars and annoyances to which his Chief was subjected. The sightseer, the seeker of personal privileges, and civil officials demanding special attention for troops from their districts had first to see Col. Boyd, and only he whose mission was of sufficient importance was allowed to take up the General's time. When some new matter came up Gen. Pershing's first words were: "Where is Boyd?" He accompanied the general on his important conferences with high officials of the allied nations.

The value of his services was recognized by the French Government in the award to him of the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. King Albert, in March, 1918 decorated him with the Belgian War Cross and conferred upon him the Order of Leopold. From General Pershing he received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Carl Boyd married in September, 1903 Miss Annie Peebles by whom there was one daughter, Anne. Mrs. Boyd is now Mrs. John R. Edie of Paris, France.

In February he was taken with influenza and died on the 12th of February, 1919. He is buried in the American cemetery at Suresnes, France. In a cable to his mother Gen. Pershing said, "In the death of your son Carl, of pneumonia at Paris today, the government loses a gallant officer who has given throughout the war the most loyal and distinguished service. We at General Headquarters lose a tried and trusted companion, and I lose a faithful aide, counselor, and friend."

Col. Boyd was the brother of Willis M. Boyd, of Adairsville, G. M. Boyd, Jr., of New Mexico, Mrs. Pauline B. Goodheart of Kansas City, Mo., and Robert Boyd of Adairsville.

MARK ANTHONY 'COOPER

Among the pioneers in the development of the mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing resources of the South, Mark A. Cooper occupies a position which many who have distinguished themselves in the walks of literature and statesmanship might envy.

Mark Anthony Cooper was a son of Thomas Cooper who was a son of Captain Thomas Cooper and Sally Anthony—a descendant of Mark Anthony. Mark Anthony's father was a native of Genoa, Italy, and he went to Holland to escape religious persecution, his

in 1836 of the bill creating the W. & A. railroad and years later acted as superintendent of the road. He made the cannon from which were fired seven salutes, celebrating the completion of the tunnel at Tunnel Hill in 1849, and incidentally saved the life of Hon. John P. King, president of the Georgia Railroad, by a timely warning that the gun might burst near him.*

Maj. Cooper was against disunion, but he became an ardent supporter of the Confederacy and a warm friend of Jefferson Davis. He wrote Mr. Davis a plan of attack against Gen. Scott which proved a victory for the Confederates at Manassas. Having fought under Gen. Scott, Maj. Cooper knew Gen. Scott's tactics. When he had an opportunity he would not speculate on the misfortunes of the Confederacy, but instead bought Confederate money and lost a fortune.

He was a prominent Baptist; was baptized by Jesse Mercer at Eatonton and was one of the founders of Mercer University, serving as a trustee from 1838 to 1845. He served as trustee of the University of Georgia for 40 years and was a trustee of the Cherokee Baptist College at Cassville during its existence. He was a moderator of the Middle Cherokee Baptist Association in 1854-55. He was always a respected and admired figure in conventions and associations, which he regularly attended.

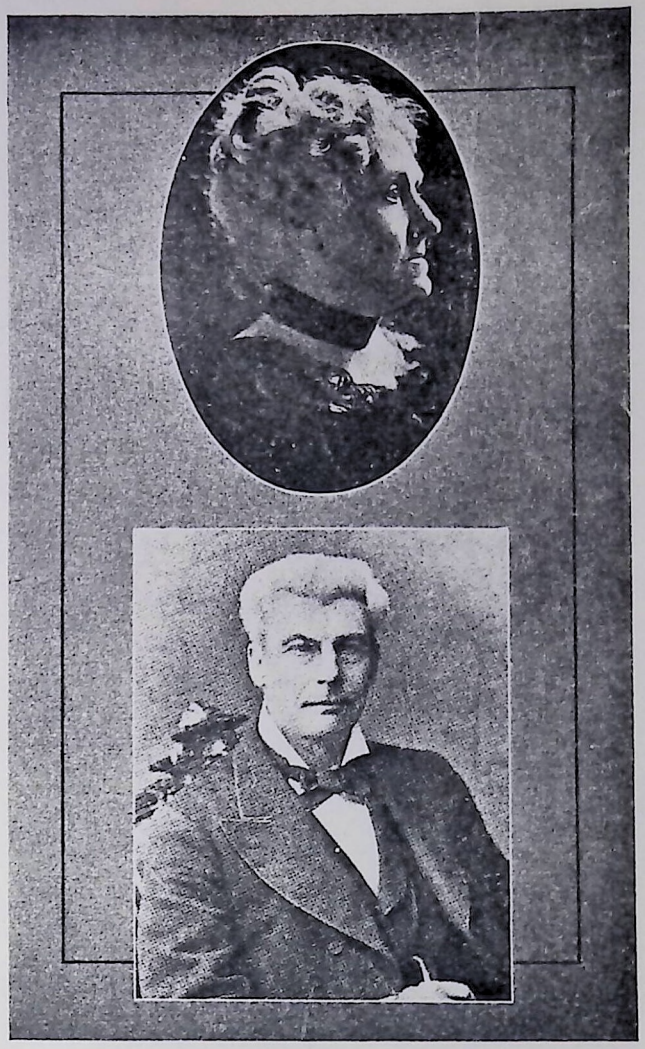
Maj. Cooper erected a beautiful home on a knoll among the hills near the iron works and this home suffered destruction twice. It burned in March, 1857 at a loss of $10,000, was rebuilt, but again in 1884 was completely destroyed.

After the Civil War he spent the rest of his days quietly at his home, Glen Holly, until his death on April 17, 1885. He and his wife and members of his family are buried in the cemetery not far from the old home place.

Major Cooper was a man of tremendous energy and yet he had poise and calm which inspired confidence and gave him power to lead men. A man who could conquer and survive three financial panics had qualities of unusual strength. During an epidemic of smallpox that broke out at the iron works during the Civil War, he sent his family away, personally attended the sick, and cured the majority on a diet of buttermilk.

A writer from Griffin wrote a word picture of Maj. Cooper in his latter life. "Maj. Cooper showed that he had lost none of the energy and fire of his earlier years. He is one of God's grand specimens of the genus homo and though the suns of nearly 75 summers have bronzed his noble face and bleached his hair to snowy whiteness, he is still young in vigor, resolutions and enterprise. Glorious old man! Who is able or worthy to walk in his footsteps when his lease of life expires?" Maj. Cooper left a glorious heritage to his children and children's children.

*See Johnston's "Western and Atlantic Railroad", pp. 39-42.



Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, Dr. William Harrell Felton (donated by W. H. Felton and Mrs. Annie F. Ogram).

EDEN FARM "THE CLEARING" INVERNESS, FLORIDA

July 3, 1970

Dear Mr. Bonner —

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed material.

We are still at work on the Bob Cooper history and would most greatly appreciate any leads you might have concerning the newspaper story and the matter not mentioned in my letter to Mrs. Bryant.

Thanks so very much for your part in this.

Cordially,

John H. Eben Jr.

tation and was adopted by the State Board of Education of North Carolina almost immediately upon its issuance.

Professor Sanford had in an eminent degree the rare faculty of the heaven-sent teacher. He knew how to impart his knowledge with such clearness and in such an interesting manner that his students could not help but learn.

His whole lifelong he was a consistent and earnest member of the Baptist church, serving for thirty years as Sunday School superintendent at Penfield, where the University was first located. He survived to be the last representative of the first Board of Instruction appointed at the organization of the University in 1838, retaining to the last mental and bodily activity and modernity of thought. He lived to see the little institution in the backwoods of Greene county grow into a great university in the central city of the State.

He died on August 9, 1896, and is buried at Macon, near the institution which he served so long and so faithfully and loved so well.

A. B. CALDWELL.

(Before 1917!)

(W.J. NORTHEN CO.?)

Mark Anthony Cooper.

BY WALTER G. COOPER (grandson of MAC. Born prior to 1861

MARK ANTHONY COOPER, who did so much to develop the resources of Georgia, came of a numerous family which had migrated from Virginia to Georgia. He was born in Hancock county, Ga., near Powellton, on April 20, 1800, and died at Etowah, in Bartow county, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His father was Thomas Cooper, a son of Thomas and Sallie Cooper. Sallie Cooper, grandmother of Mark A. Cooper, was the oldest child of Joseph Anthony, a descendant of Mark Anthony, who was a native of Holland. It is worthy of note at this point that William Candler, the progenitor of the distinguished Candler family in Georgia, married Elizabeth Anthony, a younger sister of the Sallie Anthony, who married Thomas Cooper. This Mark Anthony had a remarkable career. His father was a native of Genoa, in Italy, and being driven from that country for some reason—religious persecution possibly being the cause—emigrated to Holland. Influenced by the advantages of his native land, he sent his young son Mark back to Italy to be educated. At the school, being ill treated, he ran away to sea with a companion, and was captured by Algerian pirates. The two young men were sold as slaves, put in chains under guard and were set to cutting wood. Being mercilessly treated they determined to escape, and while the attention of the guard wandered for a moment, they knocked him on the head with an axe, broke their chains, and hid themselves in a wood. At night they boarded a British ship in the harbor and persuaded the captain to hide them in a hogshead, on which he piled sacks of coffee. The Algerians searched the ships for the fugitives, but did not remove the coffee sacks and failed to find the young men. When the ship left the harbor, they were released and transferred to a ship bound for Virginia, in which new country they decided to settle. Mark Anthony prospered in Virginia and became the an-

cestor of a numerous family in that State, which, by intermarriage with the Candlers and Coopers and others, now has descendants all over the southern part of the Union, and has given many distinguished men in the learned professions, in business circles and to public life.

Thomas Cooper, the grandfather of Mark A., had eleven children. One of his younger daughters, Penelope, was the mother of Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet. Thomas Cooper, the second, father of Mark, married Judith Harvey, a daughter of James and Sarah Harvey, and they reared a numerous family. The Harveys, Coopers, Anthonys and Clarks were all from Virginia, and settled in Wilkes and Hancock counties, Ga., most of them near Powellton. Mark A. was one of three sons, two of whom died in infancy. He had three sisters, of whom Harriet married a Nisbet, Narcissa a Boykin, and Emma a Branham. Mark went to school in Hancock county to John Denton, Dr. David Cooper and Mark Andrews. Later he attended the Mount Zion Academy, under the famous S. S. Beman and Benjamin Gildersleeve. At the Powellton Academy he studied under Iva Ingraham. He then went to Franklin College, at Athens, but on account of the death of Dr. Findley he went to the South Carolina College, of which Dr. Maxey was president. In 1819 he was graduated with the degree of A.B., and in a class in which William Hance Taylor held first honor, C. G. Memminger second honor, and Franklin H. Elman and Mark A. Cooper third honor. Leaving college he entered the law office of Judge Strong, in Eatonton, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He at once engaged in the practice at Eatonton in partnership with James Clark. The bar of that town at that time comprised some of the most brilliant lawyers in Georgia history, including such men as Alfred Iverson, Mirabeau Lamar, William H. Parks, Samson W. Harris, and others. The elder lawyers at the bar of the circuit at that time included a list of many of the most famous men of Georgia in the antebellum period. There was no Supreme Court in the State, no such great volumes of reports as are now at the service of

practicing lawyers, and they had to rely on the trial decision of the courts then in existence. By attending every term of the court and watching closely, Mark Cooper arrived at a thorough knowledge of practice, with a correct understanding of law and the ability to apply it properly. He reported for his own pleasure the litigated cases until it made a volume in manuscript. He was a close and hard student, and the young firm soon began to make headway. They grew in influence and in the number of their clients, until in 1838 he was elected to Congress. In the meantime he had inherited a small sum of money and had put it out to interest, and this with the earnings of his practice had accumulated a competency. He had tried planting, but found the lending of his capital brought more profit and less trouble. Although he had made a success at the bar, his business qualifications were so strong and his bent in that direction so decided that about 1833 he organized a company with fifty thousand dollars capital and built a cotton factory on Little River, near Eatonton. He furnished the plan of the building, superintended its construction and adjustment of the water power. This was the first well-built water factory in Georgia, except that of Mr. White, at Athens. By this time he had decided to move to Columbus, Ga., and engage in banking. He sold his stock in the cotton factory for par and interest, collected the money due him and went to Columbus about 1835. At Columbus he organized a banking company, with two hundred thousand dollars cash capital, and began business as a banker of discount and deposit. He declined to issue bills as was customary at that time. Aided by a strong board of directors he managed this bank successfully over long years, which included the panic of 1837. He and his brother-in-law, Dr. Boykin, owned or controlled nearly all the stock, and all the stockholders were personal friends. The bank was successful and paid annual dividends of sixteen per cent. Back in 1831, in connection with Charles P. Gordon, he had agitated the building of a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton. This was the

first movement looking to the actual building of a road in Georgia. In 1833 he served in the State Legislature with this same Charles P. Gordon, and they obtained a charter superseding the one granted in 1831, and this charter with various amendments, is now the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. It was drafted in 1833 by William Williams, of Eatonton, Ga., and under that charter the road was built to Madison, Covington, Decatur, and to a place called Marthasville, (now the city of Atlanta), with a branch to Athens. From Atlanta, the State of Georgia, in the midst of great opposition and trouble, built a road to Chattanooga, then called Ross' Landing, on the Tennessee River. Mark A. Cooper was a warm and zealous advocate of this measure. A great celebration took place upon the completion of the road, in which Mr. Cooper was a very prominent figure, and thus he had the pleasure of seeing his dream of 1831 realized—a railroad from Augusta to Chattanooga. Later on, with his own means, he built a branch of this road to his works, at Etowah, and was a prime factor in the building of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad, afterwards extended to Cedartown, and called the East and West Railroad.

By this time Major Cooper had come to be recognized as one of the foremost developers of the State. About 1842 he bought from Messrs. Stroup a half interest in the iron furnace on Stamp creek, in Bartow county, with about thirteen hundred acres of land. The old furnace was replaced with a new one with ample facilities for the manufacture of pig iron and hollow ware. As the market for iron was in New York and the price obtainable was not a profitable one for charcoal iron, they built a rolling mill, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and after that a nail factory with the necessary shops for both, and a store with a full supply of goods, and houses for five hundred work people. A stone mill, five stories high, with a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour per day was erected, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, while the lands of the company were increased until they covered an area of twelve thousand acres.

L. M. Wiley, a native Georgian, then a resident of New York, became interested with Cooper and Stroup. Mr. Stroup was unable to pay his share of the improvements and Mr. Cooper bought him out. Then it was found that the firm owed an immense sum, for that day, one hundred thousand dollars, to Mr. Wiley's New York house. Mr. Wiley insisted that Mr. Cooper should buy the property on three years' time. He did so and paid out the debt. He pushed the flour mill and made a success of that, and for many years, notwithstanding difficulties, continued in the iron business, building a railroad four miles long to connect with the W. and A., became a coal shipper, and in 1862, after twenty years struggle, he sold the property for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, paid all, and had two hundred thousand dollars left. This iron business was the great work of his life, and in it he was a leader of unsual enterprise for that period.

To go back a little, in 1836, there were troubles with the Seminole Indians. Five companies of volunteers were organized at Macon into a battalion, and Mark A. Cooper elected as major and commanding officer. He took active part in the campaign in Florida, the story of which being one of the most interesting of his life, involving his facing General Scott in defense of what he believed to be the rights of his men and carrying his point because he convinced the general of the merits of his case. When the Civil War broke out, he had a very notable interview with President Davis on his way from Montgomery to Richmond and gave him some advice, which in the light of later events was prophetic. Three of Major Cooper's sons fought in the first battle of Manassas, one a major, one a captain, and one a lieutenant. One of them lost his life in that first struggle. In an interview that he had with Mr. Memminger, a former classmate, and then secretary of the treasury for the Confederacy, Mr. Cooper with his usual business foresight urged upon Mr. Memminger to base his Confederate currency upon cotton by buying every bale of cotton in the Confederacy and valuing the currency on it as a redeeming fund. It is clear now that

if this advice had been taken the Confederate currency would never have depreciated. Commenting on the war and its management years afterwards Major Cooper said, "The Confederate cause was lost, not for lack of men, as I think, but for want of fidelity and faithfulness in the States that seceded; not for lack of money, but for lack of wisdom in the management of its resources. As to the cause of war, it is chargeable not to the abolition of slavery, which was only an incident and exciting cause, but to the capital of the country seeking to control the government through its indebtedness and to foster itself by exemptions and immunities and by profits on the currencies made and controlled by it. War alone could furnish a pretext for doing what it desired." As to the future, he said: "As to the hope for the Constitution and friends of a limited government with definite delegated power and resumed rights in the States, it depends on the full and absolute payment of the public debt, so as to abolish all government credits." These brief quotations give some idea of the scope of Mr. Cooper's mind as to governmental matters. Whether in law, in business, or in politics, he was a man of the first rank. His first vote was cast for Governor George M. Troup, the great apostle of State's rights, and Major Cooper was all his life a State's right Democrat of the strictest school. In his election to the Legislature and to Congress, he was elected on that platform. As a result of his convictions, he, with E. J. Black and Walter T. Colquitt became involved in a controversy with the other six members from Georgia and there was a very bitter split, as a result of which Messrs. Black, Colquitt and Cooper, who had previously been elected as State's rights Whigs were next time elected as State's rights Democrats. Major Cooper was then nominated for Governor against the Hon. G. W. Crawford, but was defeated, and after that took no part in political affairs, except as a private citizen. He was active in all the great movements for the development of his State for a period of more than thirty years. He was the first president of the Georgia Agricultural Society, greatly interested in the State fairs at which

his cattle frequently won premiums, was one of the early trustees of the Mercer University, and later became a trustee of the University of Georgia, a position which he held for nearly forty years. As an example of his forecast, it may be mentioned that at a meeting in the interest of Mercer University, held in Washington, Ga., presided over by the famous Jesse Mercer himself, to consider the question of a locality for Mercer University, Major Cooper advocated Whitehall, a village which stood where the city of Atlanta now stands, and told them it would eventually became a populous center. The audience was profoundly impressed with his argument, but seeing that Dr. Mercer had his heart set on another location, he withdrew his suggestion in deference to the venerable old man and the University was finally located at Penfield and subsequently removed to Macon.

Major Cooper lived to see Whitehall succeeded by the city of Atlanta, and the land he had pointed out for a site of the Mercer University, which could then have been bought for a song, worth more than a million dollars. All in all he was one of the strong men in that growing period of Georgia embraced between 1830 and 1860, a capable lawyer, and a far-seeing statesman. His greatest ability was as a developer and business man, and in that his foresight was almost infallible, and before the end of his own life he lived to see his judgment justified both in political and business matters.

Major Cooper was twice married. August 23, 1821, he married Mary Evalina Flournoy, who died in December of the same year. On January 12, 1826 he married Sophronia A. R. Randle, daughter of John and Susan Randle. Her mother was a Coffee, sister of General John Coffee. Of this marriage were born three sons and seven daughters. Four of the daughters died in infancy. Thomas L. and John Frederick Cooper fell in battle during the Civil War. Mark Eugene Cooper served through the war, and survived until December, 1907.

Thomas L. Cooper left three children, the late Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, of Atlanta; Thomas L. Cooper, of Decatur, Ga., and Mrs. Sallie Sanders, of Washington, Ga.

John Frederick Cooper left three children:—John Paul Cooper, of Rome, Ga., Walter G. Cooper, of Atlanta, and Fredrrick Cooper, of Gainesville, Texas.

Mark Eugene Cooper never married.

Of the two surviving daughters, Volumnia A. married Thomas P. Stovall, and Rosa L. Cooper is unmarried.

WALTER G. COOPER.

Walter G. Cooper, of Atlanta, is now and has been for years the able and efficient Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and like his grandfather, is doing what he can for the betterment of Georgia.—EDITOR.

James Hamilton Couper.

JAMES HAMILTON COUPER never sought or held political office, but he was a leader of thought and the pioneer in much of the industrial development of Georgia and the South. The works that he did now live after him. He was a highly educated and cultured gentleman. He was a large and successful planter in Southern Georgia, managing his extensive estates largely through personal supervision. His successes were an inspiration to others, while the result of his experiments were as much for the use of his neighbors and the benefit of the common public as for himself. He had large means, generous public spirit, great energy and unusual executive force. All these he gave to the State through the general results that came from his efforts, in the success of his personal affairs. His contributions to the general sciences as well as his planting operations in the cultivation of sugarcane, rice and cotton and the manufacture of oil from cotton seed, place him in the front rank with the greatest men Georgia ever produced.

He collected, at great cost to himself, an immense library in which almost every useful and valuable book was included. There was scarcely a branch of knowledge in which he did not, in some measure, excel. Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S., after visiting Mr. Couper's plantation, wrote concerning Mr. Couper's library as follows:

"I found in the well stored library of Mr. Couper, Audubon's Birds, Michaud's Forest Trees and other costly works on natural history; also Catherwood's Antiquities of Central America, folio edition, in which the superior effect of the larger drawings of the monuments of Indian architecture struck me much, as compared to the reduced ones, given in Stephen's Central America, by the same artist."

Miss Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish novelist, said of Mr. Couper:

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By Cooper — M.A. Cooper's Grandson

That charter was drawn by William Williams of Eatonton and under it the road was built to Madison, Covington, Decatur and later to Marthasville, later known as Atlanta, with a branch to Athens. Mark A. Cooper was a strong advocate of the building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad by the State.

In later years, when the road was in operation to Chattanooga, Mark A. Cooper was its superintendent and inspected the road bed, by walking over it from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

In 1836 when there was trouble in Florida with the Seminole Indians and Georgia was called upon by the Federal Government for troops to fight them, such troops were furnished and five companies of volunteers were organized as a battalion at Macon and Mark A. Cooper was elected major to command them. Under his leadership the Georgia troops were active and effective.

After retiring from the banking business in Columbus Mark A. Cooper was elected to Congress, and with Walter T. Colquitt and E. J. Black voted as Jeffersonian Democrats against the Whig measures of Henry Clay, while the other six Congressmen from Georgia voted for Clay's measures.

This caused a split in the Georgia delegation and Colquitt, Cooper and Black were reëlected as States rights Democrats.

During his second term in Congress, when he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Major Cooper was nominated for Governor of Georgia and resigned his seat in Congress to make the race against George W. Crawford. It was a hot race but Crawford was elected and Major Cooper retired permanently from politics.

He was greatly interested in the development of the State by agricultural and internal improvements. He was the first president of the Georgia Agricultural Society and from 1842 to 1862 was a manufacturer of iron and flour on a large scale in Bartow County, on the Etowah River.

He was for many years a trustee of Mercer University and a trustee of the University of Georgia.

