

**Chapter 1 : Speer, Emory - Social Networks and Archival Context**

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Yeats , and Seamus Heaney. Woodruff Library Emory University is ranked 21st among national universities in the United States and 71st among global universities by U. In , the Wallace H. Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering Program was ranked 2nd in the United States for the ninth consecutive year. The university is ranked the 16th best college for veterans among national universities in the U. Following the investigation, the individuals responsible for the misreportings were fired or resigned and the university issued a public apology. According to The Chronicle of Higher Education , the university is 5th among universities in the United States with licensing revenue per dollars spent on research. The center aims to improve the prevention and care of diabetes, heart disease, cancer, mental health, and injuries in India. The researchers will create and disseminate powerful, user-friendly modeling tools for use by the wider research community in developing more effective vaccines. The university was one of three institutions that successfully treated medical evacuees during the Ebola Outbreak. The program will support training of health care providers and facilities to manage Ebola and other emerging infectious diseases. Its objectives are to develop metrics to measure facility and health care worker readiness to care for Ebola patients, conduct assessments of state and regional Ebola Treatment Centers, create education materials related to care of patients with possible Ebola and other special pathogens and offer technical and training assistance to public health departments and health facilities. As of , Emory jointly manages the second largest cystic fibrosis population in the United States. Fogarty International Center FIC to study links between infectious disease transmission and agricultural practices. The university has one of the largest inventories by square footage of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design -certified building space among campuses in the United States. Atwood Chemistry Center was completed. The new, , square-foot complex contains laboratories, interactive teaching and study spaces, and a chemistry library. The frieze depicts Alexander the Great and his army entering Babylon following their victory over the Achaemenid Empire in the Battle of Gaugamela. The university housed international officials and journalists and served as a training facility for Olympians. The Cox Hall Ballroom was transformed into a news center for the Olympic foreign press. Howard Dobbs University Center, built in from a neofuturistic postmodernist design by local architect John C. Reasons given for the replacement included inconvenience of food delivery to the dining hall, undersized kitchen facilities, and inadequate fenestration in the Commons.

Chapter 2 : [Conduct of Emory Speer]. (Microform, s) [blog.quintoapp.com]

*Conduct of Emory Speer [electronic resource]: hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Sixty-third Congress on conduct of Emory Speer, United States district judge, Southern District of Georgia.*

Number of Hearings and Length of Impeachment Investigations Summary Within the past two years, the House of Representatives has conducted impeachment investigations into the conduct of two sitting federal judges: Kent, district court judge for the Southern District of Texas, and G. In both cases, the House Judiciary Committee recommended the adoption of articles of impeachment. On June 19, , Judge Kent was impeached on charges that he sexually abused court employees and obstructed a federal investigation into sexual abuse allegations against him. On March 11, , the House impeached Judge Porteous for, among other things, accepting kickbacks, soliciting favors, and falsifying bankruptcy documents. While no judges are currently under investigation by the House of Representatives, it is certain that the House will be called on in the future to fulfill this weighty constitutional responsibility. This report examines the history, practice, and procedures of the House of Representatives in fulfilling its constitutional obligation to impeach judges the House deems to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. This report also analyzes historical trends in House impeachment proceedings with empirical data collected by the authors. Generally, the structure of the report parallels the practice of impeachment in the House. The first section provides a brief overview of the impeachment process. The second discusses methods of initiating impeachment in the House. Special attention is given to changes in this process over time and the modern involvement of the judiciary in identifying judges for whom impeachment may be appropriate. The third section presents the procedures of the House investigating committee, as well as changes in the structure and activities of those types of committees over time. The fourth section explores floor procedures for consideration of impeachment resolutions reported by the investigating committee. Although the constitutional responsibilities in the House have not changed over time, House practices have. By increasing the involvement of the judiciary at the beginning of the impeachment process, the House has given some structure to what was once a highly idiosyncratic process. The establishment of the House Judiciary Committee as a standing committee in moved impeachment investigations to a permanent home. Finally, the involvement of outside counsel in assisting House managers in a Senate impeachment trial has grown over time, with counsel playing an increasing role in pre-trial proceedings and, in some case, the cross-examination of witnesses in the Senate trial. Procedure, Practice, and Data Introduction In and , the House of Representatives conducted impeachment investigations into the conduct of two sitting federal judges: An Overview of the Impeachment Process While the judiciary was designed by the framers to be independent of political influence when making decisions, the methods of judicial appointment and removal were designed to be political, in the sense that the process is accountable to the will of the people. The House of Representatives and the Senate determine who is removed. As both the President and Congress are subject to the will of the voters, the appointment and removal process is ultimately a political one. The fundamental concept of impeachment is simple. Constitution "hold their Offices during good Behaviour. This section indicates that the President, Vice President, and "all civil Officers of the United States," including federal judges, may be removed for "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. Constitution draws obvious parallels to the criminal process. Once a judge has been impeached, the Senate is notified. The Senate acts similarly to a petit jury and judge by determining whether to convict the judge on the articles of impeachment transmitted by the House. A convicted judge can receive a maximum judgment of removal from his judicial office and disqualification from holding "any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States. The Senate must vote separately, by majority vote, to disqualify the convicted judge from holding future office. Neither impeachment by the House nor conviction by the Senate precludes criminal indictment or conviction on charges related to behavior for which the judge was impeached. Moreover, unlike criminal trials in which the behavior of the judge is subject to procedural rules and review by appellate courts, the judiciary has shown a great deal of deference to Congress with

