

**THE
RECONSTRUCTION
OF GEORGIA**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649485758

The Reconstruction of Georgia by Edwin C. Woolley

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EDWIN C. WOOLLEY

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OF GEORGIA**

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BY
Campbell
EDWIN C. WOOLLEY

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN THE
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
OF
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

New York City
1901



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- A. A. C. = American Annual Cyclopaedia.
B. A. = Address of Bullock to the people of Georgia, a pamphlet dated 1872.
B. L. = Letter from Bullock to the chairman of the Ku Klux Committee, published in Atlanta in 1871.
C. G. = Congressional Globe.
C. R. = Report of the State Comptroller.
E. D. = United States Executive Documents.
E. M. = Executive Minutes (of Georgia).
G. O. D. S. = General Orders issued in the Department of the South.
G. O. H. = General Orders issued from the headquarters of the army.
G. O. M. D. G. = General Orders issued in the Military District of Georgia.
G. O. T. M. D. = General Orders issued in the Third Military District.
H. J. = Journal of the Georgia House of Representatives.
H. M. D. = United States House Miscellaneous Documents.
J. C., 1865 = Journal of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1865.
J. C., 1867-8 = Journal of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1867-8.
K. K. R. = Ku Klux Report (Report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conditions in the Late Insurrectionary States, submitted at the 2d session of the 42d Congress, 1872).
M. C. U. = Milledgeville *Confederate Union*.
M. F. U. = Milledgeville *Federal Union*.
R. C. = Reports of Committees of the United States House of Representatives.
R. S. W. = Report of the Secretary of War.
S. D. = United States Senate Documents.
S. J. = Journal of the Georgia Senate.
S. L. = Session Laws of Georgia.
S. R. = United States Senate Reports.
S. O. M. D. G. = Special Orders issued in the Military District of Georgia.
S. O. T. M. D. = Special Orders issued in the Third Military District.
U. S. L. = United States Statutes at Large.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes both traditional manual processes and modern digital technologies, highlighting the benefits of automation and data-driven decision-making.

3. The third part focuses on the challenges and risks associated with data management, such as data security, privacy concerns, and the potential for data misuse. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity of the information.

4. The fourth part discusses the role of data in strategic planning and performance evaluation. It explains how data can be used to identify trends, measure progress, and make informed decisions that drive the organization's success.

5. The fifth part covers the importance of data governance and the establishment of clear policies and procedures. It stresses the need for a strong data culture where everyone is responsible for the quality and security of the data they handle.

6. The sixth part addresses the future of data management, including emerging trends like artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing. It offers insights into how these technologies will shape the way organizations collect, store, and use data in the coming years.

7. The seventh part provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document and offers final thoughts on the importance of data in the modern business landscape.

8. 

CHAPTER I

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

THE question, what political disposition should be made of the Confederate States after the destruction of their military power, began to be prominent in public discussion in December, 1863. It was then that President Lincoln announced his policy upon the subject, which was to restore each state to its former position in the Union as soon as one-tenth of its population had taken the oath of allegiance prescribed in his amnesty proclamation and had organized a state government pledged to abolish slavery. This policy Lincoln applied to those states which were subdued by the federal forces during his administration, viz., Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. When the remaining states of the Confederacy surrendered in 1865, President Johnson applied the same policy, with some modifications, to each of them (except Virginia, where he simply recognized the Pierpont government).

Before this policy was put into operation, however, an effort was made by some of the leaders of the Confederacy to secure the restoration of those states to the Union without the reconstruction and the pledge required by the President. After the surrender of Lee's army (April 9, 1865), General J. E. Johnston, acting under the authority of Jefferson Davis and with the advice of Breckenridge, the Confederate Secretary of War, and Reagan, the Confederate Postmaster General, proposed to General Sherman the surrender of all the Confederate armies then in existence on certain condi-