Major Cooper was twice married. On August 23, 1821, he married Mary Evalina Flournoy, who died within a year, and in January, 1826, he married Sophronia A. R. Randle, a niece of General John Coffee of the Revolution. Three sons and seven daughters were born to them. Four of the daughters died in infancy or girlhood. Thomas L. and John Frederick Cooper, his sons, lost their lives in the War Between the States. The third son, Mark Eugene Cooper, served through the war and lived until December, 1907.

At one time, during the war, when doctors were off in the army and it was hard to get medical attention at home, smallpox broke out in the town of Etowah. Not being able to get physicians to treat the patients Major Cooper sent his family away from the town but remained there and treated the patients himself, feeding them on buttermilk, and nearly all of them recovered. He was a man of great kindness of heart but iron nerve, unfaltering courage and equal to any emergency that came upon him. He was temperate throughout his life, took no liquor, but always had generous fare.

He lived calmly many years after the war at his home, near the Etowah River, in the hills of Bartow County, Georgia. There he passed his declining years and died in April, 1885.

MONROE PHILLIPS—The name of Monroe Phillips occupies a prominent place in the roster of influential and public-spirited citizen of Jasper who have contributed generously and usefully to the general welfare and progress of this section of Georgia. He is a former member of the State Legislature, has served as mayor of Monticello and is a leading figure in the local Democratic organization. He was elected ordinary of Jasper County over a decade ago and has served in this capacity with outstanding distinction and success since.

Monroe Phillips, member of an old and distinguished family in Georgia, was born two and a half miles from Monticello, August 1, 1866, the son of John Baptist Monroe and Kathryn Maxey (Freeman) Phillips. His father, who served with the Confederate forces with the rank of captain during the War Between the States, engaged in farming and also took an active part in social and civic affairs, holding the office of sheriff of Jasper County for two terms. The family trace their ancestry in this State to Mr. Phillip's great-grandfather, a Revolutionary War soldier, who came to Jasper County from North Carolina with his family. His son, Wiley Phillips, grandfather of Monroe Phillips, was judge of the Inferior Court of Jasper County for twelve years.

Mr. Phillips attended the common schools of his native county and after completing his studies aided in the management of the family farm until 1888, at which time he secured a position as sales representative for W. A. Kelly and Brother, later known as J. H. Kelly and Company, a firm devoted to general merchandising and the farm supply business. He continued with this organization for five years and then returned to the home farm which he operated until the death of his father some years later.

Always interested and active in the civic and political affairs of the county, Judge Phillips has been one of the most influential figures in the Democratic organization of this section and at one time was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, a post he occupied for two years. He was first elected mayor of Monticello in 1907, again in 1909 and served his final term in this office in 1910. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1921 to 1924, inclusive, and in 1925 was elected to fill an unexpired term in the office of ordinary, a position to which he has been reëlected. Throughout his career here Judge Phillips has also contributed to other phases of social and civic life. He has been a member of the board of education at Locust Grove for the past fifteen years, fraternizes with the Masonic Order and worships at the Baptist Church, where he is a Sunday school teacher.

On April 23, 1891, at Madison, Mr. Phillips married Ida Ophelia Mercer, a descendant of Jacob Mercer, and a cousin of Jesse Mercer, founder of Mercer University, and the daughter of Captain Thomas Jefferson and Frances (Livingston) Mercer. Her father served with the Confederate forces during the War Between the States. Mrs. Phillips, who took a course in Home Economics at the University of Georgia for one year, is very active socially. She is past president of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and was organizing regent of the Elizabeth Marlow Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Parent-Teachers Association. Judge and Mrs. Phillips are the parents of four children: 1. Alfred Bailey, born April 14, 1892, attended Monticello High School and Mercer University from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913 and was awarded his Master of Arts degree from the same institution. In 1926 he married Mae Storey of Ashburn and they have three children: i. Samuel Monroe. ii. Alfred B., Jr. iii. Alex Mercer. Alfred Bailey is now engaged in the insurance business at Tifton. 2. Mary Eva, born January 20, 1894, educated at Monticello High School and Shorter College, from which she was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914. She married Oakley Bishop of Christiansburg, Virginia, now deceased. Mary Eva (Phillips) Bishop resided in Germantown, Pennsylvania, her home being "Mayfair House," located on Lincoln Drive. She passed away September 18, 1936. 3. Kathryn, born April 9, 1897, educated at the Monticello

mayor's chair. He continues today as mayor of Greenville, rendering invaluable service to the community and its people and institutions, and his civic-mindedness has led him into varied accomplishments in behalf of his county. Mr. Jarrell is a Democrat in his political views, a member of the Peace Officers' Association of Georgia, Greenville Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Baptist Church.

In 1902 Jacob B. Jarrell married Effie Viola Reeves, daughter of C. J. Reeves, who was for many years county commissioner, and granddaughter of Tyre H. Reeves, one of the first judges of the Inferior Court. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell became the parents of eight children: 1. Opal, who is a graduate of the schools of Greenville; she became the wife of M. T. Estes, of Gay, Georgia, and the mother of his two children: Mildred and Jarrell Estes. 2. Reeves, a graduate of the Greenville schools, who served in the United States Navy during the World War, and is now a rural mail carrier; he married Louise Holmes, and they became the parents of two children: Louise and Nancy Jarrell. 3. Martha, a graduate of the Greenville schools, unmarried, now associated with the Georgia Power Company. 4. Viola, graduated from the local schools and from La Grange College, wife of Harvey Estes, of Gay, Georgia; they have two children: Harvey and Anne Estes. 5. Jacob B., Jr., graduated from the local schools, attended Mercer University, served in the United States Army during the World War, is now a rural mail carrier; he married Emala Norris, and they became the parents of two children: Jacob B., 3d, and Bobby Jarrell. 6. Henry Y., graduated from the Greenville schools and the University of Georgia, holds the degree of Civil Engineer; he is unmarried. 7. Alice, graduated from local schools, wife of George Ledbettor, who is engaged in the shoe business in Charlotte, North Carolina; they have two children: Joan and Ronnie Ledbettor. 8. Lillian, a graduate of local schools, wife of James Caldwell, of Alverton, Georgia; they have a son, Ted Caldwell.

WYLIE OWEN CHENEY—For over thirty years Wylie Owen Cheney, principal of the Technological High School in the city of Atlanta, has been associated with the educational system of the State of Georgia. He has been identified with the aforementioned institution since 1909 and is widely known in professional circles, where he is a member of several of the largest local and national organizations.

Wylie Owen Cheney was born at Penfield, Greene County, March 12, 1883, the son of Patrick Mell and Lula Belle (Walton) Cheney, both natives of this State. His father, also born in Greene County, July 31, 1856, was an educator and later in life engaged in the insurance business. He is now living in retirement at the home of Wylie Owen Cheney. The elder Cheney was the son of William Owen and Elizabeth (Callaway) Cheney, both natives of this State, the former from Greene County, and the latter from Wilkes County. William Owen Cheney was a farmer and during the War Between the States served with the Confederate forces.

Elizabeth (Callaway) Cheney, who died in Greene County, Georgia, was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Enoch Callaway and Martha (Reeves) Callaway. Her father, who was a prominent Baptist minister in Wilkes County was born there and died on the family plantation where he first saw the light of day. He was the son of John and Bethany (Arnold) Callaway, pioneers of Wilkes County, who settled here in 1783.

Wylie Owen Cheney received a general education in the village school at Bairdstown, enjoying the rare opportunity of coming under the expert tutelage of his distinguished father, who at the time was teaching here. Upon completing this part of his studies he matriculated at the University of Georgia from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1903. Directly after finishing his training he embarked on a professional career that has been marked for its distinction and success. He taught at Eatonton for one year and then became principal of the schools at Valdosta, serving in this capacity from 1904 to 1908. The following year he was principal at Americus and in 1909 joined the faculty of the Technological High School, with which he has been associated ever since. During the early years of his residence in this city he attended the Atlanta Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this institution in 1913. He was admitted to the bar the same year but never practiced. More recently he studied at Oglethorpe University, which awarded him the degree of Master of Arts in 1927. Mr. Cheney, who is widely known in professional circles, is a member of the Atlanta Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the Georgia Education Association, and is president of the National Athletic Scholarship Society of Secondary Schools.

He is active in social and civic affairs, fraternizes with the Masonic Order and worships at the Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church. As a student at the University of Georgia Mr. Cheney was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, honorary scholastic fraternity. An ardent golfer, he is ranked among the finest left-handed players in Atlanta and plays at Ansley Park. During the World War he was at the Officers' Training Corps in Camp Zachary Taylor and after being honorably discharged from the service was commissioned a first lieutenant and staff specialist in the Reserve Corps.

On December 31, 1932, in Atlanta, Mr. Cheney married Nanine Bassett, native of Fort Valley and the daughter of the late S. G. Bassett, a farmer in that community. Mrs. Cheney is a graduate of Brenau College at Gainesville and worships at the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney are the parents of one daughter: Rebecca.

MARK ANTHONY COOPER was born in Hancock County, near Powellton, Georgia, on April 20, 1800, the son of Thomas and Judith (Harvey) Cooper. He was the grandson of Thomas Cooper, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and a captain in the Continental Army. His father came to Georgia after the Revolutionary War when there was a great movement of Virginia families into eastern and middle Georgia. Mark Anthony Cooper was related to the Anthony family of Virginia, dating back to Mark Anthony who came from Holland to Virginia about the year 1690. The Anthonys have descendants in about fifteen leading Georgia families, including the Harveys, Coopers, Jordans, Branhams, Clarkes, Candlers and Terrells. Governor Terrell, Bishop Candler, Judge Candler, Asa G. Candler and Governor Allen D. Candler were all descendants of Mark Anthony.

Mark Anthony Cooper attended the school of Nathan Beman at Powellton with Walter T. Colquitt and later attended Franklin College, at Athens, and South Carolina College, where he graduated in 1819. After graduation, he studied law in the office of Judge Strong at Eatonton, Georgia, was admitted to the bar in 1821 and practiced law at Eatonton, with Alfred Iverson, Mirabeau Lamar, William H. Parks, and Sampson W. Harris.

He was successful at the bar, but had a mind for business and, in 1833, organized a company and built a cotton factory on Little River near Eatonton, then moved to Columbus, Georgia, and organized a bank with $200,000 capital, doing a business of discount and deposit, but issuing no bills for circulation. The bank was successful, continuing through the panic of 1837 and paid dividends.

While in Eatonton, in 1831, he and Charles P. Gordon called a railroad meeting, the first held in Georgia, and proposed the building of a railroad from Eatonton to Augusta. In 1833 they went to the Legislature and secured a charter which, with later amendments, became the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

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CHAPTER LXXVIII.

The Seminole War

During Governor Troup's administration a call was made for a regiment of volunteers to protect the people on the Florida line against the depredations of the Seminole Indians. A regiment of men promptly volunteered with Everard Hamilton as colonel commanding. There was much exposure and hardship, but no fighting. The campaign answered the purpose for which it was ordered without shedding blood.

A more serious conflict with the Seminole Indians of Florida occurred in 1836 when the Federal Government called on the State of Georgia to furnish men to punish the Florida Indians for the massacre of a company of United States soldiers commanded by Captain Dade of the United States Army near Withlacoocha.

Michanopa was the chief of that tribe of Seminoles and Osceola, a brave, bold and sagacious leader, was their head warrior. Their strength was estimated at eight hundred to a thousand men. They did not move in a body, but in detachments, and fought in a skirmishing line. They could not be brought into open battle, but availed themselves of swamps and thickets to make an attack, always retreating when pursued, and it was difficult to catch them in the open with organized troops. Infantry could not overtake them and cavalry could not operate in swamps and thickets. As for rations they lived on the waste of General Scott's army camp from day to day, cleaning it up in an hour after the soldiers left.

Governor Schley called for volunteers to meet the requisition of the United States Government. Volunteer companies offered their services, one from Morgan County, commanded by Captain Greene B. Foster; one from Putnam County, commanded by Captain James A. Meriwether; one from Hancock, commanded by Captain Alfred Brown; one from Bibb, commanded by Captain Isaac C. Seymour; and one from Monroe, commanded by Captain Cureton, later by Lieutenant Black.

These five companies, with nearly four hundred of the best young men in Georgia, assembled at Macon and were organized as a battalion. Mark A. Cooper, who had been with the previous expedition, was invited to take command of the battalion and was elected major commanding.

This Georgia battalion went from Macon by boats down the river to Darien and thence by steamboat to Picolata on the river St. John, a few miles from St. Augustine. There it rested in camp two weeks awaiting General Scott. When he arrived the Georgia battalion by companies, with the major commanding, were mustered into the service of the United States under General Winfield Scott commanding the military division.

General Clinch was at Fort Drane with a few volunteers, where he had been for several months, skirmishing severely with the Indians.

General Gaines, of New Orleans, commander of the western division of the United States Army, hearing of the serious trouble with Seminoles on the Florida line, moved to relieve the American forces there. Arriving at Withlacoocha he was surrounded by Osceola and his warriors. After crossing the river General Gaines halted near its banks and built breastworks of pine logs. There he remained about twenty-five miles from Fort Drane awaiting relief.

General Scott's first object after mustering in the Georgia battalion was to relieve General Gaines and then to pursue the Indians. He first ordered Major Cooper to move the Georgia battalion to Fort Drane, which was done in one day's march. Then they were ordered back to Picolata.

General Scott called on Major Cooper for one company of the Georgia battalion to go to the relief of General Clinch at Fort Drane. As this was a post of honor the major assigned it to Captain Meriwether, who had been his rival for command of the battalion. Captain Meriwether and his company moved at once to Fort Drane, while Major Cooper and the remaining four companies from Georgia remained at Picolata awaiting orders from General Scott. The campaign was about to open with the prospect that these companies would be left out and the Georgians complained at this. General Scott appeared before them in full dress, complimented them on their appearance and said that he would march very soon and they would go with him and have the post of honor. The Georgians greeted this with cheers. Two days later it was learned that General Scott had gone to Black Creek with mounted men from Georgia and pushed on to Fort Drane. Under these circumstances the position of the Georgia battalion in regard to the campaign seemed, unfortunately blue. No subsistence was furnished and there was no wagon or other means of transportation for them. With General Scott at Fort Drane, thirty miles away, General Gaines and his men, starving in their breastworks, surrounded and daily attacked by the Indians, the Georgia battalion felt that it was ignoble for them to remain resting on the river, where they had been for six weeks.

General Eustace had been left in command at Picolata and Major Cooper crossed the river to see him. General Eustace told him that the campaign had opened and he was left at Picolata in charge with orders to send no troops forward unless they could start with rations for three days beyond Fort Drane. He said he was sorry that he could not furnish rations or transportation for the Georgia battalion.

To this Major Cooper replied: "General Eustace, we will march forward tomorrow."

"Surely not without orders," said General Eustace.

"With or without orders we will march," said Major Cooper, and he recrossed the river to his camp. As Major Cooper landed at the camp he saw a drove of horses arriving, and said to his man Weekley:

"There is a lot of horses just arriving; when they are on land order the Captains to form companies, ring round those horses and detail two men from each Company, the best to judge harness horses, and take ten of the best for wagons to camp."

This was done in a half hour and the captains were ordered to detail each four good men for wagons and harness. The men were instructed to gather up scattered fragments of wagons and harness, put them together and try the horses. This order was given an hour before noon and at six o'clock in the evening it had been executed and five wagons had been patched up with such gear as could be found, and all were ready.

A Conflict of Authority—In those days, which were days of States' rights, in times of emergency the National government called each of the states interested to furnish its quota of troops and it was expected that each State with troops at the front would furnish them with provisions. Accordingly Governor Schley, of Georgia, had sent to the Georgia battalion 3,000 pounds of bacon produced in the State, and that was kept in the camp until it had been smoked and dried. This bacon was the first thing loaded in the wagons and at eight o'clock the next morning the battalion marched for Fort Drane. By ten o'clock the next day, when they were within two miles of that place, General Scott with his staff met them with a warm welcome. Thus the battalion, by forced march and moving without orders, arrived in time to enter the campaign the next day.

After the arrival of the Georgia battalion General Scott was advised that it had a fine lot of Georgia bacon, and he sent his commissary with orders to Major Cooper to turn it over to the General's commissary. Major Cooper replied that he declined to obey the order. The commissary returned with a peremptory order from General Scott to turn over the bacon without delay, and Major Cooper again declined to obey the order. Upon this General Scott ordered Major Cooper to report himself at headquarters at nine o'clock the next morning and Major Cooper understood this to mean a summons to court martial.

The next morning Major Cooper put on his sword and calling two trusty men who were always near him, said to them:

"I am ordered to headquarters for refusing to give up the Georgia bacon. I do not know what may happen, but we will 'hold on to the bacon,' come what may. Gird on your swords and follow me. Say nothing and do nothing, but listen and attend to me. Do as I order, and strike when and where I strike."

They replied, "We are ready, Major; we follow you," and they proceeded to General Scott's headquarters, which were in a very large tent.

Entering at the front opening Major Cooper saw before him seated General Scott with his staff, General Clinch with his staff on Scott's right, and then Colonel Bankhead, Colonel Percival Smith, Major Belknap, and others in full uniform. It was an imposing scene such as Major Cooper had never witnessed before.

The Major was unterrified. A long time friend of Governor Troup, with the same views on States' rights, he felt that General Scott had exceeded his authority, and like Governor Troup, he was ready to defend his position at any cost. At that time he was thirty-six years old, in the prime of life, a commanding figure personally, six feet two inches high, with a powerful frame, weighing 240 pounds, a man of power and dignity and absolutely fearless.

PHYSICAL DISCRIPTION OF COOPER

"Major Cooper," said General Scott.

"I am here," said Major Cooper.

"Take a seat," said the General, and the Major sat down.

General Scott then said, "Major Cooper you have a lot of bacon in your wagons, I am informed. Is it so?"

"It is so," replied the Major rising.

General Scott then said: "Major Cooper, I ordered you to turn that bacon over to the commissary of the army, and it was reported to me that you declined to obey the order. Is that so?"

Major Cooper replied: "It is true, General, that I declined to obey that order."

"You have been mustered into the United States service?" said General Scott.

"I have," replied the Major.

"Have you read the articles of war?" asked the General.

"I have," replied Major Cooper.

"Do you know the consequences of disobedience of orders in the service?" asked General Scott.

"I suppose I do," answered the Major.

"What have you to say in this case, Major Cooper?" said the General.

Major Cooper answered: "I have this to say, that I have not in this instance subjected myself to a penalty for violating the articles of war, since they embrace cases only in which the order is given by an officer having power to order and relate to matter subject to his orders. The order here violated relates to the Georgia bacon, held by Major Cooper for his men, which is not subject to the order of General Scott, for it is not United States stores, it is not individual property on the way, but is private stores of the men furnished by Governor Schley of Georgia for their use, hence, Major Cooper is bound to hold this bacon for their use against the order of General Scott."

"You have heard the case, gentlemen. What do you think?" said General Scott.

General Clinch said: "It seems to be rather a serious case, but it is rather hard to deprive the major of all the bacon sent to his men by the Governor of Georgia. Perhaps we may compromise." Turning to Major Cooper he said: "Major, we are short of transportation for the army; you will not require more for your command than can be furnished for any other equal number of men, will you?"

"No, sir," answered Major Cooper. "We will march with as small supply as any other equal number of men."

"According to that," said General Clinch, "you will only have three wagons; you will turn over two and would turn over to the commissary all the bacon that you could not carry on the three wagons, would you?"

"Yes, sir, certainly," said Major Cooper.

General Clinch, turning to General Scott, said: "Would not that be satisfactory, General Scott?"

General Scott promptly answered: "Satisfactory, satisfactory, satisfactory. Come up, Major Cooper, and take a glass of wine."

Major Cooper replied: "Excuse me, General, I do not drink wine."

To which General Scott replied: "Then Major, you may return to your command. We will march at seven o'clock in the morning."

"We will be ready, General," said Major Cooper, and with his two men he returned to the battalion. He called up the captains and told them what had occurred, and there was joy that the battalion was in the campaign and the bacon was safe.

The captains were then ordered to unload all the wagons, select three of the best wagons, horses and teams, divide the bacon into three parts, put one part into each of those three wagons, with as many necessary articles as they would carry, pile up all the rest in front of the lines to be burned, turn over the remaining wagons and teams to the United States Quartermaster, and be ready to move the next morning at seven o'clock.

At seven o'clock the next morning the surplus baggage had been burned and the battalion was ready to march.

Before marching General Scott's commissary came to Major Cooper, demanding the surplus of bacon which he had to turn over to him.

"Tell General Scott," said Major Cooper, "that all the bacon is loaded in three wagons, the remaining wagons have been turned over to the quartermaster, and there is no bacon to turn over."

No more was said about the bacon.

The army marched at seven o'clock for Gaines' entrenchment on the Withlacoocha, and arrived there the next day.

General Gaines had evacuated, having been relieved by General Clinch. General Scott halted a day to cross the river and look out for the Indians. Seeing none he detached Major Cooper's command across the river under the direction of Colonel Bankhead to feel for the enemy. A day was spent at this and the detachment was turned to the main body. The next day General

Scott with all his troops crossed the river to a long prairie, where it was learned that the Indians were in the swamp. At the prairie, half a mile wide, the Indians showed themselves on the opposite side. General Scott formed his line where the Indians could see it and sent a flag of truce by Curry, his guide, who parleyed with them. They sent word to General Scott that they would let him hear from them the next morning. The forces moved the next morning before sunrise, having camped on the edge of the prairie. Major Cooper, being the officer of the day, commanded the advance guard composed of his battalion. It was a clear, quiet sunrise as they turned into the level prairie facing the sun. Half across the prairie he formed a line and moved forward until within eighty yards of the bushes which stood at the edge of the prairie, as abrupt as a wall. Suddenly the whole line dropped into a slough three feet deep and every gun went with a soldier into the mud and water. At that moment a volley was fired from the Indian rifles in the bushes. The soldiers could see the smoke from the rifles, but not an Indian. A charge was ordered and the Indians fled through the swamp.

General Scott finding the attempt to pursue the Indians fruitless, resumed his march to Tampa Bay, after camping near the prairie for the night.

The next morning about nine o'clock he halted the column, detached the Georgia battalion near a small lake ten miles from General Gaines' entrenchment, with orders to fortify and hold that position until he went to Tampa and returned.

Major Cooper executed this order, built a blockhouse and picketing remained sixteen days, sallying forth from the fort daily to meet and drive Osceola and his warriors. After this a guard was sent with orders for Major Cooper to join the main body of the army on its return by way of Fort Lindsey. Having done so he was ordered to Black Creek, where his company was mustered out of service and returned to Georgia after a six months' campaign.

In his report to the War Department on this campaign General Scott stated that the Georgia battalion was the only one that sallied out of its breastworks to attack and drive the enemy.

Creeks Aid the Seminoles—The Seminole War became serious when the bloodthirsty Creeks of Alabama decided to join the Florida Indians, and bloody outbreaks occurred in Southwest Georgia.