respect to the methods by which impeachment investigations are conducted and tried. Historically, Members have introduced charges contained in a memorial, petition, letter, resolution, or other communication from a private citizen or another governmental actor. On rare occasions, impeachment investigations have also been initiated when a Member presents a resolution of impeachment offered as a question of privileges of the House. This method has been employed in 53 To initiate an impeachment investigation in this manner, a Member would introduce a simple resolution in the same way in which he or she would introduce a bill—by dropping the completed text into the "hopper," a wooden container that sits in the well of the House. Historically, simple resolutions seeking to initiate impeachment proceedings have contained a variety of provisions. Resolutions may contain either articles of impeachment, which enumerate charges against the judge, or a general statement of impeachment, indicating only that the judge should be impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors. This type of resolution was used to initiate the investigations into the conduct of Judges G. Kent, of the Southern District of Texas, in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Congresses, respectively. If, for example, the resolution calls for an investigation into whether sufficient evidence exists to merit impeachment, it is referred to the House Committee on Rules. The Committee on Rules may choose not to act on the resolution. If the Rules Committee decides to act, they may report to the full House a resolution calling on the Judiciary Committee to launch an impeachment investigation. If the House adopts the resolution, the inquiry would begin. As with most measures referred to committee, the committee is not required to act on an impeachment resolution. The Judiciary Committee may consider such a resolution and may report it to the full House. If the House approves the resolution, then the Judiciary Committee would launch an impeachment inquiry. In 1851, a House Judiciary subcommittee began an investigation into the conduct of district court Judge Manuel Real, of the Central District of California, after a resolution calling for his impeachment was introduced in the House and referred to the committee. The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1972, as amended by the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990, provides a framework by which the judiciary may receive complaints about judges and take appropriate disciplinary action. This complaint is then referred to the chief judge, who may dismiss the complaint if appropriate action may be taken without a formal investigation or the charges are plainly untrue. In six of these attempts, resolutions to impeach or investigate a judge were accompanied by certification from the Judicial Conference of the United States that impeachment may have been warranted. No judge against whom the Judicial Conference certified a complaint has remained in office. In four cases, those of Harry E. Claiborne, of the District of Nevada, Alcee L. Nixon, of the Southern District of Mississippi, and G. In one case, that of Robert F. Collins, of the Eastern District of Louisiana, the Judicial Conference transmitted a certification that impeachment may have been warranted, and the judge resigned before the House could initiate an investigation. In another case, that of Samuel B. Kent, of the Southern District of Texas, the judge resigned after being impeached by the House but before the Senate began hearing evidence in his trial. Historic Methods of Initiating an Impeachment Investigation Referral of a Memorial, Petition, Resolution, or Other Communication An impeachment investigation may be initiated through the referral of charges made by a third party to an investigating committee. This method, most heavily utilized between 1800 and 1850, was used in 34 The last instance of a Member using the referral of a memorial, petition, or other communication to initiate an impeachment investigation was in 1851. A Member may learn of charges or grievances against a judge through the memorial or petition of an individual or group of individuals, 25 a federal executive official, 26 or state or territorial legislative body. Only one of these attempts successfully initiated an impeachment investigation against a judge. In this lone successful attempt, the U. Attorney General transmitted a report to the House Judiciary Committee in August to determine whether the House should make an impeachment investigation into the conduct of Judge Emory Speer Southern District of Georgia. A Question of Privileges of the House As a constitutional matter, a Member also may offer a resolution of impeachment on the floor as a question of privileges of the House. Questions of the privileges of the House are defined in House Rule IX as those affecting the rights of the House and the safety, dignity, and integrity of its proceedings. Across the history of the House, Members have risen on a question of privilege as the primary means of initiating the investigation nine times. 9. The rules of the House provide that if a Member wishes to begin an impeachment inquiry in this manner, they must give notice on the House floor of their intention to offer a question of privileges of the