In 1836 horrible murders were committed by the Western Creeks on the Chattahoochee River, and their appearance caused so much alarm that white people of that region left their homes and sought safety in Columbus and other Georgia cities. The Indians pursued the refugees and killed many of them before they reached places of safety.

Companies of soldiers were organized all over Georgia to meet the emergency, and Governor Schley led them in person, making headquarters at Columbus. General Winfield Scott of the United States army came to Columbus, organized the Georgia troops and went after the Creeks. The pur-

suit was so vigorous that the Creeks soon surrendered to General Scott and asked for peace.

Other Creeks who had not surrendered were to be removed from Georgia, but they defied the State and continued to war. On May 15, 1836, three hundred of them attacked Roanoke, a small town on the Chattahoochee River in Stewart County. The people had retired and their first warning was the yells of savages and the sound of their guns. The men rushed to arms against the Indians, but were forced to retreat as they were outnumbered. Nine whites and three negroes were killed and the rest escaped. The Indians burned the town and burned the steamboat *Georgian* at anchor near Roanoke, killing all the crew except the engineer, who escaped. They attacked also the boat *Hyperian* as it went up the river, and killed several of the crew. The others fled.

This party of bloodthirsty Indians was attacked soon afterwards by a force of white men under Captain Garmany and Major Jernigan. It was a hard fight in which the white men were greatly outnumbered, and eventually forced to retreat after a number had been killed on both sides. Captain Garmany killed three Indians, and was wounded by another. The Indians rushed upon him as he lay upon the ground with a wounded thigh. Drawing his pistol the Captain waited until the savage was near, and then shot him just in time to prevent the Indian from sinking his knife into the Captain's heart.

The Indians marched down the Chattahoochee River, burned houses and plundered the country. On their way to join the Seminoles in Florida they marched into Baker County and murdered several families. After that 300 of them hid on an island in a swamp. The militia of that county received reënforcements increasing their number to 500, all under the command of Colonel A. A. Beall. Two hundred men surrounded the swamp and the other 300 waded in waist deep through mud and water until they reached the Indian camp, where there was a hot fight for half an hour. Many Indians were killed and the others left the swamp with their horses and plunder. Of the Georgians fourteen were wounded and one was killed. This victory is said to have prevented the Creeks from joining the Seminoles in Florida.

Another fight occurred in Echowanotchaway Swamp in July, 1836, between Major Jernigan's force and the Indians who were defeated. Another body of Indians on the way to Florida were attacked by Captain Sharpe with a force of white men, and twenty-two Indians were killed. The rest fled. With these defeats the leading chiefs of the Creeks decided to abandon the war and sue for peace. Many of them came to the ports and surrendered.

that in the end it would be economy to do so, in preference to relaying on a wooden road. The idea of horse-power, also, had vanished before the iron horse, or locomotive."

On pages 39 and 40 of Volume I, Governor Lumpkin says:

"After laborious and instrumental examination of the country, from Milledgeville to Chattanooga, it was the opinion of Mr. Fulton and myself that a railroad could be located to advantage between the two points above-named, but that a canal was impracticable. It is a very remarkable fact too, that the route selected by Mr. Fulton and myself, a large portion of it then in an Indian Country, and but little known to civilized men, should in its whole distance have varied so slightly from the location of our present railroads now in operation."

Up to this time, while surveys had been made no definite undertaking of railroad construction had been made. The first railroad meeting in Georgia was called at Eatonton in Putnam County in 1831 by Charles P. Gordon, and Mark A. Cooper. Its object was to consider a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton and resolutions were adopted advising formation of a company to build a road from Eatonton to Augusta. That was the first definite move for railroad building in Georgia and it was not until 1836 that the Legislature chartered the Western and Atlantic Railroad to be built by the State.

Early History of Railroads—The meeting in 1831 at Eatonton was the beginning of active steps toward construction. Mark A. Cooper, who, with Charles P. Gordon had called the meeting, said this of it in his *Memoirs*:

"The legislature of that year, 1831, granted a charter to form a company to build a turnpike or railroad from Augusta to Eatonton and Chattanooga (then Ross Landing). In the year 1833 Mark A. Cooper and Charles P. Gordon were elected to the legislature from Putnam County, and a second charter for a railroad from Augusta to Athens, Madison or Eatonton with privilege to extend it to such points as might be desired, was granted, and that of 1831 was repealed. This charter was named the Georgia Railroad, and with various amendments is now the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. It was drafted in 1833 by William Williams, of Eatonton, Georgia. Under this charter that road was built to Madison, to Covington, to Decatur and a place then called Marthasville, now Atlanta, with a branch to Athens. Thence the State of Georgia, in the midst of great opposition and trouble, built a road to Chattanooga, then called Ross' Landing, on the Tennessee River. For the passage of a law authorizing it, M. A. Cooper was a warm and zealous advocate."

Building the Western and Atlantic Railroad—In 1836 the Georgia Legislature passed an act approved by Governor Schley on December 21st which provided for the construction by the State of the Western and Atlantic Railroad from a point on the Tennessee line to a point southeast of the Chattahoochee River. The language of the act was:

enfeebled by wounds which destroyed their earning power, and this tremendous loss of vitality was the severest tax that war laid upon the resources of the State. Returning to Georgia after the end of the war many of them found their homes burned, their farms laid waste, and without money or credit they set to work with stout hearts to rebuild the civilization which was the growth of a century or more. As Henry Grady eloquently said, "The Providence which laid this affliction upon them gave them strength to bear it," and in spite of the terrible trials of the reconstruction period, under a military government unfriendly to the white people, they triumphed over misfortunes in a wonderful way and built upon the ruins of their old institutions a new and greater civilization.

Increase of Manufacturing—A number of cotton mills had been built in Georgia during the last thirty years before 1860, notably at Athens, Augusta, and Columbus. In Macon there were cotton mills, foundries and machine works, and in Atlanta tanneries, foundries, shoe factories and machine shops. The Stevens Pottery was established in Baldwin County by Henry Stevens, a native of England.

In Bartow County there was a great development of iron and flour industries by Mark A. Cooper who owned two iron furnaces, a rolling mill and a large flour mill. After operating the iron furnaces some years he found that there was no profit in the market price of pig iron after paying the cost of transportation to market and the cost of production. To meet that difficulty he had built a large rolling mill on the Etowah River and turned the pig iron into merchant bar iron and nails. He was then in position to sell to Northwest Georgia and East Tennessee iron in the form that region needed. In order to make their purchases possible he built a five-story, stone flour mill with a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour per day. Then he was in position to buy wheat, which was a staple crop of Northwest Georgia and East Tennessee, and sell them merchant bar iron and nails. Thus he established a large exchange of products on a sound basis and his industry was prosperous for some years. To overcome the cost of hauling heavy products by wagon four miles to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, he built a railroad four miles long to connect his works with the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and built for his employees the town of Etowah around his works, the houses of which were nearly all built of stone.

Major Cooper sold his flour as far as the Seaboard of the Atlantic and had taken steps to export flour to England before the War Between the States put an end to that effort. To begin that trade he sent Queen Victoria several barrels of his best flour with a letter asking that Her Majesty accept this product of Georgia soil and be good enough to let him know whether the flour arrived in good condition and whether she liked it. In due time he received a letter from the Queen's secretary saying that the flour had arrived

in good condition and Her Majesty had enjoyed some of the bread made from it.

Some of the iron ore on Major Cooper's tract of twelve thousand acres, bordering the Etowah River, was of very high grade, and to test the quality of it he sent some pig iron made from those ores to Colt's Armory in New England, with the request that they test it to find whether it was good enough for making tools.

In due time, learning that the tools were ready, Major Cooper went to Colt's Armory and received from the foreman of the factory some razors and revolvers made from the Etowah iron. One of those razors he used in shaving as long as he lived.

It is interesting to note that the foreman at Colt's Armory who handed the razors and revolvers to Major Cooper was A. G. West, who years afterward came to Georgia and built an iron furnace at Cedartown.

The works at Etowah were destroyed by Sherman's army in 1864. After that war the ruins of other old stone furnace stacks remained in that county.

The Georgia furnaces made charcoal iron. When the use of coke superseded charcoal in smelting iron ores the iron industry moved to Alabama where it has grown to great proportions, although the red ores there are inferior to the brown hematite ores of Georgia.

Eventually, with the development of the electrolytic process of smelting ores, the iron industry will be reëstablished in Georgia, where, in Bartow County, high grade ores are located near the Etowah River, which will furnish immense hydro-electric power for such an industry. Near by are deposits of manganese which will be useful in converting the iron into steel.

Among the leading papers of Georgia in 1858 were the *Savannah News*, W. T. Thompson, editor; *Savannah Republican*, J. R. Sneed; *Macon Telegraph*, J. Clisby; *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, William Smythe; *Augusta Constitutionalist*, James Gardner; *Columbus Times and Sentinel*, P. H. Colquitt and James W. Warren; *Federal Union*, S. M. Boughton; *Southern Recorder*, R. M. Orme; *Atlanta Intelligencer*, A. A. Gaulding; *Griffin Empire State*, J. H. Steele; *Macon State Press; Calhoun Georgia Platform; Cartersville Express; Cassville Standard; Griffin, Independent South; Wire Grass Reporter; Columbus Enquirer*, John H. Martin; *Savannah Georgian*, A. R. Lamar; *Athens Watchman; Newnan; Newnan Banner and Sentinel; Albany Patriot; Columbus Corner Stone*, General J. N. Bethune; *Bainbridge Argus; Lagrange Reporter*, C. H. C. Willingham; *Madison Family Visitor, Bainbridge Southern Georgian; Dalton Times*, T. R. Christian; *South-West News; Lumpkin Palladium*, Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn; *Temperance Crusader; Athens Banner, Sumter, Republican*, C. W. Hancock.

July 13th to President Davis by Colonel Chestnut of South Carolina, a dispatch outlining the plan of operations which he thought would defeat and destroy or capture the Federal forces brought to attack him. His plan was that General Joseph E. Johnston with the army of the Shenandoah, then at Winchester, should be sent to Manassas and that the forces of General Johnston, and General Beauregard should be united and immediately attack the forces of General McDowell.

As a result of this request and the plan of operations from General Beauregard, President Davis sent this telegram through his Adjutant General to General Joseph E. Johnston on July 17, 1861:

"General Beauregard is attacked. To strike the enemy a decisive blow, a junction of all your effective force will be needed. If practicable make the movement, sending your sick and baggage to Culpeper Courthouse, either by railroad or by Warrenton. In all arrangements exercise your discretion."

General Johnston Joins Beauregard—General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the army of the Shenandoah, had been at Harper's Ferry and had fallen back to Winchester, where he was in position to hold back General Patterson of the Federal Army, with its 32,000 men, and prevent him from making a junction with the army of General McClellan. General Johnston said in his report: "I at once determined to march to join General Beauregard. The best service which the army of the Shenandoah could render was to prevent the defeat of that of the Potomac. To be able to do this it was necessary in the first instance to defeat General Patterson or to elude him. The latter course was the most speedy and certain, and was therefore adopted."

The force in the Army of the Shenandoah which moved for Manassas to join General Beauregard's forces was composed of four brigades supplemented by the 1st Virginia Cavalry and the 33d Virginia Infantry.

The 1st Brigade commanded by Colonel T. J. Jackson, who became illustrious as Stonewall Jackson, was composed of the 2d Virginia, 4th Virginia, 5th Virginia, and 27th Virginia regiments, and Pendleton's Battery of Artillery.

The 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel Francis S. Bartow, of Georgia, included the 7th Georgia, 8th Georgia and 9th Georgia regiments of Infantry, Duncan's Kentucky Battalion, Pope's Kentucky Battalion and Alburtis' battery.

The 3d Brigade, commanded by General B. E. Bee, of South Carolina, included the 4th Alabama, 2d Mississippi, 11th Mississippi and 1st Tennessee regiments and Imboden's Battery.

The 4th Brigade, commanded by Colonel A. Elzey, included the 1st Maryland Battalion, the 3d Tennessee, 10th Virginia, and 13th Virginia regiments, and Grove's Battery. Besides these brigades the army included the 1st Virginia Cavalry and the 33d Virginia Infantry.

It was a stubborn and bloody contest in which two Brigadier-Generals, Francis S. Bartow, of Georgia, commanding the 2d Brigade, and B. E. Bee,

of South Carolina, commanding the 3d Brigade, lost their lives. It was a hard-fought battle until about three o'clock in the afternoon when reënforcements arrived, consisting of two regiments of General Bonham's Brigade and three regiments of Elzey's Brigade, commanded by General E. Kirby Smith. Both these reënforcements immediately attacked the enemy's right. With this opportunity for an advance General Beauregard threw his whole line forward, the enemy was driven back and victory was in sight. One more attempt was made by the Federal right to advance and turn the Confederate left flank, but Colonel Early, supported by Stuart's Cavalry and Beckham's Battery, met the enemy there while Beauregard charged the enemy's front. Under this combined attack the enemy lost his artillery, which he had thrown forward, and a general rout followed.

In this battle the Georgia regiments were in the thick of the fight, holding their position against overwhelming forces attacking them, and suffered severely. Many of the flower of Georgia's young manhood were killed or wounded there.

The Lost Opportunity To Take Washington—It has been frequently said that if Napoleon had been at the first battle of Manassas commanding the Confederate forces he would have taken Washington.

A mistake seems to have been made by President Davis in not having a reserve of cavalry large enough to follow up the magnificent victory of the infantry by a dash into Washington and the capture of the national capital. That course was suggested to Mr. Davis by several men:

Major Mark A. Cooper, who commanded the Georgia troops in the Seminole War of 1836, and served under General Scott in that campaign, was one of the men who suggested in advance to President Davis the opportunity to take Washington and end the war at the start. In his *Memoirs* he gave this account of his conference with Mr. Davis:

"After the Confederacy was organized he was an ardent supporter of it, and of its President, but was not personally engaged in the war. At Montgomery, Alabama, he became acquainted with President Davis. When the government was removed to Richmond, he happened to be in Atlanta when President Davis passed through and called to see him at the cars. During their short interview the President said he would be glad to have the benefit of any suggestions his friends would make in regard to the war. At this time Colonel Gregg's regiment was at Manassas, and very little besides. The day after this interview Major Cooper addressed him a letter, directed to Richmond, which must have reached him the next mail after his arrival. In that letter he gave the President his views of General Scott's plan of attack, how it should be met, and what would be the result, in substance as follows, to wit: That General Scott would move in three columns, right, center, left; the right for Harper's Ferry; the left for Norfolk, and the center for Manassas and Richmond. That the right would be a feint, and Manassas would be the point to meet him. Thirty thousand men should be placed there and fortify

as soon as possible. There would be the first battle, and we would win it. Ten thousand men should be held as a reserve to follow up the victory and take possession of Washington, D. C."

It is hard to say why President Davis did not adopt the plan suggested. One view is that there was in the minds of Southern statesmen the idea that that this was a defensive war and not a war for conquest. Later that view was changed, but possibly changed too late when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania.

There can hardly be a doubt that the opportunity for taking Washington was there if President Davis had prepared for it with a reserve of cavalry.

Looking at the matter after the lapse of seventy-five years, the loss of that opportunity seems providential, for if the Confederates had taken Washington and ended the war, as might have been done, the result would have been a line of forts across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific dividing the North and South. Here in America the experience of France and Germany would have been repeated. There would have been more war and vastly more bloodshed. The development of this country would have been checked and its institutions adversely affected by repeated conflict. Four years of war which followed the first battle of Manassas were bad enough and costly enough in blood and treasure, but repeated wars would have been inconceivably worse.

Financing the War—President Jefferson Davis, the Confederate Cabinet and the Confederate Congress were suddenly called upon to solve problems and meet on short notice emergencies almost too great for human wisdom. There was no lack of military ability with men like Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Beauregard, Gordon, Longstreet, and Wheeler, and no lack of fighting qualities in the soldiers, but a serious mistake was made in financing the war. In its cotton crop the South had an ample basis of public credit, but failed to make the most of it.

Major Cooper, who had been in Congress as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and had been a bank president and a large manufacturer, suggested cotton as a basis of credit for the Confederacy to the Secretary of the Treasury.

That suggestion is related in the following passage from Major Cooper's *Memoirs:*

"After this Major Cooper, being in Richmond, called to see Memminger, who was then Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, at his office. Mr. Memminger and Major Cooper were classmates in South Carolina College. Mr. Memminger was then signing the Confederate bills for currency. Major Cooper asked the Secretary what was the base of issue.

"'Public credit,' replied the Secretary.

"Major Cooper said: 'Use it promptly to buy every bale of cotton in the Confederacy: value on it as a redeeming fund and you can sustain its credit. Interest foreign capitalists in the cotton and the currency, and the Confederacy will be sustained.'



Photo by Kenneth Rogers

n the porch of the
ns.

WHITE COLUMNS in GEORGIA

Medora Field Perkerson

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON NEW YORK

MAY '52 Reference CARTERSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

nephew in the ranks of the host that was desolating the land and Snelling came back, having exchanged his tired horse for a fresher one out of his uncle's stables, explaining that surely some of our bummers would have got the horse had he not."

In view of all this, it is not strange if people along the line of march were sometimes inclined to think their property had been spared by special dispensation. Sherman was teaching in the Louisiana Military Academy when war broke out. To think that he remembered this when he gesticulated toward the children in the garden of an impressive Greek Revival house in Eatonton is, after all, a pretty bit of sentiment and a rare-enough local compliment for the general. Many Georgia children of the 'sixties believed Sherman had horns.

The children in the garden of the Green house, who are said to have inspired Sherman's benevolent gesture, were the numerous grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Reid. Mr. Reid built the house in 1845 and when war came all the family gathered there "for the duration."

In planning his home, Mr. Reid insisted that the foundations be allowed to settle for a whole year before the rest of the structure was added. As a result, the elaborately corniced plaster walls are smooth and uncracked after more than a hundred years.

Sometime in the eighteen nineties the property came into the possession of T. G. Green. The legend that the beautifully preserved house and gardens stand as a monument to a perfect housekeeper is a true one. All of the original white paint retains its pristine freshness, due to Mrs. Green's care that cleaning be done without harsh abrasives.

"Of course," conceded Mrs. Green's daughter, Mrs. Thurston Hatcher, of Atlanta, "servants were more plentiful in mother's day, but it was quite a housekeeping job, I assure you, with eighteen rooms—some of them twenty-five by twenty-five feet square—and ceilings fifteen feet high."

Notable among other Greek Revival houses in Eatonton are the home of Dr. Frederick Griffith, nearer town, and the Bronson and Slade houses. Both of these latter are on the Avenue. The Bronson house has two-story white columns in front and on two sides. The two-story Slade house is built of brick and has an Ionic portico. A wall of the same brick, laid in pierced design, extends from the back around the sides of the yard, with a front section of decorative iron grillework.

Before you reach the far end of the Avenue, the houses stop. Once they stopped even sooner, giving a longer, tree-bordered approach to grounds resembling an English park. In the midst of this park you come upon a great rectangular forecourt of green lawn, level as a ballroom floor, rimmed by a balustrade. This is the frame for a house that might have been lifted bodily from a Victorian novel, its front a series of gables with scalloped trimmings, the whole painted a pale, creamy yellow.

You discover that it is a house with a split personality. While the front is

Victorian, the back is classic Greek Revival. Here Miss Carrie Jenkins, sister of Judge W. F. Jenkins, literally dwells in two eras, though it certainly cannot be said that she lives in the past. The original house was Greek Revival; its long front porch became a cross hall, connecting two architectural periods, when the Victorian front section was added by Miss Jenkins's father. The effect is surprising and wholly delightful.

The old part of the house was at an earlier time the home of Mark A. Cooper, who later established the Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Works, near Cartersville. Sherman used the Cooper furnace as a powder magazine and destroyed it before going on to Atlanta.

Mark A. Cooper is one of many citizens on Putnam's roll of honor. First, of course, is Joel Chandler Harris, who was born in Eatonton in 1848. At Turnwold, the plantation of J. A. Turner, nine miles east of Eatonton, young Harris began his writing career on the plantation newspaper, *The Countryman*. Negroes at Turnwold and their folk tales inspired the stories of Uncle Remus which became famous the world over.

A president for the Republic of Texas, Mirabeau Lamar, was furnished by Putnam County. Also from Putnam came L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Something which has been likened to the Pentecost started in Putnam County back in 1827 and its effects are felt in Georgia to this day. An evangelical revival conducted in July of that year by Adiel Sherwood resulted in the addition of sixteen thousand new converts to the Baptist faith.

Sherwood, then living in Eatonton, came south from New York, and he it was who conceived the idea of Mercer University, the plans for which were carried out by Jesse Mercer, mainly with money inherited by Mercer's wife from her first husband, Abraham Simons, of Wilkes County.

Sherwood's famous *Gazetteer of Georgia*, published in 1827, is now a collector's item. In it are listed towns, populations, rivers, post offices, buildings, residence, etc., with all the distances reckoned from Milledgeville, then capital of Georgia.

—old houses which reflect a bygone glamour faintly tinged with the pomp and glitter of foreign courts.

William Henry Stiles, owner of Etowah Cliffs, had been United States Minister to Austria. Confederate General P. M. B. Young, whose home was at Walnut Grove, later served as United States Consul General in Russia. Valley View was the ante-bellum home of Colonel J. C. Sproull, whose grandson, Sproull Fouche, spent many fairly recent years as American charge d'affairs in Romania.

And, of course, there was Glen Holly, home of "the iron king of Georgia," Mark A. Cooper. Near Kingston was Woodlands, the fabulous castle of Godfrey Barnsley, whose fleet of ships carried his cotton to England from Savannah and other Southern ports. There was the brick house copied from his family home in Virginia by Benjamin Reynolds, who owned a gold mine in Habersham County. There was Spring Bank, the Charles Wallace Howard home, and many other handsomely furnished houses in which fine paintings, rare books, bric-a-brac, silver, china and old wines were conversation pieces collected on European travels. Indians had lived on these lands until 1838, but in 1861 old Cass County (now Bartow), was the home of a cosmopolitan group who made a fine art of living. The houses which remain, though inspired by the Greek Revival, are all very different in appearance and offer an interesting study in architectural contrasts.

From this neighborhood then—from Etowah Cliffs to be exact—Brigadier-General Milo S. Hascall, commanding the second division of the U. S. 23rd Army Corps, wrote on May 23, 1864:

"I consider it my duty to call the attention of the major general commanding the corps to the terrible state of things that exists in different parts of the grand army under Major-General Sherman, so far as the wanton destruction of private property and works of art is concerned. It has not been my fortune to march a single day during the last week without being compelled to witness sights which are enough to disgrace and render worthy of defeat any army in the universe.

"I have seen as many as half a dozen houses and barns on fire at one time," he continues, "and in too many cases the wanton destruction of fine paintings and other works of art and culture has been reported to me, and also come under my own observation. . . . While I am willing that everything shall be taken that will be of service to our army or beneficial to the enemy, if done in an orderly manner, I have no desire to serve with an army where the fundamental principles of civilized warfare are so shockingly violated at every step of our progress . . ."

Many of the treasures at Etowah Cliffs had been sent for safekeeping to Savannah, the former home of Mr. Stiles, but his fine library was destroyed.

The mission which brought Mr. Stiles to North Georgia in 1838 was something of an adventure. He was appointed by the federal government to make payment in gold to the Cherokee Indians for lands ceded before their removal west.

Mr. Stiles was so charmed with the mountains, rivers and valleys of the up-

There's a certain spot on the wide square-columned back porch at Valley View that wasn't a safe place to stand, once upon a time.

Driving out from Cartersville along the Euharlee Road, you come to the stone gateposts that mark the entrance to Valley View. The driveway leads through a deeply wooded area and eventually to the gate of an iron-grille fence enclosing the box garden and the house, which overlooks a broad valley.

Free-standing Ionic columns guard a wide porch extending from the front around two sides of the house, which is built of handmade bricks. You feel that there is something a little odd about the hanging balcony which also extends around two sides. The answer is that the balcony is minus its original decorative iron balustrade. This was removed by Federal troops in the War Between the States and taken to Mark A. Cooper's iron foundry where it was melted up and molded into cannon balls.

Mrs. Sproull Fouche, who lives at Valley View, spent many years with her late husband in Romania where he was American charge d'affaires. An affectionately inscribed photograph of beautiful Queen Marie and other gifts from the Romanian royal family are reminiscent of a storybook era which, like that of King Cotton, is gone forever.

When Mr. Fouche's grandfather, Colonel J. C. Sproull, moved his family to Valley View from Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1839, he brought them in a stagecoach bought especially for the journey. Tied to the back of the coach were the root beginnings of the handsome boxwood and cherry laurel now so abundant at Valley View.

Daughter Rebecca Sproull, who later married Major Robert Fouche, kept a diary all through the War Between the States. The family stayed on at Valley View from the start in 1861 until 1864, and left only when they could hear the noise of cannon fired at near-by Cassville, a town which did not exist when the Federal army had passed.

Federal General George W. Schofield occupied Valley View for three months. Mrs. Fouche's rosewood desk was a piano when he took possession. When the family came back they found the keyboard and strings of the piano had been ripped out and the case used as a trough in which to feed horses. It was a time when the South was making the best of things, and the best, in this case, was to salvage the piano by converting it into a desk.

There were a great many autographs on the interior walls of Valley View, but these were painted over and only one remains today in a closet on the second floor.

Newton Westfall
Co. C 4th Ind. Cav.
Sept. 7th 1864

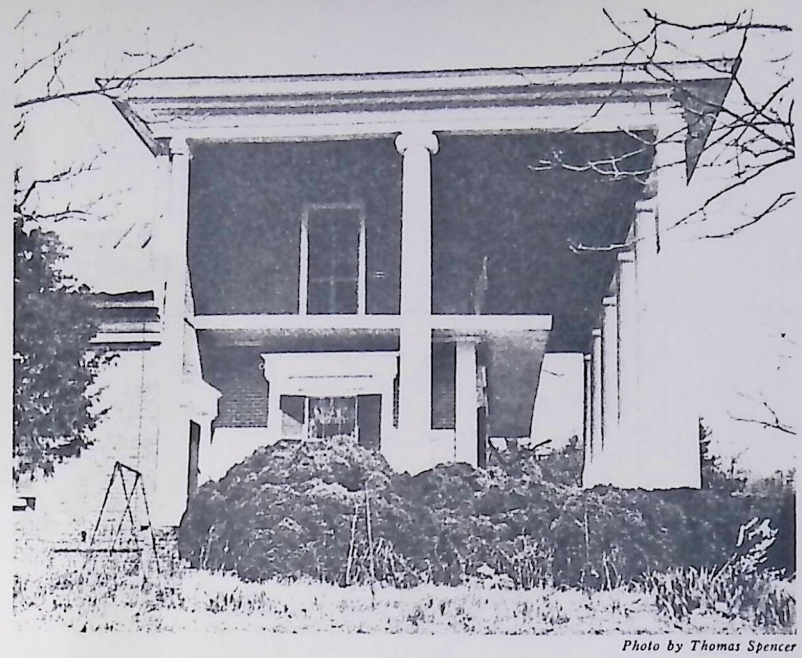

Photo by Thomas Spencer

FIGURE 55. Valley View, near Cartersville, is the home of Mrs. Sproull Fouche, friend of the late Queen Marie of Romania. The iron balcony railing was removed by Federal soldiers to mold bullets. This is a side view.

Equally interesting is the mark made by the slave great-grandfather of the present gardener. He left his fingerprints on one of the bricks used in the walk in front of the house. It was not an accident. Like Newton Westfall, he sought to leave some permanent record of his existence. In a way, each signed his work.

The rooms at the back of the house at Valley View extend around a U-shaped court, and all open onto a square-columned gallery. Bullet holes in one of the square columns on the back porch have been stopped up to prevent bees from establishing residence inside.

"A federal soldier was standing right there where you are now," says Mrs. Fouche, "and then . . . he wasn't. He was shot by a Confederate sniper," she explains. "The bullets that killed him made these holes in the column."

You move away a bit hastily, glancing up at the big oak tree that shades the court and wondering if the sniper could have been concealed in its leafy branches. For a moment, the whole thing seems very real. But only for a moment. Colonel Sproull built too well for anything short of complete destruction to affect the character and atmosphere of a house that is today, as yesterday, a gracious home.

A famous Bartow County house that isn't there any more was Glen Holly,



Photo by Thomas Spencer

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home of Mark A. Cooper, iron king of Georgia. But the unique friendship monument which Mr. Cooper erected to prominent Georgians who helped him through a financial crisis still stands. It was the only bit of property left intact at the Etowah industries when Sherman passed on.

Mr. Cooper, formerly an Eatonton attorney, developed the Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Co. in 1845. Iron from his foundry was shipped to England to be made into steel. Several barrels of flour from his flour mills were sent as a gift to Queen Victoria. Also at Etowah were a blast furnace, rolling mill, nail factory, two sawmills and two gristmills. Sherman used the furnace as a powder magazine and later blew up the works.

Mr. Cooper's house, Glen Holly, situated some distance from the plant on the Etowah River, survived until recent years when Uncle Sam decided to build the great Allatoona Dam on the Etowah south of Cartersville. The knoll on which the house stood is now a small green island in the big lake above the dam. At high-water mark the island disappears entirely.

Mr. Cooper bought out a couple of partners just before the panic of 1857. He needed $200,000 to tide him over. Leading businessmen, all his friends, rallied around. Mr. Cooper made a profit of $20,000 the next year and by 1860 was in the clear. His lasting gratitude is expressed in the friendship monument which some years ago was moved to the city square in Cartersville:



This monument is erected by
Mark A. Cooper
Proprietor at Etowah
as a grateful tribute to the
friendship and liberality of
those whose names are
hereon inscribed, which
prompted them
to aid him in
the prosecution
and development of
the interests at
Etowah.

NOTE: In 1983 the Monument stood on the south bank of the river very near the Allatoona Dam - Next to the Headquarters office of the Corps

Long before Sherman came to old Cass County at the head of an army, he visited in one of its homes near Cartersville. He tells about it in his *Memoirs:*

"In 1844 when a lieutenant in the Third Army I had been sent from Charleston, S. C., to Marietta, Ga. . . . after completing the work at Marietta our party was transferred to Bellefonte, Ala. I had ridden the distance on horseback and had noted well the topography of the country, especially that about Kennesaw, Allatoona and the Etowah river. On that occasion I had stopped some days with a Colonel [Lewis] Tumlin to see some remarkable Indian

mounds on the Etowah river usually called the Hightower. . . . I therefore [in 1864] knew that the Allatoona pass was very strong and resolved to move instead from Kingston to Marietta via Dallas."

The fourth generation Lewis Tumlin is now living in the house at Glen Cove Farms where Sherman was an invited guest in 1844. It is a tall, twelve-room white frame dwelling with brick pillars. The stairwell ceiling in its central hall appears to be about forty feet high.

The Etowah mounds mentioned by Sherman were long since explored by archaeologists and pronounced among the most important in the United States.

A letter that left its mark in Georgia history was written at The Oaks, a great weathered frame house which stands about midway between Spring Bank, the old Howard house, two miles north of Kingston, and Barnsley Gardens, four miles farther along.

The architecture of The Oaks is somewhat unusual in that the recessed portico is placed at the left front, instead of center, of a façade that appears to be about a hundred feet across. The portico has a pointed pediment and is supported by free-standing Doric columns. Smaller columns support the second-story balcony.

This spacious fourteen-room house was built in the early eighteen forties by Senator Oliver Prince, who with the Reverend James H. George conducted a boarding school here.

In 1861, at the start of the War Between the States, James Harris of Harrisonburg, Virginia, looking for a safe place for his large family, bought The Oaks. After the surrender, an uncle, Dr. Alexander Harris, came for a visit and died in the house in November of that year. His son, a young soldier just back from the war, wrote a letter asking Alexander Stephens, former Vice President of the Confederate States, to lend him money to complete his education. After writing the letter, the former soldier waited days until he could obtain pennies to buy stamps. Stephens did lend the money and the young letter writer, whose name was Nat Harris, later became governor of Georgia and was one of the founders of Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

A house built around a former Indian cabin is the picturesque log home of the late Corra Harris, about twenty miles from Cartersville. Mrs. Harris, author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," published in *The Saturday Evening Post* in 1910 and later in book form, wrote many novels, short stories and articles which appeared in leading national magazines. In 1911 she was sent to Europe by the *Post* and again in 1914 as the first woman war correspondent.

She was also one of the first of the new school of realists among Southern writers, succeeding the period of moonlight and magnolias. "A Circuit Rider's

the room, old portraits of bearded fighters look down the years at framed photographs of World War II veterans, including WACs and WAVEs.

The Cedars was owned in 1818 by Francis Colley whose descendants live there today, Mrs. T. J. Barksdale, Mrs. Bessie DeVaughan and Mrs. Latimer.

Georgia's first woman newspaper editor lived in the two-story white clapboard house at 315 East Toombs Avenue. When David Hillhouse died in 1803, his widow, Mrs. Sarah Hillhouse, succeeded him as editor of the *Monitor*. She built the house about 1814 and lived here until her death in 1831. Gabriel Toombs, brother of Robert, bought the place in 1869, and it is now the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Hardeman Toombs Wood. In 1849 Gabriel Toombs owned the house at 319 East Robert Toombs Avenue, and the present owner, is his grandson, Gabriel Toombs.

Among other lovely old houses on Toombs Avenue is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Pope, which has a Doric colonnade, a widow's walk, and a forty-acre garden. When Mark A. Cooper's daughter, Susan, married into the Pope family, she installed the graceful stairway which was made at Glen Holly, her father's ante-bellum plantation in Bartow County. Pembroke Pope, the present owner, collects old furniture, especially Pembroke tables. He has a five-thousand-acre farm in the country on which he raises Hereford cattle.

The original hand-hewn log smokehouse is still in use at the home of Mrs. E. B. Cade. This is an impressive Doric-columned house on a hill at 120 Tignall Road. The original slave quarters also still stand.

One of Washington's first brick houses was built in 1808 by William and Felix Gilbert, who first camped on the site while traveling to Georgia from Virginia. They liked it so well they decided to settle there. Descendants of Felix Gilbert still find it a pleasant place to live. They are Mrs. J. G. Wright and Miss Charlotte Alexander. What was a virgin site when the house was built is now 312 North Alexander Avenue.

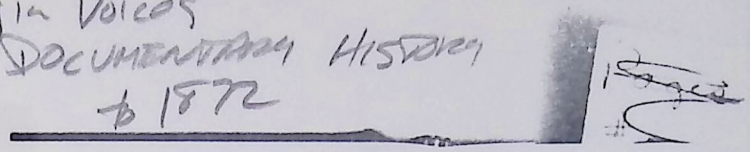
One of the most impressive houses in this charming old town is the residence of Mrs. J. T. Lindsey at 212 Liberty Street. It is surrounded by a Doric colonnade and has a beautiful hanging balcony which also extends around the house. Its interior woodwork and molded plaster cornices are especially fine.

The old workshop of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, may be seen at Mount Pleasant Plantation, seven miles southeast of Washington. This building of hand-hewn logs formerly stood on the adjoining plantation of Miller and Whitney, later the site of a textile mill. The plantation house at Mount Pleasant is a two-story frame structure built in 1790 by the Talbot family and sold to Thomas P. Burdette in 1857. It is now owned by his son J. L. Burdette.

On the old Augusta Road, about nine miles southeast of Washington, is the Abraham Simons house, also built about 1790, by Captain Abraham Simons,

CARTERSVILLE

Georgia Voices
A Documentary History
to 1872



but he could teach his neighbors something about successful farming. He was one of the best cotton growers in the state, and is said to have made a half million dollars over a period of twenty years on an improved cotton staple. Dimos Ponce was a member of the Hancock Club. The president of the club in 1844 was Benjamin T. Harris. James C. Bonner, a student of this subject, says the historians have overlooked the importance of Georgia's influence on agricultural reform in the Lower South; and, "the writers of Georgia's history have never given adequate attention to the contribution of a little band of planters in Hancock County to the agricultural revival of the state and the section." ("Genesis of Agricultural Reform in the Cotton Belt," in *Journal of Southern History*, November, 1943). These reformers learned to plow deeply and enrich the soil with a heavy application of manure; they studied ways to prevent waste of the soil due to heavy rainfall; pondered the wisdom of introducing foreign grapes, seeds and grasses; made soil surveys; sponsored fairs and livestock shows; advocated subsistence farming; carried out crop experiments; circulated agricultural periodicals filled with farm data which they had collected; and took an agricultural census.

In 1844, with cotton bringing five cents per pound, Dimos Ponce wrote to Benjamin Harris, the president of the Hancock Planters' Club, and laid out a plan whereby a higher price could be maintained by limiting the production of cotton. But the planters were unable to persuade the farmers to follow this plan; and the farmers, asserting their individualism, failed to set up a price control plan. Crop control would have to wait for the New Deal of the twentieth century. In his letter, Ponce said, "Every planter will see at once the propriety and absolute necessity of intering [*sic*] into such a general compact, as the only means of averting the ruin which is stairing [*sic*] them in the face." A longer excerpt from his letter follows:

> But the question arrises, where is the remedy to be found in order to remove the present state of things operating so heavily on the southern planter? The remedy is at hand and the planters have it in their power, if they will exercise it, and it is this—To resolve immediately and unanimously, *to reduce the culture of cotton*. And for the attainment of this all important end, the Agricultural societies in the respective States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and others, should propose a general convention to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, or at some central point—Delegates should be appointed by the planters of every cotton state and county, with full power for the purpose of consulting, arranging, and fixing on some sure plan to induce and *enforce* the reduction of their cotton crops. Those who cultivate with slave labour, should

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not exceed five acres to the full hand and so in proportion for half and quarter hands. Those who cultivate their farms with their own proper persons and children, at the rate of seven acres to the fullhand and in proportion for half and quarter hands. Those who cultivate beyond the prescribed limit, should forfeit the excess to the Agricultural societies or to such persons as may be appointed to receive and keep the same. This surplus of cotton ought not be shipped nor sent out of the country, it might be kept in reserve to supply the cotton manufactories in the southern States—and the funds arrising from forfeitures ought to be distributed as primuims [*sic*] to be awarded to the best cultivators of corn, wheat, Rye, Oats and Cotton—and to the best producers of various kinds of stock, silk, wine and cotton manufactures. —Dimos Ponce to Benjamin T. Harris, Pleasant Valley, Hancock County, Ga., Oct. 31, 1844. Hancock County Court House, Sparta, Ga.

Stimulated by such groups as the Hancock Planters' Club, The Southern Central Agricultural Society was organized. In the statement quoted below, Mark A. Cooper describes to David W. Lewis, secretary of the society, how it originated and the part he had in its organization. This society sponsored the annual fairs which did much to promote agricultural reform in the state. The first four fairs were held at Stone Mountain in the years 1846 through 1849. The following year the fair was held in Marthasville (Atlanta) because it had outgrown the little village of Stone Mountain. In 1851 the fair was held in Macon in October which had already become the traditional month for it. This was an important month for the middle Georgia city because the Southern Cotton Planters' Convention met there in conjunction with the fair sponsored by the Southern Central Agricultural Society. Here is the way Mark Cooper described the beginning of the organization which sponsored the fair:

After the extension of the Georgia Rail Road, to Atlanta, Mr. John W. Graves, an enterprising citizen of Newton county, Ga., became the proprietor of the site on which stands the hotel at Stone Mountain Depot. He planned and laid the foundation of that hotel. In the beginning of the year during which the first meeting of this Agricultural Association was held [1846], I met with Mr. Graves, in passing from this place down towards Augusta. He informed me of his views in his contemplated hotel, and requested me to aid him in getting up some movement, calculated to add to the notoriety and interest of his location at the Stone Mountain. If I mistake not, such a suggestion as I agreed to make him, was presented in detail, at Greensboro, whilst he and I were there attending a sale of negroes.

I stated to him that a meeting or gathering of people at that point, to carry out his views, must be identified with a subject

wholly relieved of party association. That Agriculture was the only subject so disconnected. That I believed the time to move was highly propitious. That several attempts had been made without any marked success, owing, as I thought, to a lack of convenient transportation for persons and products. That now the Rail Road had opened the rich valleys of Cherokee to Middle Georgia, the products of this farming region might meet the plantation products at the Stone Mountain, whilst the mass of intelligence from every section would diffuse itself and advance the general welfare. . . .

Mr. Graves accordingly adopted this suggestion, and received from me a pledge of my hearty co-operation. He wrote the letters and called the meeting, which resulted in an organization, that year, of the Southern Agricultural Association, which I trust will be perpetuated, until it shall serve and accomplish all the ends of civilization for which it was instituted. . . . —Mark A. Cooper, quoted in David W. Lewis, *Transactions of the Southern Central Agricultural Society from its organization in 1846 to 1851 with an introduction giving the origin and brief history of the society* (Macon, Ga., 1852), v-vii.

At the 1851 fair in Macon, Judge Garnett Andrews spoke on the ever timely topic of soil conservation.

It is time to question the policy of tempting our citizens to waste the old land, irreparably, by offering them new, almost without limit. I say irreparably, because the soil is not merely left exhausted, to be revived by the care of more prudent tillers, but is carried, it is said, at the rate of one pound for every ten gallons of water, flowing over our clay country—at any rate, carried fast enough—to the bottom of rivers, ponds, lakes, and even the deep sea; some never to be reclaimed, some only at immense expense. —Garnett Andrews, quoted in Lewis, *Transactions of the Southern Central Agricultural Society*, 75.

The speaker went on to urge listeners to try irrigation:

No untried experiment promises a better reward than that of irrigation, in some portions of Georgia. . . . Much of the most successful agriculture in the world is conducted on irrigated lands. —*Ibid.*, 83-84.

James Dunwoody Brownson De Bow announced the seventh annual fair held in Macon in October, 1852 in his *Review*, published in New Orleans. He saw it as one "worthy altogether of the great industrial reputation of Georgia."

Among the premiums we find a new feature, viz: for essays upon agriculture and other cognate subjects—agricultural education, elements of agriculture, horticulture, manures, fencing, ditching and draining, stock raising, &c.; also for papers upon cotton, corn, rice, sugar, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, turnips, clover, hay, &c. A premium of $100 is offered for the best essay on the treatment and management

language. Logic, Priestly's Lectures of History. Forensic disputations in presence of the Tutors. Once or twice a week composition and essays on Elocution.

Senior Class: Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Laws of Nature and Nations, The Constitution of the United States, and of the individual States. Forensic disputations and compositions. —Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, 1794-1817, I, 38.

Bill of Fare in 1821

For Breakfast;
Good Coffee and Tea, corn and wheat bread well baked, butter, wholesome bacon or beef.
For Dinner;
Corn bread, wholesome bacon, including alternately all the parts of the hog usually preserved, with vegetables and fresh meat, either beef, mutton, lamb, shoat or poultry, and when fresh meat cannot be had, it may be Supplied by milk or molasses with a Second course of Confectionary-Molasses every other day, Soup two times a week and a course of Confectionary once—all of which Shall be well cooked and Served up in a neat and cleanly manner.
For Supper;
Corn and wheat bread, good coffee and Tea or Coffee and milk, and butter. —*Ibid*., 208-209.

An Early Commencement

An old programme of the commencement of 1814 contains the order of exercises, beginning with "an illumination of the college." The Commencement Sermon by the President, on Tuesday, July 26. At 7 o'clock the same evening was presented the tragedy of *Cato* by the students. On Wednesday Orations were delivered by W. W. Baldwin, J. M. Erwin, A. Matthews, and an Essay on Tobacco by Henry Hull; the exercises closing by a farce, "No song, no supper," with Jabez Marshall, Miles Nisbet, Henry Hull, Elizur Newton, Mark A. Cooper, W. H. and Robert Flournoy, Thaddeus Holt and others in the cast of characters. On Thursday an address to volunteers was delivered by Elizur L. Newton with orations by Duncan G. Campbell, Asbury and Henry Hull and Thaddeus Holt after which degrees were conferred. These exercises were held *sub arboribus*. —Hull, *Annals of Athens*, 28-29.