House. If the Speaker determines that the matter is a question of privilege, under most circumstances, action will be scheduled on it within two legislative days. Of the nine attempts to begin an investigation with this method, the Member rising on a question of privilege offered a resolution of impeachment, not investigation. In the one instance in which a Member attempted to use questions of privilege of the House to present a memorial containing charges against a judge without also offering a resolution of impeachment, the Speaker ruled that such an action was not privileged. The Member was not permitted to read the memorial without also presenting a resolution of impeachment, and the memorial was eventually referred to the House Judiciary Committee. If an opponent moves to table the resolution before debate begins, then the House would immediately vote on the motion to table. If a majority of House Members vote for the motion, it would dispose of the resolution immediately and adversely without debate. Alternatively, rather than tabling the resolution, a Member might offer a motion to refer the resolution to a committee. If a simple majority agreed to the motion, the resolution would be referred to the committee named in the motion. That committee would not be required to act on the resolution. Finally, the House also might vote on the resolution itself. The procedure was last used to initiate an impeachment investigation in 1976. In this instance, Representative Everett Dirksen used a question of privileges of the House and offered House Resolution 1000, which contained articles of impeachment against Judge Samuel Alschuler, judge on the U. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Constitution may be removed for "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. Constitution 34 and bribery was codified as a criminal offense by the First Congress, 35 "high crimes and Misdemeanors" are comparatively less well defined. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the framers, at one point, tentatively agreed to limit the offenses for which an officer should be impeached to "treason" or "bribery. The inclusion of such a term would be "equivalent to tenure during the pleasure of the Senate. Notably, in England, the phrase "high crimes" was used to describe political offenses against the state. The history of impeachments in the United States reflects the view that non-indictable conduct may constitute an impeachable offense. Since the first impeachment investigation began in 1799, charges levied against judges run the gamut from mental instability and intoxication on the bench 43 to accepting a position as a chief arbiter in disputes of baseball associations.

Chapter 3 : Emory University | Revolv

*Inscribed by Judge Emory Speer on page 1; "For Mrs. Mary Lou Phinizy from her affectionate Cousin Emory Speer." Mary Lou Phinizy was married to Charles Phinizy from Augusta Georgia. Charles Phinizy was the son of John Phinizy, a wealthy Augusta business man. Good. Item # This book is a defense - the result of an attempt to impeach sitting.*