The Waddel Administration

Josiah Meigs, the University's first administrator, led it through the first decade of its history. Some very hard years followed the resignation of Meigs in 1810. Two ministers failed to put Franklin College on a sound footing, the Reverend John Brown (1811-1816) and the Reverend Robert Finley who died within weeks after he took office in 1817. The presidency was then offered to three different men all of whom refused it. But in June, 1819, Moses Waddel took the office. He was a Presbyterian minister who had

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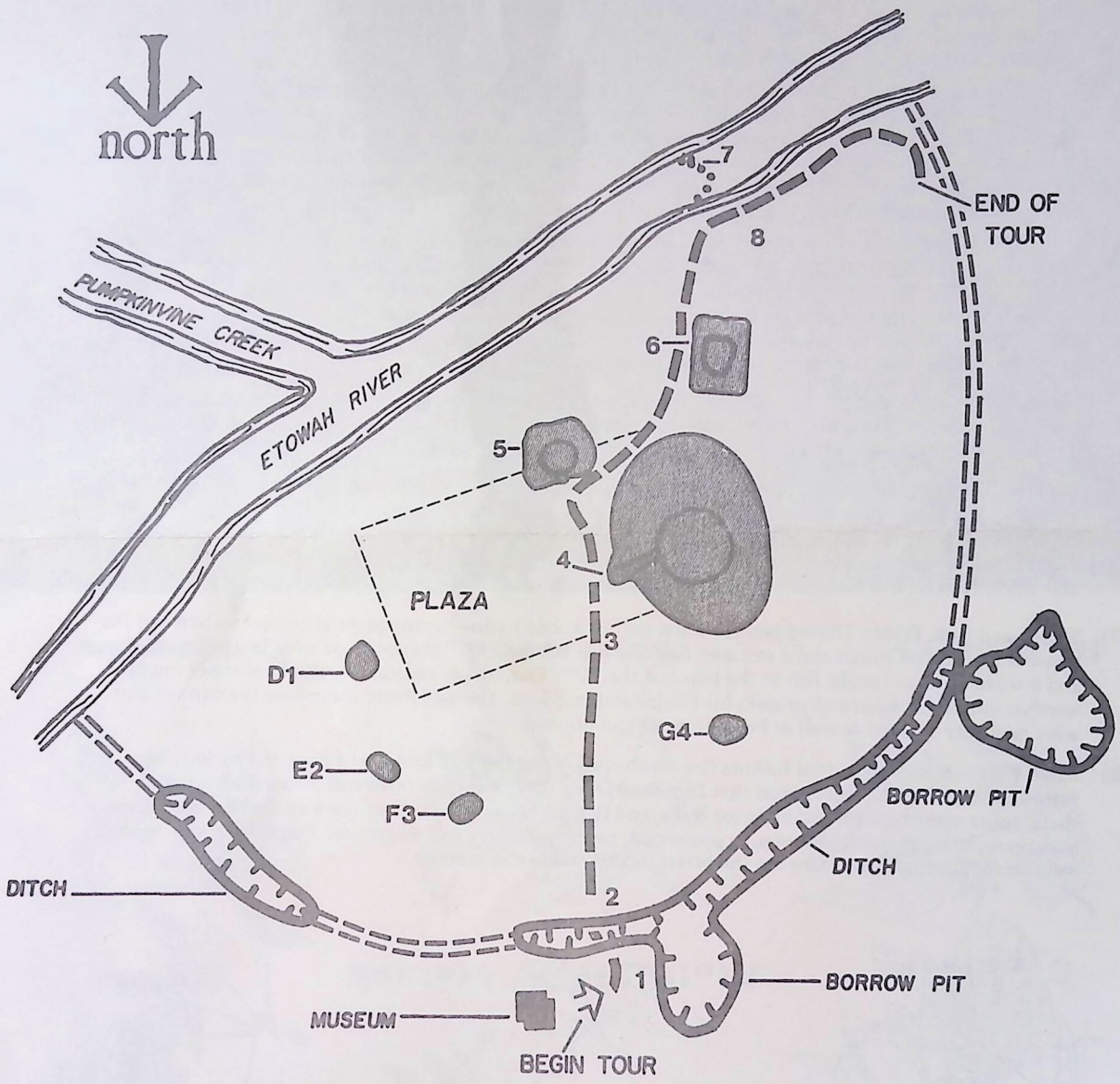
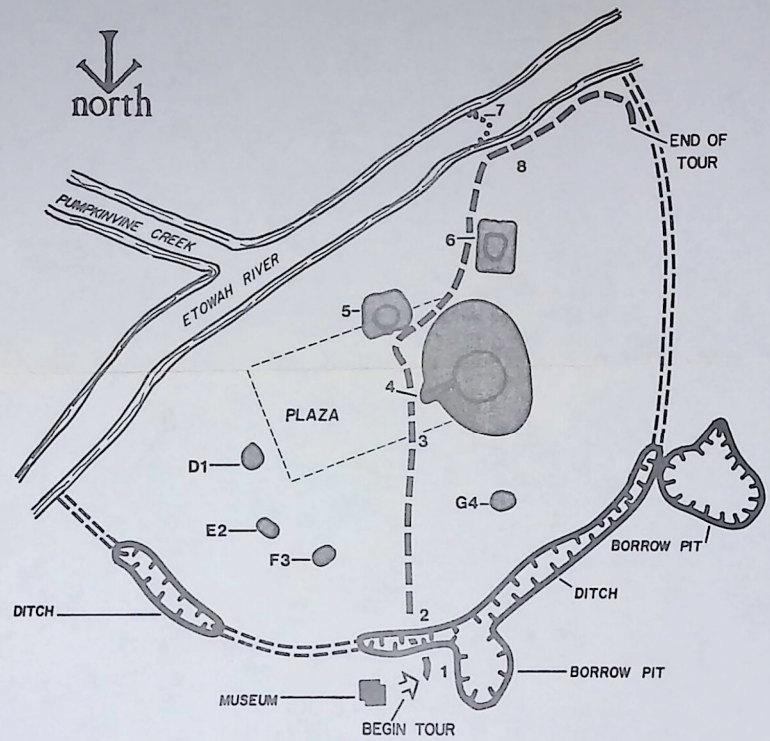
ETOWAH MOUNDS TOUR GUIDE



With this sheet you should be able to have a safe and interesting self-guiding tour of the Etowah Mounds Archaeological Area. The mounds and moat have steep slopes that erode easily. *Please do not climb where there are no steps.* Since this is a natural area, beware of noxious insects and plants and poisonous snakes. The riverbank is not fenced, so please control children. The tour starts just outside the rear door of the museum.

ETOWAH MOUNDS TOUR GUIDE



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(1) Borrow Pit: This large pit, a similar pit to the west and the moat are the result of hundreds of thousands of basketfuls of earth that were borrowed from here and carried to build the mounds.

(2) Defensive Moat: The bridge crosses a portion of a moat that once stretched from riverbank to riverbank around the village enclosing 52 acres. The 9 to 10 feet deep moat was a very effective first line of defense. A few feet inside the moat was a fence or palisade of upright logs imbedded several feet in the ground and probably standing twelve feet tall. The palisade had towers or bastions projecting toward the moat that allowed the villagers to propell their weapons at attackers in safety. The attackers had to climb in and out of the moat then be under intense fire, that could not be effectively returned, while they tried to break through the palisade. These defenses made the village almost invulnerable to attack by spears, arrows, and clubs which were the principle weapons of the Southeastern Indian.

Proceed on toward Mound "A" and watch for a small rise in the path.

(3) Plaza Edge: Just before you reach the northern edge of Mound "A", you will pass the edge of the ceremonial plaza. Since leaving the bridge you have been walking through the village area. Houses were scattered to protect from fire arrows and accidental fires. At the edge of the plaza, pause and look around. The edge of the plaza runs in a straight line to your left (eastward). The plaza is made of packed red clay that was brought in to make up the ceremonial center of the mound complex. Look straight up the edge of the plaza and you will see a rise that is labeled Mound "D-1" on the sketch plan. From there you can find Mounds "E-2", "F-3", and "G-4" (see display in Museum). Only "D-1" and "E-2" have been archaeologically tested. The mounds surrounded the plaza which was clean swept and used much like a town square of today. People used it every day but sometimes, like our Independence Day, it became a very special place. Proceed on to the base of Mound "A".

(4) Mound "A": For those hearty enough to climb 63 feet, about the height of a six-story building, Mound "A" stands waiting. At the top, pause, get your breath, turn and look for clues from the past. Look for the edge of the plaza. Look for the faint traces of the filled portion of the moat and try to connect all the parts. On the horizon to the east lies a sharp notch in the Allatoona range of mountains. The sun rises in that notch at the summer solstice (around June 22).

You are overlooking the Etowah River Valley which is, and was, prime human habitat. You are in the Great Valley section of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Region. This section has sandy loam soil that could be tilled with primitive hoes and digging sticks. The soil's fertility was renewed every few years by flooding and supported a large population for several hundred years. Importantly, just to the south lies the Piedmont Physiographic Region with its different plants and animals. This junction of two environments gave the inhabitants a much wider range of foodstuffs and made it easier to earn a living.

You are standing on the great temple mound which has never been excavated. At other Mississippian sites, the great temple mounds have been found to be without significant burials or interior structures. This may or may not be the case with Mound "A". It was a platform for the temple and where the chief-priest presided over ceremonies that took place on the plaza. The use of the platform on the south side of the mound is unknown. It overlooks Mounds "B" and "C" and an extension of the plaza where ceremonies could have taken place. *Please go back down the steps carefully.*

(5) Mound "B": Like Mound "A", Mound "B" was a temple platform and has never been excavated. A test pit was dug on the west side at the base. Here were found burials as well as trash pits with the remains of deer, turtles, plants, fish, and a few human remains that suggested cannibalism.

(6) Mound "C": This burial mound has been completely excavated and restored. The over 500 burials studied here told scientists much about the burial practices, classes of people, dress, diet, diseases, trade patterns and highly developed ceremonial practices. This mound was built up in layers with changes in temple structures, fences, and burial practices dating from the earliest at the bottom to the latest at the top. Near the bottom, the world famous marble figures were found and most of the other museum exhibits came from Mound "C".

(7) Shoals and Fish Traps: During periods when the Allatoona hydro-electric plant is not generating and the water is low, gravel shoals and a restored fish trap can be seen. "V" shaped traps were built of piled stones and a woven basket caught fish at the point of the "V". Gar, drum and catfish plus freshwater mussels were an important source of protein for the inhabitants here. Gar and drum come near the surface and were probably speared as well as being trapped and hooked.

(8) River Walk: A section of trail follows the riverbank. Along the trail look for walnut and hickory that furnished nuts and the persimmon that furnished fruit. The river cane furnished arrow shafts, thatch for roofs, splits made baskets and mats for walls, and floors. Other plants along the way are the river birch, hackberry, stinging nettle, sweetgum, sourwood, paper mullberry and sycamore. Plants you will see that were introduced by Europeans are the privet, honeysuckle and mimosa.



Hickory



Birch



Sweetgum



Sycamore



Mullberry Walnut



Nettle



Hackberry



Sourwood



Persimmon

DID YOU KNOW THAT
THE LIBRARY HAS . . . .

phone books from many cities in the U.S.A.? (Available only at the Main Street Branch)

Georgia census on microfilm from 1820 to 1900? (Available only at the Main Street Branch)

filmstrips to use with your kids at home?

paperbag puppets?

children's programs?

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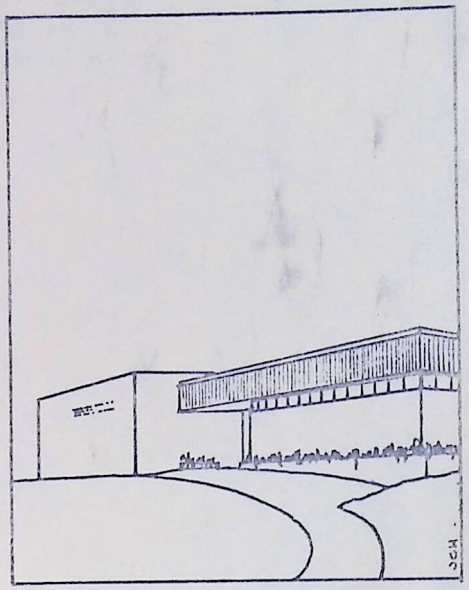

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Founded in 1981, the Bartow Cou ty Library System serves the pe ple of Bartow County through it branches and bookmobile. The system's rapidly-growing collec tions of approximately 29,000 volumes serve recreational reac ing and high school research needs. Future service is hopec to include business reference and local history/genealogy col lections.

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900-999	Geography, Biography, History

THE HISTORY

OF

BARTOW COUNTY

Formerly Cass

by

Lucy Josephine Cunyus

R
975.83
C
CARTERSVILLE LIBRARY



Stories galore could be written of happenings around or about the Stack. It is almost in perfect condition as it was when used as a **cold-blast furnace** in the iron works operated by Mark Cooper. Located on the right bank of the Etowah River down stream from the present Allatoona Dam, it had a daily capacity of ten tons of pig iron. Operation began in 1840 with Sherman putting a stop to activities in 1864.

Historic
Bartow County
Circa 1828-1866
Reserved



The **stone piers,** standing intact in the Etowah River south of Cartersville since the mid-1840s, held the original bridge for the W. & A. Railroad. The long, lonesome whistle from the early trains was a familiar sound as it echoed up and down the river. The piers remained when a new railroad bridge was built a hundred years later.

Also — and I hate to mention it again — we have not located the battalion muster roll — only a partial roll of one of the five companies. It is not in the National Archives, but it must be somewhere in Georgia because the Major mentioned having prepared same in a letter, dated, Darien, 15th February 1836, to Governor Schley. In his letter, Cooper stated: "My Muster Roll is made, but wish to copy it for a Report at Picolata, therefore carry it on with me."

Mrs. Mark Anthony Cooper of Rome, Georgia, the Major's greatgranddaughter-in-law, who, like yourself, has been most gracious with her assistance in our research, told me that the Major's home place burned to the ground in 1880 (5 years before his death, however, he continued to live on at "Glen Holly" in one of the out buildings) and that most likely many valuable papers were lost in the fire. Nevertheless, surely a copy of the roll was eventually forwarded to Governor Schley because the State of Georgia needed same to support financial restitution claim against the Federal government for the expenses incurred by the militia.

Needless to say, if we had the newspaper text and the muster roll we would be all set and the "work" on the history of Fort Cooper could be finished. Got any new ideas?

Warmest regards and thank you kindly for everything.

Sincerely,

John H. Eden, Jr.

Encls.

Georgia soldier also left his mark in Florida

A NEW BOOK is out that sheds light on the life of a Georgia man whose adventures in what is now Citrus County have more or less immortalized him here.

FABLES & FOIBLES

The man is Mark Anthony Cooper, for whom Fort Cooper State Park is named. The book, a handsome one, is titled: "Mark Anthony Cooper The Iron Man of Georgia, a biography," published by Graphics Publishing Company of Atlanta.



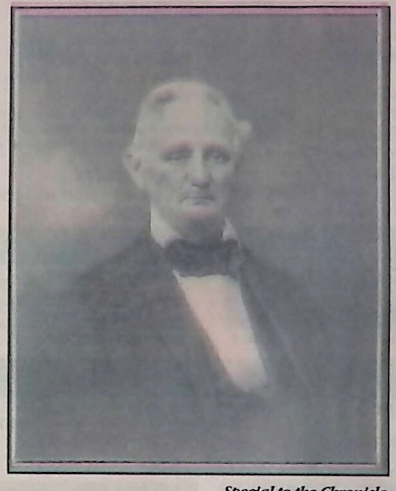
Steve Arthur

It was written by Mark Cooper Pope III, a retired publishing company owner and real estate investor (and descendant of the man in question), in collaboration with J. Donald McKee, a columnist for the Marietta (Georgia) Daily Journal who said it took him a year to research the book.

The second chapter of the book enlightens us on the events leading to what brought Cooper, an officer leading volunteers, to the site which is now a 704-acre state park complete with parking lots, running water, a swimming area and walking trails.

After his military exploits in Florida, this 280-page book explains how Cooper

Please see **FABLES,** *Page* **4A**



Special to the Chronicle

Mark Anthony Cooper earned a reputation in Florida and South Georgia as a soldier during the Seminole Indian War in the early 1800s. Fort Cooper State Park is named for him.

Steve Arthur is a Citrus County Chronicle columnist. His e-mail address is: sea@citrus.infi.net.

CC Chronicle 1-6-01

Cabinet 3, Drawer 1

We regret to state an unfortunate occurrence which took place on the road between Talbotton and Columbus, by which Mr. JESSE DICKINSON, a member of the Washington company from Washington, Wilkes county, lost his life. It appears that while the company were on their march as above stated, during a heavy shower, Mr. Dickinson took shelter under an old shed where he had been but a few moments when the roof prostrated the entire tenement, burying him amidst its fragments. Upon his companions throwing off the loose boards, a large beam was discovered to have struck him directly across the neck, and his was entirely extinct.—*Ib.*

The following we believe to be a complete list of the companies of Volunteers and drafted men which have arrived at Columbus since the commencement of the Creek War:—[*Columbus Sentinel.*

Corps.	Captains.	No.
Harris drafted men,	Vardeman,	69
Talbott do.	Miller,	60
Pike Volunteers, (cavalry)	Lynch,	39
Monroe drafted,	Stewart,	80
Monroe Volunteers,	Flewellen,	74
Houston do.	Dennard,	64
Jasper drafted,	Roe,	64
Jasper do.	Lane,	48
Jones do.	Hardeman,	83
Talbot Volunteers,	Bush,	99
La Fayette Cavalry,	Simson,	53
Gwinnett do.	Garmany,	76
Houston drafted,	Smith,	101
Upson do.	Crain,	76
Monroe Infantry,	Russell,	45
Bibb Volunteers, (cavalry)	McCall,	41
Heard Infantry,	Heard,	41
Columbia Guards,	Urquhart,	62
Muscogee drafted,	Coleman,	67
Muscogee Cadet Riflemen	Evans,	70
Muscogee Armory	Hoxey,	52
Troup drafted,	Hardin,	93
Morgan Volunteers,	Porter,	61
Talbotton do.	Sanford,	78
Laurens do.	Tramp,	56
Marion drafted,	Berry,	60
Meriwether do.	Sloan,	84
Troup Cavalry,	Kendrick,	73
Gwinnett do.	Boyd,	91
Upson do. drafted	Bird,	87
Bartow Cavalry,	Gantes,	54
Henry do.	Bass,	65
Henry Infantry,	Dudley,	71
Butts drafted	Hendricks,	73
Oglethorpe Volunteers,	Hill,	102
Coweta do.	Anderson,	87
Pulaski drafted	Hodges,	32
Greene Volunteers,	Dawson,	102
Walker do.	Toombs,	90
Clarke do.	Lucas,	100
Twiggs do.	Pearson,	88
Covington Blues,	Floyd,	84
Newton Greys,	Level,	104
Wilkinson do.	Burney,	93

GEORGIA ACHIEVEMENT.—The expedition under Col. Read, for the relief of Capt. Hallaman's command, has been fortunate beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. The little band of brave men, who have been closely besieged, during fifty eight days, by overwhelming numbers, who, to all human probability, seemed abandoned to a cruel fate, has been rescued by the gallantry of our citizens. The daring enterprise of ascending, with less than one hundred men, a narrow river occupied on both its banks by the enemy, has been accomplished. The enemy seems to have been astonished and paralized by the audacity of the attempt, and did not offer to impede their progress. Not a life was lost, not a gun was fired, but this does not detract from the glory of the achievement.

The expedition ascended the river in silence, and found the navigation unobstructed until it arrived at the island, a mile and a half below the block house. There the boat became fast on a log about eighteen inches under water, extending from bank to bank and doubtless used by the enemy as a secret crossing place. An attempt was made to saw it off, but fearing to alarm the enemy, they desisted, and finally succeeded in forcing the boat over. On arriving at the block house, the scene was very interesting. On finding the garrison safe, the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain the men were unavailing. They made the forest ring again and again with their joyous shouts and could have done so, had it brought upon them Osceola, and a thousand devils at his back. The emotions of the garrison, on finding themselves safe among friends, were too deep for words. In silence they embraced their generous deliverers, whose proud and enviable feeling may be imagined, but not described. Hereafter Wm Parmenter shall be a welcome and the latch string out to deeds of noble and generous daring. [illegible] knight in the days of chivalry, [illegible] to wear.

On the [illegible] age of the [illegible] tense interest. [illegible] channel, [illegible] crashing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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channel; was obstructed by a log, as before stated. The place is surrounded by hammocks, and every way so favorable to the enemy, that no one doubted that a desperate attack would be made. The critical moment arrived, every loop hole was manned, every hand grasped a rifle—the boat passed rapidly down the stream with such force as to break through all obstructions and they were safe!! Their arrival in this place was hailed with enthusiasm.—*Floridian.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RECORDER.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 6, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—A friend of mine has directed my attention to a letter from a correspondent of yours, dated "Fort Drane, Florida, April 26, 1836," and published in your paper, 10th May.

A correct understanding of facts, demands a passing notice of that article. This task may as properly devolve on me as any individual, since the various interests which are injuriously affected by that letter, have lately been under my watch, care and protection. In those instances wherein the interests of the Georgia Battalion, or any portion of them, have been staked, whether in the field or out of it, in battle or in quarters, it cannot be thought that I should be indifferent. To do justice to the *whole* and every part, should be the rule, delicate as may be the task; and although the injury inflicted comes *from a member of the Battalion*, who may feel a *particular* interest, it is still the duty of him who feels a *general* interest, to defend and rectify mistakes.

In what may be said, it is hoped that the writer of this, will keep an eye single to truth and justice.

In the outset, I will place myself in your correspondent's side, at Camp Izard, on the Withlacoochee on the 28th March, and will only leave his company when he departs from the occurrences of the day. In so doing, I design pursuing our purpose so to state facts, simply his omissions, and correct his errors:—Whoever was a patient observer, by the aid of an ordinary memory may pronounce that he has omitted important facts, and misrepresented others in a manner scarcely probable in him who assumes to be a reporter of facts for a newspaper.

First, he states that a detachment under command of Capt. Meriwether was immediately detailed to open a road from the pine barren to the river through the hammock," &c. He omits to state that Capt. Robertson's with Capt. Bines' companies of the Augusta Battalion, had first been sent to scour the hammock and occupy the bank of the river, for the protection of Capt. Meriwether whilst opening a road.

He omits, also to inform you of another service performed by Capt. Meriwether equally *meritorious*, and much more *laborious*, to-wit: the hewing of many logs and poles to complete a pontoon bridge that was never built. He also makes the army commence the crossing at 4 o'clock the next morning, but omits to relate the interesting service then performed by Capt. Robertson's command.

"On the next morning," he says, "the army entered the celebrated cove." This is only a small mistake. It happened to be the next *evening*. This would be unworthy of remark, but that *something* else did occur which prevented the entrance to the cove before evening and doubtless furnished the evidence that brought the Generals to the resolution to attack the cove.

On the next morning at sunrise, Col Bankhead's command was detached and ordered up in the direction of the cove, to visit an Indian town. Along with him went also the commands of Capt's. *Meriwether, Seymour, Black, Brown, and Foster*, and of course detected the vicinity of the *enemy*, and came on their recent trail. Supposing they might be concealed in a certain cypress swamp, the Colonel ordered the Georgia Battalion in charge the swamp, which being impracticable, they were ordered, (by the Colonel, as we were instructed) to charge *Bankhead*; and the brave Capt. Foster and his men with a part of Capt. Brown's, were three in left flank leading, into the mud and water, three feet deep. The other three companies were ordered to charge *Bankhead*,

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

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September 20, 1967

Mr. John H. Eden, Jr.
Eden Farm, The Clearing
Inverness, Florida 32650

Dear Mr. Eden:

I have been on vacation and just returned this week.