George Turner[ edit ] On May 10, , the House received a report from the Attorney General on the conduct of George Turner a judge in the Northwest Territory , which included demands for bribes, and the wanton levy of fines without trial. The report was referred to a select committee for further action. His request was not granted. This resolution was tabled by the House. The select committee submitted four articles of impeachment to the House on December 27, [8] and on December 30, articles were formally adopted. On March 13, , the report was approved and a select committee was appointed to draft the impeachment articles. Two more focused on his conduct in the political libel trial of James Callender. In that era, Supreme Court justices had the added duty of serving as individuals on circuit courts, a practice that was ended in the late 19th century. The heart of the allegations was that political bias had led Chase to treat defendants and their counsel in a blatantly unfair manner. In answer to the articles of impeachment, Chase argued that all of his actions had been motivated by adherence to precedent, judicial duty to restrain advocates from improper statements of law, and considerations of judicial efficiency. The Senate voted to acquit Chase of all charges on March 1, , and he returned to his duties on the court. He is the only U. Supreme Court justice to have been impeached. All judges impeached since Chase have been accused of outright criminality. Richard Peters[ edit ] On January 6, , Judge Peters of the District of Pennsylvania was added, by amendment, to a resolution calling for the investigation of Justice Chase. The resolution was tabled. The report was adopted by the House. The letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee for further investigation. The report was adopted by the House, and the Judiciary Committee was disbanded. Van Ness and Matthias B. Tallmadge of the Southern District of New York. The resolution was adopted by the House. Talmage, claimed that he had so much paperwork left over by his predecessor that he had no time to do anything else, and that his health was so delicate that he needed a long vacation. On February 17, , the special committee submitted a report to the House recommending no action be taken against either Judge. Moore then proposed a resolution referring the complaint to the Judiciary Committee for further action. The resolution was adopted. On January 26, , the House received another complaint against Judge Tait. This complaint was tabled. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. On February 28, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the House. The report recommended no action be taken against the Judge. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On March 3, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its final report to the House. The report contained witness testimony, but no recommendation for or against impeachment. Presumably, no action was taken before the end of the congressional session. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee to conduct the investigation. On April 3, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the House. The report recommended no action be taken against Judge Conkling. On March 3, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the House. The memorial was presented to the House on January 3, , and referred to the Judiciary Committee for further investigation. On February 13, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the House, The report recommended a full investigation of Judge Conkling, who among other things had presided over a lawsuit he had instigated against another party, be conducted by the next Congress. Buchanan presented a report from the Judiciary Committee recommending that Judge Peck be impeached. An impeachment resolution was adopted on April 24, The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee for further action. On February 8, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the House: The report found no evidence to support impeachment. The Judiciary Committee also concluded that a territorial judge was not a civil officer subject to impeachment. The Judiciary Committee then recommended no further action be taken against Judge Johnson. The petition was referred to a select committee for further action. John McLean and Robert C. Grier of the U. Supreme Court voted against the Dredd Scott decision, and some Southern congressmen prompted an investigation because of it. Watrous â€” District of Texas[ edit ] On Feb.

The memorial, which accused the judge of appearing before himself in court among other things, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On March 3, the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the House, which recommended the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration because insufficient time remained in the Congressional Session to complete the investigation. Another investigation of Judge Watrous was conducted in the 34th Congress. On February 9, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report recommending Judge Watrous be impeached. The majority report recommended Judge Watrous be impeached. The minority, however, found insufficient evidence to warrant impeachment. They tried again in , and again the House Judiciary Committee voted out articles of impeachment. However, Texas had seceded from the Union by this time and the House never got around to it by the time it expired on March 4, On January 13, , a resolution authorizing witnesses to be called was adopted by the House. Bingham introduced a report from the Judiciary Committee recommending impeachment of Judge Humphreys , who was working for the Confederacy. The report was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. This time the House adopted the committee report and impeached the Judge. Butler of Massachusetts introduced a resolution to impeach Judge Delahay , citing his "improper personal habits. Roberts introduced a resolution to investigate Judge Sherman. The resolution was adopted and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Potter attempted to persuade the House to consider an impeachment resolution instead of the committee report, but his attempt failed. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution did not pass. Wilson introduced a resolution to investigate Judge Durell. Wilson made a motion to table the resolution and relieve the Judiciary Committee of its investigation. Blaine introduced charges against Judge Story. These charges were referred to the Judiciary Committee, [83] prompting Judge Story to resign; the case was never heard of again. Harrison offered a resolution to investigate Judge Blodgett. Chief Judge Axtell resigned in May Oates of Alabama introduced a resolution to impeach Judge Boarman was sent to the Judiciary Committee. No primary record of this resolution could be found. However, on February 17, , the Judiciary Committee referred to this initial resolution when it introduced an impeachment resolution against the Judge. The House printed and recommitted the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. The House agreed to consider the resolution on February 20 at 2: So, on the 28th, the resolution was again called up for consideration. The vote on the resolution was postponed until the evening session of the House. On January 30, , the old impeachment resolution was tabled and a new resolution calling for further investigation of Judge Boarman was adopted and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was passed discharging the Judiciary Committee from further action against the Judge, and the committee report and accompanying evidence was tabled. McGann introduced a resolution to investigate Judge Jenkins. On March 2, , the Judiciary Committee submitted a report recommending an investigation of the Judge. On March 6, , Mr. Boatner introduced a resolution to adopt the committee report and to begin the investigation. On June 8, , the Judiciary Committee submitted its report of the investigation to the House. The report was referred to the House Calendar. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee for a preliminary investigation of the charges. On August 8, , the Judiciary Committee submitted a report recommending a full investigation of Judge Ricks be conducted. On January 7, , Mr. Johnson offered a resolution calling for an investigation into charges against Judge Ricks. The committee report was referred to the House calendar and ordered printed. McPherson and James B. Lamar presented a memorial from the Florida legislature requesting an investigation of Judge Swayne.

Chapter 4 : Emory Speer - Wikipedia

*House Resolution No. to Inquire Into and Concerning the Official Conduct of Emory Speer, U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia Statement and Reply of Judge Emory Speer by Anonymous starting at \$*

He joined the Confederate army during the last year of the war, as a volunteer in the 5th Kentucky Regiment, and by the time of Appomattox he had reached the age of sixteen. After the Civil War he attended the University of Georgia, graduating in 1865. Later in he was admitted to the Georgia bar and set up practice in Athens. In 1868 Speer was named solicitor general of Georgia. He won a seat in Congress in 1870, running as an Independent Democrat, and was re-elected two years later. He lost his seat in the election of 1872 and in March 1873 President Chester A. Arthur appointed Speer U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia. He held that position until 1876, and from 1876 to 1880 also served as dean of the Mercer University law school. Upon his death in Macon, Georgia, he was buried in Riverside Cemetery. His published works include *Lectures on the Constitution of the United States: Foote and Davies Co. The Neale Publishing Company*, 1870. The following is taken from the latter work, pp. 1-10. Lee, from Lincoln, Lee, Grant. In the Capitol at Washington a hall has been devoted to the images of our illustrious dead. The chamber is worthy of its consecration. It is the old Hall of Representatives. There in storied marble or enduring bronze, stand the mighty, whose patriotic imagination conceived, or whose military prowess made possible, the great Republic, whose prescient statesmanship framed or whose courage and eloquence defended its organic law, whose inventive genius enchained the mysterious forces of nature to its service, or whose scientific skill ameliorates the sufferings of its people. Majestic monitors to the day, when the night has fallen, in the chamber where once rang the musical voice of Clay, the lucid periods of Calhoun, and the melodious thunders of Webster, in ghostly shadows the silent gathering stands, as if to guard the liberty and happiness of the people whom they loved. Virginia from her golden roll has named George Washington, and the only other in the recorded pages of time to be spoken in the hazardous connection is Robert Edward Lee. At Stratford, an ancient home of the Lees, on the 19th of January, 1768, the hero chieftain was born. Stratford had been erected for a famous ancestor, by joint contributions from the East India Company and a Queen of England. The room in which the child was born had witnessed the birth of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, both Lees. No American had a prouder lineage, and no other depended on lineage less. This distinguished officer was a great favorite with the patriot commander. But Henry Lee did not secure his promotion in the Continental Army through the romantic affection of Washington. He was an accomplished and skilful officer. Johnston, ever the bosom friend of Lee, and the commander of another Confederate army, which, rivalling in all soldierly qualities the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, but for his untimely removal, thousands believe, would have made the red hills of Georgia as famous for defensive victory as the plain of Marathon, or the slope of Waterloo. The Revolutionary War ended, General Henry Lee began a civil career not less noticeable and valuable than his military services. He was Governor of Virginia. He commanded fifteen thousand militia, sent by President Washington to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania. Afterward, as a Member of Congress, on the death of Washington he was appointed to deliver an address in commemoration of the services of that illustrious man. On the 25th of March, 1799, returning from the tropics, where he had gone in search of health, the father of Robert E. It is not generally known, I believe, that Robert E. The mother of Robert E. Lee was the second wife of Henry Lee. Her name was Anne Hill Carter. To the care of young Robert his mother was committed when the declining health of his father compelled him to seek relief in the West Indies, and she declared that her affectionate guardian, was both a daughter and a son to her. The purity, gentleness and spiritual Christianity of General Lee was no doubt largely ascribable to the influence of the mother, and the constant association of mother and son, so beautiful to the people of Alexandria of that day, for to that historic old town, the boy had been taken that he might attend school. His application was successful. In four years of rigorous discipline and arduous study in that famous institution, he never received a demerit, was cadet officer, a prime distinction, adjutant of his class, and among forty-six classmates graduated second. Like Napoleon, he was a great mathematician, and also, like him, was averse to drink. While the Army of Northern Virginia was in winter quarters at Petersburg a number of officers were