Enclosed are copies of some of the things I promised you and I think they will show you just what kind of a man Mark Anthony Cooper was. In a way, the description in the DAB explains why he had such a name as Mark Anthony, I believe. His mother was from Italian stock, you will note, and Mark Anthony being one of the "noblest Romans of them all" would be a natural, n'est-ce pas ?

I am afraid I can't be of much help with the newspapers as I would like. We don't have them except on microfilm and as you know, that is a very long and tedious task. Not that I would mind it, but I just can't stay away from my department that long at a time. However, the University of Georgia Library at Athens has the actual newspapers and I think John Bonner would have some one check these for you.

I have searched thoroughly, but do not find any muster or pay rolls of Cooper's Battalion. We should have had them, logically speaking, but there is no trace of such a list. All of the muster and pay rolls from the period of 1799 to and through the Civil War have been typescript and bound and indexed and I do not find any reference to such a thing. Of course, it could be anywhere but here, since so much of Georgia's records are scattered in private collections, libraries, etc. But, anyhow, I shall keep on the lookout for anything at all which will be interesting, and from time to time you will hear more from me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip W Bryant

EDEN FARM
"THE CLEARING"
INVERNESS, FLORIDA

October 9, 1967

Mrs. Philip W. Bryant
Deputy Surveyor General
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

My dear Mrs. Bryant:

Again, we are in your debt for your good letter of September 20th with its most interesting enclosures.

With reference to my letter of August 24th to Mr. Bonner, you might be pleased to know that, since its writing, I have discovered the name of a Mrs. Mark Anthony Cooper of Rome, Georgia, through a Cooper family kin, Mrs. Coke Flannagan of Floral City, Florida. We are writing to Mrs. Cooper to find if she is (or was) married to a direct descendant of our Major Mark Anthony and, naturally, we are also requesting her assistance in completing and rounding-out the history of Fort Cooper.

As mentioned in the footnote on Mark Anthony Cooper's life in DAB, the grandson, Walter G. Cooper, wrote his account in 1910 for Men of Mark in Georgia, so my question to Mr. Bonner concerning Walter Cooper's longevity is answered -- unless Walter was quite a young man at the time and this, of course, is chronologically not impossible, but most unlikely. In any event, the search narrows and we hope the present Mrs. Mark Anthony Cooper is of one and the same from the Major and that her knowledge of the Florida Campaign of 1836 will provide the missing pieces to the puzzle.

You shall hear from me further and it will be my pleasure to forward copies of all our information as soon as the file is completed.

Thanks again -- we are truly grateful.

Sincerely,

John H. Eden, Jr.

Encl.

EDEN FARM
"THE CLEARING"
INVERNESS, FLORIDA

October 10, 1967

Mrs. Mark Anthony Cooper
Post Office Box 68
Rome, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Cooper:

Recently, I spoke to Mrs. Coke Flannagan of Floral City, Florida, and, having been referred to her by Mrs. J. A. MacRae of the Citrus County Historical Society, I inquired as to her kinship and connection with the Cooper family of Georgia. Mrs. Flannagan gave me your name and address, advising that she had it on file from her own past research of the Cooper family genealogy.

We own the land upon which a fort was established by order of General Clinch, in command of the right wing division of the army, during the Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians in 1836. The right wing division consisted of the Louisiana Volunteers and Regulars (who had been transferred from General Gaines to General Clinch), of the Georgia and Florida Volunteers and the U. S. Army Regulars.

Five companies of foot soldiers comprised the Georgia Volunteers and the battalion was commanded by Major Mark Anthony Cooper, as commissioned by Governor Schley of Georgia on February 5th, 1836.

In a letter, dated February 15th, 1836, written from Darien, Georgia, from Major Cooper to Governor Schley, he advised the Governor that the muster roll of the battalion had been made and that he was taking it with him for a report at Picolata, Florida. If we could find this muster roll, we would know the names and ranks of the men in the five companies which made up the battalion. This would be information of great value.

We also note in the letter, according to the boat transportation difficulties encountered at Darien, that "about 180 men" embarked for Picolata in the first two boats, leaving "200 men" to be provided transportation in a third vessel. This numbers the battalion at "about" 380 men. Again, the muster roll and any and all information concerning Major Cooper and his men are imperative to the historical research of this command.

Once organized and established with the right wing, the Georgia Battalion was engaged with General Clinch's division to rout-out the Indians known to be encamped in the Cove area of the mid-west coast of Florida -- lying, roughly, south and west of the Withlacoochee River, and north and west of the Hillsborough River.

The right wing, on occasion, encountered Indians on the march south, especially at the Withlacoochee River crossing. Subsequent to this encounter, General Clinch ordered Major Cooper and his battalion to build and secure a fort at Holathlikaha Lake, located approximately twelve and one-half miles south of the river crossing.

The most detailed account of Fort Cooper's establishment we have as yet found, is in M. M. Cohen's Notices of Florida and the Campaigns, originally published in 1836.

In Chapter IX, under date of April 1, 1836, Cohen states: "The right wing proceeded this day in a southwest direction (from the Withlacoochee River crossing) for Tampa Bay. . . ."

Under date of April 2, 1836, Cohen continues: "In order to facilitate the movements of this wing, the Georgia Battalion, under command of Major Cooper, was left with the sick and wounded, on Holathlikaha lake. They were furnished with all provisions which could be spared, amounting to about eighteen days rations, with a promise to be relieved in nine days. . . ."

Further reference is made by Cohen to Fort Cooper on page 195 of Chapter IX: "General Clinch remained at Tampa until the 14th of April, when his command moved on the return march (north) towards Fort Drane. On the 17th, he arrived at a deserted, friendly Indian town, within about four miles of Fort Cooper. The next morning a detachment was sent to appraise Major Cooper of the arrival of the division, and an escort to carry his wagons. He was also directed to abandon the place and bring on his battalion. . . ."

Cohen goes on to tell of a skirmish with the Indians encountered by this detachment about a mile before reaching Fort Cooper and, then, in considerable detail, of the battles with the Indians by Major Cooper's battalion itself, between April 2nd and April 18th, such action occurring after "the third or fourth day . . . regularly, for thirteen successive days."

And that: "On one occasion, the enemy, to the number of from three to five hundred, made a most daring and determined, but unsuccessful effort, to take the fort by storm. They were headed by four or five chiefs, who were distinguished by their white plumes, and their movements in directing and inspiring their men. . . ."

Cohen further continues: "The bravery and general conduct of the Georgians, and their gallant commander, at Fort Cooper, and particularly the manner in which they carried on their work, in erection of the fort, under fire of the Indians, are spoken of with the warmest approbation."

Fort Cooper was evacuated by the Georgians on April 18th, 1836, and the command rejoined General Clinch's division on the same date.

Cohen gives no date, when he states: "On their return to Fort Drane (near Gainesville, Florida), the Georgia troop were honorably discharged, and proceeded to their homes and firesides, after having faithfully performed their duty as good and gallant soldiers. . . ." We assume the time of discharge to have been early May, 1836.

Cohen concludes Chapter IX by expressing indebtedness to a Captain Hitchcock's letter for information as to General Gaines' movements, and to a Major Pemberton of the Augusta Chronicle for the operations of the right wing. The reference to the Augusta Chronicle fascinates us as a possible source of additional knowledge concerning the Georgia volunteer battalion.

We are extremely interested in the Seminole War history of this area -- most particularly in the engagement of Fort Cooper -- and wish to research every possible lead. We have received some revealing and valuable information from Mrs. Philip W. Bryant, Deputy Surveyor-General in Atlanta, who has most graciously assisted us in our search, and from Mr. John W. Bonner, Jr., Special Collections Librarian at the University of Georgia, who, along with other pertinent items, very helpfully supplied us with copies of two letters written by Major Cooper to Governor Schley at the onset of the Florida expedition. One, as previously mentioned, dated: "Darien, 15th Feby. 1836" and the other dated: "St. Marys, Feby. 16th 1836."

As these are the only communications we have by Major Cooper relative to his command and its service against the Seminoles in the spring of 1836, we hopefully ask if you have any records, muster list, letters, personal history or diary of the Major's, militia documents, or newspaper clippings, directly or indirectly pertinent to Mark Anthony Cooper, the man, or the men under his command and the battalion, per se.

Some day, we wish to reconstruct the fort at its original location, enclosing a small museum for artifacts of the period, and, therefore, any and all physically descriptive material of the fort itself that might be found in personal letters, maps of the campaign, etc., is also of utmost importance.

We do have copies of Mark Anthony Cooper's biographical sketches, as written in Men of Mark in Georgia and in the Dictionary of American Biography. However, very little mention is made of his efforts towards the Florida campaign. To us, this seems rather strange and unrewarding because Major Cooper and his battalion performed gallant service in the name of country and Georgia, and such duty and sacrifice should be worthy of more consideration and recognition in any biography. Unless, of course, in that day and time, the fighting of Indians was just considered an inevitable and necessary chore.

If you would be so very kind as to make available to us for xerox copy all apropos data and material in your possession, or if you might refer us to a family source of such availability, we would be eternally grateful.

Naturally, it would be our pleasure to assume the cost of all necessary research and copy.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation and for whatever consideration you may afford us in this effort, I am

Most sincerely,

John H. Eden, Jr.

John H. Eden, Jr.

EDEN FARM "THE CLEARING" INVERNESS, FLORIDA

October 18, 1967

Dear Mr. Bonner:

Thought you might be interested in the attached letters.

We hope the name of Mrs. Mark Anthony Cooper is not just coincidence, but, with such a title, it hardly seems possible!

Do you have anything in the newspaper files re the Augusta Chronicle + Bert Cooper?

Thanks you again for your help. You shall be hearing from us again —

Cordially,

John H. Eden Jr

COOPER, MARK ANTHONY

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Candler. Cyclopedia of Georgia. Atlanta, State Historical Society, 1906. vol. 1. p 495.

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Mauney
as;7-16-37

BARTOW

Noted Personalities

Mark Anthony Cooper

1800 - 1885.

Mark Anthony Cooper, ~~a descendant of the famous Roman~~, was the son of Sally Anthony and Captain Thomas Cooper. A native of Genoa, Italy, Thomas Cooper left an unpleasant school and with a classmate ran away to sea. Captured by pirates and cruelly mistreated they escaped on a British ship and finally landed in Virginia. There they worked for three years to repay the captain for their passage. Thomas Cooper built a mill and trading post and became prosperous. The date of his removal to Georgia is not recorded.

Mark Anthony, one of the six children, was born in Hancock County, near Powelton, Georgia. He attended the county schools, Mt. Zion Academy, Powelton Academy, Franklin College, and Columbia College at Columbia, South Carolina. From the latter he was graduated in 1819.

He studied law under Judge Strong of Eatonton, Georgia, and was admitted to practice in Augusta. Then he formed a partnership with James Clark of Eatonton. He became a successful lawyer and served one term as solicitor general of the Ocmulgee circuit in 1828.

In 1833 Mark Cooper organized and built the first cotton factory in the State. It was located on Little River, near Eatonton.

When the Federal Government called for troops to subdue the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1836, he organized a battalion in

Macon and was elected Major.

He next started a loan company in Columbus, Georgia. This company paid an annual dividend of 16 percent. It was operated successfully even through the panic of 1837.

As an advocate of State Rights Mr. Cooper was elected to two terms of Congress 1839-41. He resigned the third term to run for governor against George W. Crawford. For this office he was defeated, principally by the influence of Howell Cobb.

While a member of the Georgia Legislature he promoted the bill in 1836 that created the W.& A. Railroad. Later he was made superintendent of this road.

Major Cooper opposed secession but when the War between the States broke out he was a supporter of the Confederacy. He was a personal friend of Jefferson Davis and bought Confederate money which cost him a fortune.

When traveling over his district in his campaign for Congress Major Cooper saw the possibilities of the mineral industry in North Georgia. He wrote many articles on iron ore and was one of the first men in America who had iron converted into steel. On the Etowah River, three miles from Cartersville, he built the famous Cooper Iron Works. This plant consisted of 12,000 acres, with $500,000 invested in it. Five hundred laborers were employed and the town of Etowah grew to 2,000 people. There are a large flour mill, a nail factory and a general store. The town also boasted of a church, a bank, and an academy. The iron was sent to England and made into razors and tools. Pig iron was furnished to Georgia foundries in many cities.

Major Cooper's business ability is proven by the fact that

he successfully weathered three panics. He is the man who erected a monument to his creditors. (See C-617)

He was the first president of the Georgia Agricultural Society. That first meeting was held at Stone Mountain, Georgia, August 1, 1846.

Other honors were bestowed upon Major Cooper. He was one of the founders of Mercer University and served as trustee from 1838-1845. A trustee of the University of Georgia, he was also a trustee of the Cherokee Baptist College at Cassville all the time it was in existence.

Major Cooper was twice married. His first wife was Evaline Flourney of Eatonton whom he married in 1821. After her death he married Sophronia A. R. Randall. To this union were born ten children. He built a beautiful home near his iron works which was twice destroyed by fire. After the Civil War he lived quietly at his home, Glen Holly, until his death.

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EDEN FARM
"THE CLEARING"
INVERNESS FLORIDA
32650

July 1, 1970

Mrs. Mark A. Cooper, Sr.
P. O. Box 1246
Rome, Georgia 30161

My dear Mrs. Cooper:

Please find enclosed a copy of my letter of this date to Mrs. Bryant in Atlanta and a "preview" of the Fort Cooper History.

We are very excited about the prospect of establishing the Fort Cooper State Park. As I wrote to you previously, we feel a deep responsibility concerning the future of the Fort Cooper property and we wish to cooperate with the State of Florida in all manner necessary to effect the preservation and proper utilization of this beautiful virgin area for public benefit.

Nothing would please us more than to extend a cordial invitation to you and your family and to all of our other good friends in Georgia, who have been so very helpful in our historic research, to attend the opening and dedication of the Fort Cooper State Park — we hope in the not too distant future.

With warmest regards and heartfelt gratitude for all your assistance and especially for the use of the Cooper family papers concerning the Major, I am

Sincerely,

John H. Eden, Jr.

P. S. Please let me know your ideas re the muster roll and the newspaper text mentioned in my letter to Mrs. Bryant.

Encls.

EDEN FARM
"THE CLEARING"
INVERNESS, FLORIDA
32650

July 1, 1970

Mrs. Philip W. Bryant
Deputy Surveyor General
Surveyor General Department
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Mrs. Bryant:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed "preview" of the Fort Cooper history. It was prepared at the request of the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, for inclusion in the report concerning the establishment of the Fort Cooper State Park. The gentlemen in Tallahassee who know of the park project are most enthusiastic, but, as we are still in the stages of negotiation, no decision has as yet been made. However, everything looks good.

Mr. David E. Estes, Chief of Special Collections at the Emory Library, was kind enough to forward a copy of Ruth Patterson Britt's thesis on The Public Career of Mark Anthony Cooper, which you told me about. Miss Britt quotes from a letter written by Major Cooper on June 6, 1836, to the Editors of The Southern Recorder, Milledgeville, Georgia, and which was published in that paper on June 14, 1836. The letter was written to correct reports of the Georgia Battalion's campaign previously forwarded to that paper by Captain James A. Merriwether of Cooper's command. The Major and the Captain were originally rivals over the position of command of the battalion and, as a result, never were close friends. Because of this, the Major, as commander, made many efforts to smooth the Captain's ruffled feathers during the campaign.

Now, I have another request — can we track down the complete text of the letter printed in The Southern Recorder on June 14, 1836, and, also, any and all copies (or reproductions) of that paper which reported the activities of the Georgia Battalion in the campaign of 1836?

COOPER, MARK ANTHONY (1800-1885), son of Thomas and Sallie Cooper, was born in Hancock County, Ga. After early schooling obtained at an academy near his home, he attended the University of Georgia for a time, and was graduated from South Carolina's University in 1819. Two years later, after studying law, he was admitted to the bar at Eatonton, Ga., and established a successful practice. He soon discovered, however, that his real leaning was toward a business career and at a time when the prime interest of almost the entire population and farming, he saw the potentialities of Georgia's natural resources and started to utilize them. In 1833 Cooper established the State's second water-driven cotton factory, capitalized at $50,000. Two years later he moved to Columbus, Ga., and organized a bank. In this same year he was elected to the State legislature and warmly advocated the chartering of a railroad. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was awarded the charter, and built a road with Augusta and Atlanta as terminals. Cooper was also instrumental in the construction of the E. & W. Railroad in northwest Georgia. He next turned his attention to producing iron. After purchasing an interest in a small furnace in Bartow County, he remodeled and enlarged the plant and added a rolling mill and a nail factory. He also erected a flour mill nearby and later started to develop coal mines. He made provision for marketing his products by building a four-mile railway which connected with the Western and Atlantic to Chattanooga.

During the Seminole War in 1836 Cooper served as major of a battalion, organized at Macon, Ga. He was elected to Congress in 1839 as a Whig but in 1840 returned

to the Democratic party. After serving two more terms in Congress he resigned to enter the gubernatorial race in Georgia in which he was defeated and shortly thereafter he abandoned political activities.

Cooper married Mary Evaline Flournoy in 1826 and upon her death wedded Sophronia A. Randle who bore him ten children.

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Etowah Geo
3rd March 55.

Dear Sister.

Your letter of the 22nd was received. A temporary absence has delayed this reply. You ask "Who has offended?" Nothing that you have said or done of your own act, has offended or troubled me. If you had asked me to account to you for the fund, that would not offend; I had at all time exhibited to you & your Husband every item. If you had said, you were apprehensive of its safety & wished me to make it safe, or satisfy you that it was safe, I would have had no trouble or unpleasant falings for I have at all times requested you & your Husband to let me know it, & I would put the fund in a shape to satisfy you all. With one single exception & that only from your husband, you all have expressed no apprehension, up to the day I was threatened with a suit, "if I did not give additional security." When your husband intimated some two years ago, his apprehension, I advised him that without his knowledge or request I had secured the fund; & after that, I did alter the nature of the security, to suit him & you & to his & your satisfaction & from that day, I had no intimation of dissatisfaction or ap=

prehension, until I had, advanced to your hus-
-band 2,000 $ at my own risk, & 2000 $ to
your son — this being every dollar of available
fund then on hand or likely to be — This was
last December. Then & not till then was I
unkindly & discourteously, threatened with
a suit by your Children — Whilst on your account
no one intimated a purpose to sue, or advised
me that your name would be used until
I received the Copy Bill — In the Midst of
all this, I have from day to day & at all times,
declared myself ready & willing not only to
account & settle up, but to resign the Trust — But
as if there was a willing purpose to wound &
injure me, I have been denied the privilege
& opportunity of a voluntary settlement, to save
a "Breach" — & convince you all that you were
safe — & that the evil surmises of "others" were
unfounded & unjust —

This treatment has been rendered the more, af-
-fluting, by causing your name, to be used against
your brothers as plaintiffs in a Bill in Equity
filled with erroneous & untruthful statements to
his prejudice & injury — Statements which only
should be made concerning a Knee or a
Robber —

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In all these matters, you sister, have
I doubt not, been ignorant & innocent — But
your name has been used in a way it ought not

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& you ought not to have consented to it, without first understanding it & advising me of it, that I might lead you into the light of it & shew you how wrong it was & how useless —

I have in no way "offended" any one. Even in the midst of threats & persecution, by unkind & injurious charges, & I have at all times told you all, I stood ready to settle & close up any thing & satisfy any person — I have done nothing more than repeat the erroneous & injurious charges, by pronouncing them "False" & "doubly false" — as they in truth are — This was the Mildest language that could be used — It sets down the charge as "false" — it imputes nothing but error to your Husband who made it — no intention to state falsely — & yet there is a feeling of retaliation in his letter that demonstrates, that he said it, to wound me — He has made no amends — nor has he asked to be shewn wherein the untruthful ness of the statement, exists — So Sister I am not the "offender" — No, not in any way — You say if he offended, by his "intemperate letter" he has made the "necessary amends in his third letter" — I have not so understood him — On the contrary he or some one at his instance, has repeated the charge & injury, by using your name to repeat the injurious charges in a Bill in Equity to be spread on the Public Records of the Country — &

your "Next Friend" Mr Daniel Slade
Swears, that according to the best of his advice
& belief "those charges are true" —
This Bill changes — as true, these statements to wit —
1st That I sold the Bonds & wholly failed to loan
out the proceeds at interest for your use but dis-
-posed of it to my own use —
This you & your Husband must know is false
since I told you & him at the time & repeatedly
since; that it was loaned to Cooper & Stroup
forthwith at a profit —
2nd That the accruing interest was not loaned
out annually — This your Husband &
you have been repeatedly advised is not so
since I told you it was drawing compound
interest — according to the Will —
3rd The Bill states — That I have "not at any time
appropriated any portion of said fund either
principal or interest to the use of you &
your Children" except as stated in the Bill —
Now, in this bill it is no where stated that
I have "appropriated one dollar" to you & the
children — You know Sister & so do all
your Family — that I have appropriated
largely — & at all times — You & your Husband
know & you have all the proofs & accounts

of me to exhibit the State of my affairs, so easily
Cooked into Whom you were all here —
I have not stated all the wrong of this Bill.
I have pointed you to enough sister, to show
you that it is without example as between
Friends, much less — Sister & Brother who love
each other, who have confidence in each
other, who never had a jarring word or
harsh feeling towards each other during a life
of 43 years — You did not see it — or you would
have put your veto on it — They may tell you
it is Matter of form — They will not tell the
Court so or any sensible lawyer — Facts that
must be sworn to are not matters of form —
You say Sister, your "position is peculiarly trying
between Brother & Husband, Two so much loved"
I say Sister, clear to your Husband you must
go with him — I have shewn that I have
offended no one, I have dealt upright & cannot
be made to do otherwise — But I have been
arranged & enjoined without a parrallel case —
You say "Col Wingfield came up to settle it" —
This is the first information I have had of that —
He called here, In the forenoon — I rode with
him to the furnace — I talked with him
about it — He made not offer to settle or
look into it here, I urged him to remain
a day — He could not He dined with me,

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& I rode nearly to the Depot with him & he left the same day. I told him, I was ready to settle & turn over & swear every thing to any good man in might agree on & I named two or three — I offered to file a Bill in my own name to save the Branch. He did not tell me, he intended or was instructed to file a Bill, but lest he should, I told him not to present such a Bill as this since it would make a final breach, & drive me to "fight it" — I thought if he filed a Bill it would be in the name of Richardson & Bass — I did not think of having your Name stuck to such a paper as has been presented. You say, Sister, "you do not wish to dispose me of the Negroes — This I have always been told but I have as often told you I would sell them & raise the Money at any time you said so — The Funds are not vested in Negroes, Sister, never have been — It is at interest in my hands & this you & your Husband have been well advised of. The trust deed was made, not as an investment but, as a security for the fund If they the negroes did not secure it, I have plenty more properly to do it — They can be sold to pay it at any time — You have a right to have the fund secured & as

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in your own possession, to shew that I have appropriated over $3000, of the principal & interest arising from the Sale of the Bonds which were only something over 4000 $ —
You both know also that during the 9 years that this sum has been in My hands, you have never in one instance asked an appropriation that I have failed to make, up to the day I declined to buy the Negroes last December. Not only have I made the appropriation of the Money called for, but I have appropriated my time & Labour & my own money too without charge, going to Boston Philadelphia & N York, & to Eatonton time after time — Why then should such a statement under the Oaths of Mr Slade be Recorded?

4th The Bill states, that you accepted the mortgage I gave on the negroes, "in full satisfaction of the trust fund in my hands up to that day"

This you & your Husband both know to be untrue, because, the deed was made only to secure the fund for you at interest in my hands, as was well agreed & explained up to the time I was last there. You both know that I have often assured you, at all times, that I would, sell them at any time to

satisfy you & place the fund in a different shape & in other hands, if you wished — You never have expressed such a wish on

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5th

The Bill states, that I induced Richardson to relinquish the Titles to these Negroes to me by representing that it was desired by me to invest the Trust funds into safe securities &c.

You knew that, the reason why I was suggested by me, to have it removed to me was 1st that Richardson was then about to move to Alabama. 2nd That the object of conveying to him had been effected & there would be no Risk now by Removing — the object having been to secure the Fund —

6th You state & charge in the Bill that you "have become satisfied that it is my intention to convert the proceeds of the house "to my own use" —

This case could not think, because you knew that, the only part that can be used, I loaned to your Son to gratify you & your Husband —

7th "Your Bill states, in effect "that all my "property is Mortgaged for more than it is "worth & that I am insolvent" —

Is this not a very Brotherly Statement, in the face of all my assurances to you & your Family — Made too, without an argument

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You have asked it I shall do it —
You say all this can be done without a "Suit" So it might & ought — I proposed it again & again — to satisfy you all — But after my last offer to this effect & utilist, Col Wenfield was offering his mediation & before I could answer, him, this Bill of Injunction is served on me, as if it was thought I would steal or destroy the property of another —
You Invite me to "come", Sister, & "be reunited with as much cordial affection as ever" —
This is like you & I look for nothing else from you.
You shall have nothing else from me —
But cordial affection — I shall go to Eatonton week after next, but how can I stop at your house troubled as I have been, wronged as I am — It would be a publication of false=
=hood on my part — I can't do it, unless the letters & Bill in Equity, are withdrawn, which have so unnecessarily injured & affected me. I remain affectionately

Your Brother

Mark A. Cooper

Nov. 25, 1934 Car Biog. C

A Stalwart Patriot and a Master Builder

By Pirnnis H. Bell



Mark Anthony Cooper

THE ACTIVE years of the life of Mark A. Cooper were spent during a period of our Georgia history distinguished by many events that have made deep impress on the character of our people and their institutions.

Born in the year 1800 and living until 1885, he was a witness of all and participant in many of the political and industrial changes during the national administrations from Monroe to Cleveland. In this mature years, as a Georgian, he did a full part as state and federal legislator, lawyer, financier, soldier, banker, developer, patron of religion and education, and as pioneer manufacturer and industrialist. As founder and first president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, he exerted an influence on the agriculture of the state that has been lasting and extensive.

His remotest American ancestor was Joseph Anthony (son of Mark Anthony of Holland), who came to Virginia and married Elizabeth Clarke of that state. Sallie Anthony, the youngest child of this marriage, married Thomas Cooper, and their son, Thomas Cooper, was the father of Mark A. Cooper. Soon after the Revolution, members of the Harvey, Cooper, Anthony and Clarke and other Virginia families came to settle in Wilkes and Hancock Counties, constituting a neighborhood near Powelton, where Mark A. Cooper was born, April 20, 1800.

His academic education was at Powelton, in the school of Benjamin Gildersleve, and at Mt. Zion Academy under Nathan Burman. He then entered Franklin College, of Athens, remaining until the death of Pr[illegible] its products, accumulated 1,000 tons of pig iron. As there was no profitable demand for this pig metal, he built a rolling mill and nail factory, with all necessary structures, at a cost of $30,000. He also put in operation a flouring mill with a capacity of 300 barrels of flour a day, the largest south of Richmond, Va. This mill cost $50,000, with its accessory requirements. A town of 800 people soon grew up around all these enterprises. The flouring mill for a number of years controlled the state market and caused the growing of wheat as a staple crop in many counties of northern Georgia. As transportation of as much as forty tons per day of materials from and to these industries became quite a costly item, Major Cooper built a railroad four miles long from the mines to the village, connecting with the W. & A. Railroad at Etowah, at a cost of $40,000, producing more freight than any other point on the main line, excepting at Dalton and Marietta, for a long period.

After operating these plants for more than twenty years he sold them, in 1862, for $45,000 in Confederate money. With this he might have bought land or other property not to be affected by the results of the war; but being an ardent southerner, he held the notes to aid the cause of the Confederacy, and all this became a total loss. During the twenty years he had produced from $300,000 to $400,000 worth of iron and wheat products, annually, and had lost only about $5,000 in bad debts during that period.

During his career as a lawyer he was elected in 1828 to the office of solicitor general of the Ocmulgee Circuit, serving for one term, gaining high rep[illegible] of-

patron of religion and education, and as pioneer manufacturer and industrialist. As founder and first president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, he exerted an influence on the agriculture of the state that has been lasting and extensive.

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His academic education was at Powelton, in the school of Benjamin Gildersleve, and at Mt. Zion Academy under Nathan Burman. He then entered Franklin College, of Athens, remaining until the death of President Findley, when he went to Columbia University, graduating with third honor in the class with C. G. Memminger, William Taylor, Franklin Elmore and others.

After graduation he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership for practice with James Clarke. In August of 1821 he married Evalina Flournoy, of Eatonton, who died on the first of January following. Four years after this he married Sophronia Randle, of Hancock County. The issue of this marriage were three sons and seven daughters. During the thirteen years of his law practice he met in debate such men as William H. Sparks, Alfred Iverson, Sampson W. Harris, Mirabeau Lamar, Robert Rutherford, Augustus D. Clayton, William C. Dawson, E. A. Nesbit and George R. Gilmer, all of whom became distinguished in Georgia history.

He invested his law fees in loans to farmers and merchants, and, by 1833, his accumulations from these and from a farm cultivated by his wife's slaves enabled him to make plans and build a cotton factory with a cash capital of $50,000. This was the second well-equipped factory of the kind in Georgia. It was sold for full value.

Mr. Cooper removed to Columbus, Ga., where he acquired a charter formerly granted to the Western Insurance and Trust Company, having the privilege to loan and borrow money on such terms as might be agreed upon. In company with his father and Dr. Boykin, his brother-in-law, as president of the company, he paid the stockholders 16 per cent for a number of years. When the bank suffered a loss of $25,000 from a robbery, it was liquidated, without loss to stockholders. In 1842 Moses Stroup was operating a small charcoal furnace in Bartow County, at Etowah. Mark A. Cooper bought a half interest, with its surrounding 1,300 acres of land. A new and enlarged furnace, using coke, was put in blast, which, soon after the hollow ware was made from much as forty tons per day of materials from and to these industries became quite a costly item, Major Cooper built a railroad four miles long from the mines to the village, connecting with the W. & A. Railroad at Etowah, at a cost of $40,000, producing more freight than any other point on the main line, excepting at Dalton and Marietta, for a long period.

After operating these plants for more than twenty years he sold them, in 1862, for $45,000 in Confederate money. With this he might have bought land or other property not to be affected by the results of the war; but being an ardent southerner, he held the notes to aid the cause of the Confederacy, and all this became a total loss. During the twenty years he had produced from $300,000 to $400,000 worth of iron and what products, annually, and had lost only about $5,000 in bad debts during that period.

During his career as a lawyer he was elected in 1828 to the office of solicitor general of the Ocmulgee Circuit, serving for one term, gaining high reputation for efficiency in enforcing the criminal laws, and was also elected as a representative to congress.

The first meeting in Georgia to discuss the building of railroads was called by Mark A. Cooper in Putnam County, in 1831. He acted in concert with Charles B. Gordon. Resolutions were adopted to build a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton. The legislature of that year granted a charter to build a turnpike from Augusta to Chattanooga via Eatonton. These men were elected to the general assembly of 1833 and a charter was obtained for a railroad from Augusta to Madison and Eatonton, with the right to extend to such points as desired, repealing the act of 1831. This charter was named the Georgia Railroad, and, with amendments, is now the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

Mark A. Cooper rendered Georgia and the country distinguished services as a soldier. When Troup was governor a call was made for a regiment of soldiers to fight the Seminoles on the Florida border. Cooper was made paymaster of the regiment under Colonel Hamilton and, afterwards, elected major of one of the battalions of the campaign. He also rendered brave and distinguished service in the Indian War of 1836

Jesse Mercer baptized Major Cooper when he was 22 years of age. He afterwards was a trustee of Mercer University for many years, and became a liberal supporter of all the agencies of his church. When he built a church at Etowah he would fill the pulpit whenever the minister was absent. He also contributed much to the cause of education by acting for over twenty years as trustee of the University of Georgia.

Georgia has produced many great men, but no one who, in so many forms of useful and patriotic endeavor, accomplished more to add to her greatness and glory or to advance her progress on the road to social and industrial eminence than Mark A. Cooper.

November

Now is the time, with the garden folded in sleep
And the color drained from the bitter, beautiful Fall,
To watch the snow sift into the stripped orchard,
And think of nothing at all.

Now is the time to forget the roses in the garden,
To forget the green look of the turbulent Spring,
The thrush's song in the wood, and the cherry blossom;
To forget everything

But sleep, and dreams wrapped in the plush of snow—
But peace and sleep; there will be time once more
When the days lengthen, cold and bright and still,
To unlock memory's door.

Leona Ames Hill, in the New York Times.

Shakespeare Says:

And many strokes, though with a little axe,
Hew down and fell the hardest-timbered oak.

—Second Part of Henry the Sixth, iii, 1.

Dixie Dewdrops

BY OLIN MILLER

This country has too many politicians acting the fool for advertising purposes.

* * *

The G. O. P. is sad because
For it there is no Santa Claus.

* * *

Eat, drink and be merry!—and tomorrow you may wish you were dead.

* * *

Life is worth living if too many don't try to live it for you.

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Sister Emily

Elowah Geo.
18th July 1855.

A Copy of your Bill in Equity, was served on me by the Sheriff of Cass County day before yesterday. The last act has been performed & the deed consummated. By it you will get, what more speedily you would have had before. Nothing More. By it others will gratify their vengeful feelings, caused by What I have been driven to say in Sorrow for your, or in vindication of myself. By it you have done me the greatest injury that was in your power to inflict. You have dealt a blow that none but you could inflict. You have done it without even notifying me you intended it. In the midst of declarations of affection & confidence. You have done it for sake of that, which you often said, in your condolence with me, you would part with Sooner than add to my troubles. You have afflicted me sorely & troubled me greatly at a time when I was Strugling to bear up under the afflicting hand of Providence.

You have put this infliction on your only Brother who had been made to feel that he had an only Sister. On the only one who has, in your

Family the name of your Father. I would that the Grave could have hid this from my eyes & that Death could have destroyed the power of its remembrance.—
The Act was uncalled for—was entirely unnecessary. All that your safety required I stood ready to do & offered to—That much & no more your Bill will give you. It will give it to you in a year or two—I stood ready, I offered to do it without delay—Why then was this trouble visited on me, & without notice—
I will not believe that you ever read the Bill or you would not have adorned your Friend "Darrel Slade"—to "believe" it or to "swear" to it—as true even according to the "best of his knowledge & belief"
I now repeat, that whether I live or die, you cannot lose by your Brother. This I give you—whilst I take to myself this poor & last consoling reflection to wit—that, I have lived to know not how a Brother feels to Brother, but only to know how an only brother feels to Sisters & to an only Sister—I have lived to serve them & attend to them from my infancy but have lived to witness the desertion of all of them, at the only hour when I needed their Countenance.
An hour when, I am conscious I least deserved desertion & most needed a Sisters aid. And now Sister as it is my desire never more to make you unhappy by reminding of this wrong done me. I call you & our

Wilson & Bass, for a reply to it all
& remain affectionately
Your Brother
Mark A Cooper

Mrs Emily Bruckman
Lunefeldt Shwartler
Geo.

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Maker & the Spirit our good Father to witness that you have done this, when you safely according to the views of our Father did not require it. Since I offered repeatedly to do all that his Will required — I remain

Your Brother

Mark A Cooper

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GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY was celebrated by Airy Thompson and James (Jim) Priest. (FPK)



PRETTY COED at Citrus High was Lucille Sasser. (HKS)



A HAPPY TRIO WE. That's Betty Stewart, Dorothy Kinsey and Nellie B. Stewart. (HKS)



BELLES OF INVERNESS, hamming it up a bit besides the peaceful waters of Lake Tsala Apopka in the 1930s. Left to right, Winnifred Mountain, Mattie Mae Cooper, Betty Stewart and Frances Quinn. (HKS)

Lasting beauty

County's first beauty queen maintains zest, grace

By ESTHER DUNCAN
Chronicle Writer

Old soldiers may just fade away, but 1930s beauty queens do not — that is, if Citrus County's first beauty queen is typical.

The former Mattie Mae Cooper of Inverness has the same slim, trim figure and graceful air that won her that title over 50 years ago.

Now a widow for the second time, Mrs. Pipgras recalled that long-ago beauty contest at the former Avalon Theatre.

"I was scared to death," she said. "I'm sure I was shaky when I walked out on that stage."

There were contestants from Crystal River, Lecanto and Floral City as well as Inverness, Mrs. Pipgras recalled.

"We were all wearing evening dresses and each of us had to take our turn walking out on that stage — it suddenly looked immense, as if it would swallow us up."

No, the contestants weren't required to talk about their goals in life. It wasn't a talent show either. Nor did they don bathing suits.

Citrus County's first beauty queen remembered well the dress she wore for the occasion. Her mother had been an excellent seamstress, but they'd gone to Tampa, she thought, to make their selection. An evening dress represented quite an outlay in those Depression years, she explained, adding that she wore the dress many times afterwards.

"It was pink — tulle, I believe — with several rows of ruffles on the skirt. Really a beautiful dress. I remember that my mother finally dyed it brown."

Mrs. Pipgras had been asked to become a contestant by Bill Drake's Barbershop, she said, adding, "I don't remember just who or what organization put on the contest, but they were from out of town." She did remember that someone came to the high school talking about the coming event.

Last-minute instructions given each contestant were simple. "Walk out on stage, pause, then walk off."

Mrs. Pipgras recalled how she felt as she paused on stage. "I was petrified." But, looking back, she admitted that the contest had been fun.

"Everyone was so nice, honoring all contestants."

Three runners-up were chosen after all had paraded out on the stage.

"No one was more surprised than I when the Ocala judges announced that I had won," Mrs. Pipgras said. She remembered that Virginia Schultz Williams had been second runner-up and Dora Mae Dixon, third.

She held up a small, tarnished loving cup. "This is the trophy I was given, bright and shiny then, and have kept all these years."

The whole affair was all over very simply and quickly, Mrs. Pipgras volunteered. "They didn't make a big production out of a beauty contest back then as they do now."



MATTIE PIPGRAS, formerly Mattie Mae Cooper, of Inverness is shown in 1934.

"I guess I was proud, all right," she admitted. "The man I was later to marry was there that night. In fact, he was my escort. Later, he liked to tease me a little, reminding me that he'd married a beauty queen."

A native of Inverness, Mrs. Pipgras said her father and mother had been John James and Emmie Georgia Cooper — South Carolina people, who came as a young married couple to Florida.

"I was the baby," she said. "I had a sister and three brothers — they're all gone now."

She spoke of her sister playing the piano and her father playing the violin. "After supper we'd all gather around and sing together," she recalled. "There was no TV then, so families made their own recreation."

Singing and dancing were her two chief interests. "An older brother taught me how to dance," she said. "My mother loved to dance — I think I got my love for it from her."

The beauty queen graduated from high school in 1934. "I was behind a year as I'd been ill."

College wasn't in her future, she said. "Times were different then. My parents felt I was going to get married shortly and wouldn't be pursuing a career."

Later she married Nulin Dixon, who was assistant manager of the Coca-Cola plant in Inverness. They had two sons, Tom, now a well-known Jacksonville artist, and Nulin, Jr., who was the manager of a catering service in Miami, and who died at the young age of 39.

Mrs. Pipgras spoke of her long association with the Inverness United First Methodist Church. "I think I may now be the member who has belonged to the church the longest of anyone alive," she revealed.

But it was of her sons that she wanted to talk.

"I still cry for Benny," she said, as she called Nulin. "But not as often as I used to. He was a heavy smoker and had cancer. And how he loved to cook. I guess he inherited that interest from me."

She said that her son, Tom,

Please see Beauty, page 5C



THE FIRST MISS CITRUS COUNTY, Mattie Mae Pipgras, reclines in one of her living room easy chairs under a portrait her son painted 10 years ago. The beauty queen from the 1930s has fond memories of the contest naming her as the first Miss Citrus County. (Photo by Steve Eaton)

Health/Seniors

Beauty

Continued from page 1C

and his wife never let her spend Benny's birthday alone. "They always come down to be with me on that day."

Mrs. Pipgras couldn't seem to say enough in praise of her daughter-in-law, Jane, a school teacher in Jacksonville, and her granddaughter, Samantha. "They're both so very thoughtful."

Her son, Tom, recently had an art exhibit at the opening of the Gallery Contemporanea in Jacksonville. "Of course I went up to see my son's paintings," she said. "I'm very proud of his work."

She spoke of the invitations her son sent out, which included a very fine reproduction of one of his paintings.

"I admired the lotus leaves in the scene," Mrs. Pipgras said, "and asked Tommie — I mean Tom — he doesn't like me to call him Tommie ... how he created that particular green color for the leaves."

She smiled. "My son replied that he'd just mixed up a "little of this and a little of that."

She said her son had painted since he was a small boy. "I remember his father putting a pencil in his hand to get him started. And how one of his teachers said she'd looked through the homework handed in, knowing Tom's would have small drawings on them."

Naturally Mrs. Pipgras' home reflects her love for art and contains some of her son's handsome work. An immense painting of her in an elegant evening dress, gracefully coiled in a chair decorates a living room wall.

Only a sensitive artist could have created the appealing, artistic scene. "My son posed me in this dress, snapped my picture, then did the painting," Mrs. Pipgras confessed, seeking to hide the pride in her voice.

George Pipgras, her second husband had given her the dress. "He was a former Yankee first baseman," she explained. "A wonderful man who died a few years ago. We often went to dinners and dances at the club here."

One of her most treasured keepsakes, kept on a dresser, is a baseball in a glass case inscribed: "To my charming and darling wife, Mattie Mae."

Another treasure is a framed letter her deceased son wrote when he was a small boy. She keeps it, along with his photograph, on a bedside table.

"Dear Mother," the letter reads in a penciled scrawl: "We love you on Mother's Day and always. I made this card all by myself. Most of it. Love, Benny."

With such loving tributes to remember her departed ones by and a son and daughter-in-law who call her without fail every Sunday, no wonder Citrus County's first beauty queen still radiates youthfulness and zest for life.

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Daerun, Ga. 31744
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229-776-1468

Descendants of Isham Cooper

Generation No. 1

1. Isham[1] Cooper was born 1827 in Georgia. He married **Mary Ann Vinzant**. She was born October 17, 1833 in Georgia, and died August 12, 1908 in Antioch, Hillsborough Co., Florida.

Notes for Isham Cooper:
Notes: Isham and his brother Robinson joined the Company D 10th Florida Infantry in Fernandina, Nassau County, Florida.
Source: Henry Moran correspondense.

Federal Census Source:
* 1880 Federal Census for Camden Co., Georgia St. Mary's District 29th Page 503 6/30/1880 (Spelled Couper-Head, 53, show born in Ga.)
* 1870 Federal Census for Hernando Co., Fla. Cedar Tree Post Office, page 86 (44 years old, Cedar Chopper, born in Ga.)

Notes for Mary Ann Vinzant:
Sources: Henry Moran Correspondence.
Mary Ann's Tombstone.
*1880 Federal Census for Camden Co., Georgia-(Age 46, Keeping House, born in Ga.)
*1870 Federal Census For Hernando Co., Fla.-(Age 37,Keeping Home, born in Ga.)

Children of Isham Cooper and Mary Vinzant are:

2 i. Lucy[2] Cooper.

3 ii. Nancy P. Cooper, born 1854. She married Unknown Lanier.

Notes for Nancy P. Cooper:
Source: Mary Ann (Mollie) Cooper's Obiturary.

Note: Lived in Lake Hamilton, Fla. in 1926.

4 iii. Pink Cooper, born 1856. – May be Nancy's middle name

5 iv. James Cooper, born 1858 in Hillsborough Co. ,Florida.

Notes for James Cooper:
Source: Mollie Cooper's obiturary.

Note: Living in Plant City, Fla. in 1926.

\+ 6 v. William Rowan Cooper, born April 11, 1859 in Hillsborough Co. ,Florida; died December 25, 1926 in Inverness, Citrus Co., Florida.

\+ 7 vi. John Vinzant Cooper, born December 15, 1862; died December 30, 1929 in Plant City, Hillsborough Co., Florida.

\+ 8 vii. Mary Ann Cooper, born November 06, 1870 in Dade City, Pasco Co., Florida; died September 18, 1926 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida. AKA Mollie

\+ 9 viii. Susan Cooper, born 1874 in Florida; died November 04, 1950 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.

Generation No. 2

6. William Rowan[2] Cooper (Isham[1]) was born April 11, 1859 in Hillsborough Co. ,Florida, and died December 25, 1926 in Inverness, Citrus Co., Florida. He married **(1) Missouri Carroll** Abt. 1881 in Hillsborough Co., Fla.. She was born Abt. 1860 in Georgia, and died Abt. 1897. He married **(2) Lorena Adkins** June 01, 1903 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, daughter of Edith Sweat. She was born March 14, 1871 in

Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died August 12, 1936.

Notes for William Rowan Cooper:
Information Sources: - Wm. R. Cooper was listed as a Registered Voter in Rays Mill District Berrien Co., Georgia in 1894-1895.
-Rowan's Death Certificate # 20323 Citrus Co., Fla.
-Mary Ann (Mollie) Coopers obituary.

Notes: Lived in Holder, Fla. at the time of his death.
Living in Bushnell, Fla. at the time of his sister Mollie's death. (1926)
Death certificate lists his birthplace and date as: Alachua Co., Fla. 1857
He died from "Bright's disease.
Fathers Name: Isum Cooper, Mothers Name: Mary Visant
Rena Cooper was the informant on the death certificate.

Federal Census Records:
* 1920 Berrien Co., Georgia, Upper Tenth District, ED # 23 Sheet 169 Lines 23-27 (W.R. Cooper, Head, 60, born in Florida)
* 1910 Berrien Co., Georgia, Militia District #1157, Sheet # 146 Lines 24-28 (Wm. R. Cooper Head 50 Married 2-this marriage 7 years born in Florida)
* 1880 Camden Co., Georgia, St. Mary's Dist.,ED #29 Page 503 (Spelled "Rohan"-enumerated in Isham Couper's HH, 21 years of age, shows born in Ga.)
* 1870 Hernando Co., Fla., Cedar Tree P.O., Sheet 86 (Spelled "Roan" -enumerated in Isham Cooper's HH, 11 years of age, shows born in Fla.)

More About William Rowan Cooper:
Burial: Stagepond Cemetery, Inverness, Citrus Co., Florida

Notes for Missouri Carroll:
Source: John Everette Cooper's death certificate.

Notes: Uncle Johnny says that Uncle Eb (John Everette) told him that he was 11 years old when his mother (Missouri) died.

Notes for Lorena Adkins:
Source: Crossroads Cemetery in Adel-Tombstones and Survey from book by Dillard D. Ensley "A Survey of Cemeteries Cook County, Georgia" August 2000

More About Lorena Adkins:
Burial: Crossroad Cemetary, Adel, Georgia

Marriage Notes for William Cooper and Lorena Adkins:
Source: Marraige License 352-5-Ber Berrien Co., Ga.

Children of William Cooper and Missouri Carroll are:

+ 10 i. James William[3] Cooper, born September 28, 1882 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died August 13, 1955 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.

+ 11 ii. John Everette Cooper, born May 18, 1886 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died November 16, 1945 in Ray City, Berrien Co. Georgia.

Children of William Cooper and Lorena Adkins are:

12 i. Arvie Sanford[3] Cooper, born August 13, 1900 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died April 02, 1980.

More About Arvie Sanford Cooper:
Burial: Rose Garden Memorial, Hillsborough Co. , Fla.

13 ii. Theoria Cooper, born February 1905; died 1908.

More About Theoria Cooper:
Burial: Antioch Chuch Cemetery, Hillsbourough County, Fla.

\+ 14 iii. Donny Golden Cooper, born November 01, 1906 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died October 16, 1963 in Adel, Cook Co., Georgia.

15 iv. Ruby Lee Cooper, born May 20, 1909 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died 1989. She married Fredrick Hemphill.

Notes for Ruby Lee Cooper:
Source: Uncle Johnny's hand written interview note with Ruby Lee Cooper Hemphill.

More About Ruby Lee Cooper:
Burial: Adel, Cook Co., Georgia Crossroads Cemetary

7. John Vinzant[2] Cooper (Isham[1]) was born December 15, 1862, and died December 30, 1929 in Plant City, Hillsborough Co., Florida. He married **LuAnnie Exum**. She was born June 16, 1869 in Colquitt County, Georgia, and died December 31, 1929 in Plant City, Hillsborough Co., Florida.

Notes for John Vinzant Cooper:
Information Source: *Berrien Co., Registered Voters, 1890-1895
Note: J.V. Cooper registered voter of Rays' Mill District
J.V. Cooper registered voter of Connells Mill istrict
*1901 Berrien Co., Tax Digest, Adel Post-Office "Cooper, John V.
*His sister Mollie's obituary.

Notes: Living in Dover, Fla. in 1926 at the time of Mollie's death.

Federal Census Source: * 1900 Berrien Co., Ga. Militia District 1145, Adel Town, Sheet 6/B Line 55-61 (Born Dec. 1862, age 37, married 12 yrs., born in Fla.)

Children of John Cooper and LuAnnie Exum are:

16 i. Mary[3] Cooper, born March 1889.
17 ii. John Isom Cooper, born September 1890.
18 iii. James Malcom Cooper, born January 06, 1895.
19 iv. Charles Frank Cooper, born February 06, 1895.
20 v. Robert B. Cooper, born 1900.
21 vi. William B. Cooper, born September 01, 1904.
22 vii. William M. Cooper, born 1910.
23 viii. Nell Cooper, born Abt. 1912.
24 ix. Marion W. Cooper, born 1921.

8. Mary Ann[2] Cooper (Isham[1]) was born November 06, 1870 in Dade City, Pasco Co., Florida, and died September 18, 1926 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida. She married **Joseph J. Moye**. He was born April 04, 1867 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia, and died October 16, 1939 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida.

Notes for Mary Ann Cooper:
Source: Uncle Johnny's handwritten notes from talk with older family member.
Obituary from the Tampa Tribune Sept. 19 & 20 1926
Florida Death Certificate Number 15546

Notes: Death Certificate states Father was "Isham Cooper" & Mother was "Mary Vinson" both born in Ga. Mollie died of Tuberculosis. She lived in Tampa, Fla. at the time of her death.

More About Mary Ann Cooper:
Burial: September 19, 1926, Thonotosassa Cemetery, Hillsborough Co., Florida

Notes for Joseph J. Moye:
Source: Florida Death certificate.

Tampa Tribune obituary for Oct. 17 1939 (Page FN P.2)

More About Joseph J. Moye:
Burial: October 17, 1939, Thonotosassa Cemetery, Hillsborough Co., Florida

Children of Mary Cooper and Joseph Moye are:

	25	i.	John Luther[3] Moye, born June 25, 1894 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia; died November 20, 1956.
	26	ii.	Joseph Henry Moye, born 1906 in Florida.
+	27	iii.	Clara Belle Moye, born August 11, 1902 in Hillsborough Co.. Fla.; died January 24, 1948 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida.
	28	iv.	Mollie Perlie Hattie Moye, born February 1896 in Georgia.
	29	v.	Mary L. Moye, born 1909 in Florida.

9. Susan[2] Cooper (Isham[1]) was born 1874 in Florida, and died November 04, 1950 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. She married **Charles Henry Barker**.

Notes for Susan Cooper:
Information Source: John Thomas Cooper Senior's Memories and Susie Cooper Barker's Death Certificate.

Note: Death Certificate indicates birth in 1874/1880 Census indicates 1872

More About Susan Cooper:
Burial: Plesant Cemetary, New Lois, Berrien Co., Ga.

Children of Susan Cooper and Charles Barker are:

+	30	i.	Otis C.[3] Barker.
+	31	ii.	Mollie Belle Barker.

Generation No. 3

10. James William[3] Cooper (William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born September 28, 1882 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died August 13, 1955 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. He married **Kizzie Brogdon** July 25, 1909 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, daughter of John Brogdon and Georgia Kelly. She was born July 06, 1881 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died November 17, 1957 in Askew Memorial Hospital, Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.

Notes for James William Cooper:
Source: Riverside Missionary Bpt. Church. Cemetery-Tombstones.
Copies of Will Cooper's personal correspondence.
Copies of financial and legal papers found in trunk by John T. Cooper Sr.. John T.'s memories.

Federal Census Sources:
* 1920 Census for Berrien Co., Ga. Upper Tenth District, Enumertion Dis. 23 Page 169 (age 36)
* 1910 Census for Berrien Co., Ga. Upper Tenth District, #1148 Sheet # 9B (age 25, married 1year, born in Ga.)
* 1900 Census for Berrien Co., Ga. 1157th District, Nashville, Enumeration Dis. 10 Sheet #110B (age 16, listed with Jerry Sutton as Nephew)

More About James William Cooper:
Burial: Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Notes for Kizzie Brogdon:
Source: Kizzie Brogdon's death certificate.
Funeral handled by N. M. Lovein, Jr.
76 years old at death.

Federal Census Source: * 1920 Berrien Co., Ga. (age 35, born in Georgia)
* 1910 Berrien Co., Ga. (age 25, born in Georgia)

More About Kizzie Brogdon:
Burial: November 19, 1957, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Marriage Notes for James Cooper and Kizzie Brogdon:
Source: Photocopy of Marraige Certificate/Names spelled as G.W. Cooper and Kizzie Brogden,Married by John A. May M.G.

Children of James Cooper and Kizzie Brogdon are:

+ 32 i. Dewey Lee[4] Cooper, born July 06, 1911 in Nashville, Barrien Co., Georgia; died June 27, 1963 in Adel, Cok Co., Georgia.
+ 33 ii. James Albert Cooper, born March 19, 1919 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died August 10, 1972 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.
+ 34 iii. Chester Cooper, born May 12, 1916; died 1981.

11. John Everette[3] Cooper (William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born May 18, 1886 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died November 16, 1945 in Ray City, Berrien Co. Georgia. He married **Bessie Lee Royal** January 18, 1912 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. She was born August 06, 1892 in Coffee Co., Georgia, and died January 05, 1995 in Berrien County Hosp., Nashville, Georgia.

Notes for John Everette Cooper:
Source: John Everett Cooper's death certificate.

More About John Everette Cooper:
Burial: November 18, 1945, Riverside Missionary Bpt. Church Cemetery, Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia

Notes for Bessie Lee Royal:
Information Source: January 6, 1995 Obituary in Valdosta Paper.

More About Bessie Lee Royal:
Burial: January 06, 1995, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Children of John Cooper and Bessie Royal are:

35 i. Ruth[4] Cooper. She married ? Durden.
36 ii. Maudelle Cooper. She married ? Harris.
37 iii. Naomi Cooper. She married ? Harris.
38 iv. James E. Cooper.

14. Donny Golden[3] Cooper (William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born November 01, 1906 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died October 16, 1963 in Adel, Cook Co., Georgia. He married **Audrey Mae Polk**. She was born August 16, 1916, and died March 01, 1990 in Adel, Cook Co., Georgia.

Notes for Donny Golden Cooper:
Source: Crossroads Cemetery in Adel-Tombstones and Survey from book by Dillard D. Ensley "A Survey of Cemeteries Cook County, Georgia" August 2000

More About Donny Golden Cooper:
Burial: Crossroad Cemetary, Adel, Georgia

Notes for Audrey Mae Polk:
Source: Obit from Adel News Tribune March 7, 1990.

Note: Attended Sparks Baptist Church.

More About Audrey Mae Polk:
Burial: Crossroad Cemetary, Adel, Georgia

Children of Donny Cooper and Audrey Polk are:

39 i. Myrtle Lee[4] Cooper, born February 26, 1939; died May 25, 1939 in Adel, Cook Co., Georgia.

More About Myrtle Lee Cooper:
Burial: Crossroad Cemetary, Adel, Georgia

40 ii. Junior R. Cooper.
41 iii. Charles Ronnie Cooper.
42 iv. Dorothy Cooper.
43 v. Katy Cooper.

27. Clara Belle[3] Moye (Mary Ann[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) was born August 11, 1902 in Hillsborough Co.. Fla., and died January 24, 1948 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida. She married **Orion Clinton Ash**. He was born March 12, 1896 in Florida, and died March 24, 1976 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida.

More About Clara Belle Moye:
Burial: January 26, 1948, Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Tampa, Hillsborough Co., Florida

Child of Clara Moye and Orion Ash is:
\+ 44 i. Pearl Urshell[4] Ash, born October 03, 1920 in Nocatee, Fla..

30. Otis C.[3] Barker (Susan[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) He married **Clara Dorsey**.

Notes for Otis C. Barker:
Information source: Uncle John Thomas Cooper Senior's memories. Annabelle B. Carter's Obituary.

Children of Otis Barker and Clara Dorsey are:
45 i. Johnny[4] Barker.
46 ii. Mary Barker. She married ? Smith.
47 iii. Howard Barker.
48 iv. Charlie Barker.
49 v. Huey Barker.
50 vi. W. T. Barker.
51 vii. Harry Barker.
52 viii. Horace Barker.
\+ 53 ix. Annabelle Barker, born in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died in Hahira, Lowndes Co., Georgia.
54 x. Sue Barker. She married ? Register.
55 xi. Elaine Barker. She married ? Griner.
56 xii. Linda Barker. She married ? Miley.

31. Mollie Belle[3] Barker (Susan[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) She married **? Blanton**.

Children of Mollie Barker and ? Blanton are:
57 i. Lessie Wahington[4] Blanton.
\+ 58 ii. Ina Blanton.
59 iii. Myrtle Lee Blanton.
60 iv. Harley Willard Blanton.
61 v. Arlie Lawton Blanton.

Generation No. 4

32. Dewey Lee[4] Cooper (James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born July 06, 1911 in Nashville, Barrien Co., Georgia, and died June 27, 1963 in Adel, Cok Co., Georgia. He married **(1) Ruby Griner**. He married **(2) Mary Elizabeth Lanier** September 11, 1930 in Berrien Co., Georgia, daughter of Sam Lanier and Nora Kirkus. She was born June 10, 1919 in Porterdale, Newton Co., Georgia, and died September 12, 1987 in So. Ga. Medical Center, Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

Notes for Dewey Lee Cooper:
Source: Dewey's Death Certificate. Tombstone at Riverside Cemetery.

Note: Dewey occupation was "farmer".
Funeral handled by N.M. Lovein, Jr.
Dewey died at 52 from lung cancer.

Federal Census Source:
*1920 Berrien Co., Georgia, Upper Tenth District, ED#23, Sheet 169, Line30, In William Cooper's HH, age 8)

More About Dewey Lee Cooper:
Burial: July 31, 1963, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Notes for Mary Elizabeth Lanier:
Information Sources: Mary Betty Lanier Blanchards obituary from Valdosta Paper. Marriage License for Dewey Cooper and Mary Lanier. Tombstone says: Mary B. Lanier Blanchard. Funeral handled by Carson Mclane Inc. 2215 N. Patterson St. Valdosta, Georgia

More About Mary Elizabeth Lanier:
Burial: September 14, 1987, Riverview Memorial Gardens, Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Ga.
Social Security Number: 258-24-6597

Marriage Notes for Dewey Cooper and Mary Lanier:
Court Records show that Dewey Filed for Divorce in 1943.

Children of Dewey Cooper and Ruby Griner are:

62	i.	Dewy Lee[5] Cooper, born December 17, 1948.
63	ii.	Doris Marie Cooper, born January 22, 1954.
64	iii.	Joyce Irlene Cooper, born April 20, 1956.

Children of Dewey Cooper and Mary Lanier are:

+	65	i.	Mattie Lee[5] Cooper, born January 22, 1934 in Ray City, Berrien Co., Georgia.
+	66	ii.	James Everette Cooper, born October 14, 1935 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia; died December 16, 1975 in Albany, Dougherty Co., Georgia.
+	67	iii.	John Thomas Cooper, born March 28, 1937 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.

33. James Albert[4] Cooper (James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born March 19, 1919 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died August 10, 1972 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. He married **Lucille Gaskins** September 18, 1937 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, daughter of Lem Gaskins and Lizzy Kent. She was born December 20, 1921 in Berrien Co., Ga., and died January 19, 1995 in Tift General Hospital, Tift Co., Georgia.

Notes for James Albert Cooper:
Source: Tombstone at Riverside Missionary Baptist Church in Nashville, Georgia

More About James Albert Cooper:
Burial: August 12, 1972, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Notes for Lucille Gaskins:
Source: Transcript of Obituary from Berrien County Newspaper obits at Moultrie Library.

More About Lucille Gaskins:
Burial: January 21, 1995, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Marriage Notes for James Cooper and Lucille Gaskins:
Source: Marraige License from Nashville, Georgia

Children of James Cooper and Lucille Gaskins are:

+	68	i.	Carliss Albert[5] Cooper, born July 31, 1938 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.
	69	ii.	Larry Cooper. He married Janice.

34. Chester[4] Cooper (James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born May 12, 1916, and died 1981. He married **Bernice Hill** November 14, 1936 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia.

Marriage Notes for Chester Cooper and Bernice Hill:
Source: Marraige License from Nashville, Georgia

Child of Chester Cooper and Bernice Hill is:
70 i. Chestine[5] Cooper.

44. Pearl Urshell[4] Ash (Clara Belle[3] Moye, Mary Ann[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) was born October 03, 1920 in Nocatee, Fla.. She married **Unknown Wilder** January 24, 1941 in Hillsborough Co., Fla..

Child of Pearl Ash and Unknown Wilder is:
71 i. Son[5] Wilder. He married Becky Unknown.

53. Annabelle[4] Barker (Otis C.[3], Susan[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) was born in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died in Hahira, Lowndes Co., Georgia. She married **William L. Carter**.

More About Annabelle Barker:
Burial: Valdosta Riverview Cemetary

Child of Annabelle Barker and William Carter is:
+ 72 i. Neal[5] Carter.

58. Ina[4] Blanton (Mollie Belle[3] Barker, Susan[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) She married **(1) James Monroe Plair**. She married **(2) Dan Anglin**.

Children of Ina Blanton and James Plair are:
73 i. James Otis[5] Plair.
74 ii. Goldie Belle Plair.
75 iii. Annie Mae Plair.

Children of Ina Blanton and Dan Anglin are:
76 i. Edmond Lavern[5] Anglin.
77 ii. Carl Ronald Anglin.

Generation No. 5

65. Mattie Lee[5] Cooper (Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born January 22, 1934 in Ray City, Berrien Co., Georgia. She married **Charles Robert Sanders** March 25, 1955. He was born November 24, 1933 in Live Oak, Hamilton Co., Florida.

Child of Mattie Cooper and Charles Sanders is:
+ 78 i. Tambra Faye[6] Sanders, born January 06, 1958 in Jacksonville, Florida.

66. James Everette[5] Cooper (Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born October 14, 1935 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia, and died December 16, 1975 in Albany, Dougherty Co., Georgia. He married **Ila Mae Clemmons** February 18, 1956 in Brooks Co., Georgia, daughter of Leslie Clemmons and Dollie Bell. She was born February 26, 1937 in Bay Minnette, Baldwin Co., Alabama.

More About James Everette Cooper:
Burial: December 18, 1975, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

Children of James Cooper and Ila Clemmons are:

79 i. Riley Everette[6] Cooper, born March 21, 1957 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia; died February 29, 1960 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

More About Riley Everette Cooper:
Burial: March 02, 1960, Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia

\+ 80 ii. Regina Cooper, born August 08, 1959 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

81 iii. Gregory Earl Cooper, born April 09, 1962 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia. He met Michael Raynor.

\+ 82 iv. Linda Gail Cooper, born June 25, 1964 in Albany, Dougherty Co., Georgia.

67. John Thomas[5] Cooper (Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born March 28, 1937 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. He married **Betty Ann Mobley** December 23, 1958 in Willacoochee, Atkinson Co., Georgia. She was born October 31, 1941 in Axson, Atkinson Co., Georgia.

Children of John Cooper and Betty Mobley are:

\+ 83 i. Delores Darlene[6] Cooper, born October 25, 1959 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

84 ii. Infant Cooper, born November 14, 1960; died November 14, 1960 in Riverside Missionary Baptist Church Cemetary, Nashville, Berrien Co. Georgia.

85 iii. John Thomas Cooper, born August 12, 1962.

\+ 86 iv. Shawna Lee Cooper, born December 21, 1970.

68. Carliss Albert[5] Cooper (James Albert[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born July 31, 1938 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. He married **Marginell Quinn** March 05, 1961 in Nashville, Berrien Co., Georgia. She was born April 22, 1942 in Adel, Cook Co., Georgia.

Child of Carliss Cooper and Marginell Quinn is:

87 i. Carlis Albert[6] Cooper, born September 13, 1973 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

72. Neal[5] Carter (Annabelle[4] Barker, Otis C.[3], Susan[2] Cooper, Isham[1]) He married **Melody ?**.

Child of Neal Carter and Melody ? is:

88 i. Lee[6] Carter.

Generation No. 6

78. Tambra Faye[6] Sanders (Mattie Lee[5] Cooper, Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born January 06, 1958 in Jacksonville, Florida. She married **(1) John Rodgers Smith**. She married **(2) David Bryan Pope** September 26, 1987 in Tallahassee, Florida, son of Bascom Pope and Ella Leutner. He was born July 12, 1955 in Chattahoochee, Florida.

Child of Tambra Sanders and David Pope is:

89 i. Victoria Lee-Anna[7] Pope, born February 09, 1993 in Tallahassee, Florida.

80. Regina[6] Cooper (James Everette[5], Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born August 08, 1959 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia. She met **(1) William Sandy Parker** 1978 in Albany, Doughery Co., Georgia. She married **(2) Frank Roland Hett** December 31, 1985 in Albany, Doughery Co., Georgia, son of Alexander Hett and Glenda Meigs. He was born March 09, 1958 in Jacksonville, North Carolina. She married **(3) George Edward DePriest** January 23, 1995 in Sylvester, Worth County Court House, Georgia. He was born February 22, 1936 in Springfield, Ohio.

Child of Regina Cooper and William Parker is:

90 i. James Dylan[7] Parker, born December 09, 1980 in Albany, Dougherty Co., Georgia.

Child of Regina Cooper and Frank Hett is:

91 i. Lauren Ashley[7] Hett, born July 31, 1989 in Albany, Dougherty Co., Georgia.

82. Linda Gail[6] Cooper (James Everette[5], Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born June 25, 1964 in Albany, Dougherty Co., Georgia. She married **Richard Anthony Nunn**.

Children of Linda Cooper and Richard Nunn are:

92 i. Richard Anthony[7] Nunn, born October 22, 1984.
93 ii. Eli Jacob Nunn, born September 11, 1987.

83. Delores Darlene[6] Cooper (John Thomas[5], Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born October 25, 1959 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia. She married **(1) Thomas David Haire**. She married **(2) James Clarkston** June 16, 1989 in Valdosta, Georgia.

Child of Delores Cooper and Thomas Haire is:

\+ 94 i. Ashleigh Meghann[7] Haire, born June 11, 1983 in Hahira, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

Child of Delores Cooper and James Clarkston is:

95 i. Corey[7] Clarkston, born January 07, 1994 in Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

86. Shawna Lee[6] Cooper (John Thomas[5], Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born December 21, 1970. She married **Donnie Lamar White**.

Children of Shawna Cooper and Donnie White are:

96 i. Kristen[7] White.
97 ii. Kaley White.
98 iii. Kyle White.

Generation No. 7

94. Ashleigh Meghann[7] Haire (Delores Darlene[6] Cooper, John Thomas[5], Dewey Lee[4], James William[3], William Rowan[2], Isham[1]) was born June 11, 1983 in Hahira, Lowndes Co., Georgia. She married **Curtis Brian North** May 17, 2001 in LDS Church, Valdosta, Lowndes Co., Georgia.

Child of Ashleigh Haire and Curtis North is:

99 i. Ansleigh Meghann[8] North, born August 2001.