one night busily engaged in discussing an abstruse mathematical problem, with occasional resort to the contents of a stone jug, environed by two tin cups. While thus absorbed, General Lee quietly came in to make some inquiry. At their request he gave a solution of the problem, and departed, the military rivals of Newton and La Place expressing to each other the hope that the General had not observed the jug and cups. The next day one of them in the presence of the others unhappily imparted to General Lee a very strange dream he had experienced the night before. The General quietly replied: When young gentlemen discuss at midnight mathematical problems, the unknown quantities of which are a stone jug and two tin cups, they may expect to have strange dreams. He was assistant engineer upon the defenses of Hampton Roads, and for a time assistant to the Chief Engineer, at the War Department in Washington. He developed such skill that in he was made assistant astronomer of the commission appointed to define the boundary between Ohio and Michigan, and was soon entrusted with the duty, successfully performed, of preventing the Mississippi from leaving its channel, and thus injuring the city of St. The father of this bride was the grandson of Mrs. Martha Washington, and the adopted son of Washington himself. It is said by one of his most interesting biographers that Lee was in love from his boyhood. How many sweethearts he had is not disclosed. They were doubtless numerous at this period, for in the esteem of the fair sex the profession of arms is equalled only by the clergy of those pious denominations wherein celibacy is the exception and not the rule. It is said that the young mistress of Arlington admired him whenever he came to Alexandria on a furlough from the Military Academy. A contemporary chronicler declares that the stately mansion never held a happier assemblage. As to the bride, writes that preux chevalier, Fitzhugh Lee, it is difficult to say whether she was more lovely on that memorable June evening, or when, after many years had passed, she was seated in her arm-chair in Richmond, busily engaged in knitting socks for the sockless Southern soldiers. The most ardent passion in the heart of this illustrious American was love for his wife and children. But he was not more devoted than discreet. Late in life he writes to his son, Robert E. An improvident or uncongenial woman is worse than the minks. When General Winfield Scott was in entrusted with the command of our small but efficient army, intended for the reduction of the city of Mexico, Robert E. Lee, now captain of Engineers, was selected by that great soldier as a member of his personal staff. Lee of the Engineers was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Second and afterwards to the colonelcy of the First Regiment. The latter was his command at the outbreak of hostilities between the Northern and Southern States. We have now reached the period in the life of this great American where the current of events swept him swiftly to the foremost place among the military leaders of all the English speaking race. It is universally known that as General-in-Chief of the Confederate armies Lee at once achieved the most illustrious rank in the profession of arms, and was subjected to that fierce and for long implacable censure which invariably attends the most furious manifestation of human passion, a great civil war. The time seems opportune for the American people to dispassionately inquire whether Robert E. Rich as it is in military glory, brilliant though the bead-roll of its heroes, the Nation can no longer afford to question the military and personal honor of Lee and his fearless compatriots, nor can our country with all its acknowledged power disclaim that warlike renown which gleamed on the bayonets and blazed in the volleys of the soldiers of the South. Nor do her greatest and her best longer question the one or decry the other. And if they were sternly fighting for their convictions of right, and if the Nation should thrill with the story of their valor, how irrational it is to question the military or personal honor of their hero chieftain. His written and spoken words, in that day of ungovernable passion, portray in the clearest light his immovable aversion to disunion. On January 23, , to the wife to whom his heart was ever open, he wrote of Washington: I will not, however, permit myself to believe until all grounds of hope are gone, that the fruit of his noble deeds will be destroyed, and that his precious advice and virtuous example will so soon be forgotten. It would be an accumulation of all the evils we complain of, and I am willing to sacrifice everything but honor for its preservation. Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of our Constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom, and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many safeguards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It was intended for a perpetual union, which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of the people in convention assembled. It is written with the pathetic, tremulous hand of age and infirmity. It seems an important contribution to history, and the

permission of the writer to make it public has been obtained. The synopsis is altogether too brief for me, who treasure anything said in praise of that brilliant soldier and Christian gentleman. I ask as a personal favor that you will send me a copy in extenso, if it was so published. In line with the quoted letter to his son, I recall an incident just prior to the civil or sectional war. I was then a first lieutenant, temporarily in command of Company A of that regiment. I left him at the post when I went on a short leave of absence to San Antonio, Texas. On my return I stopped for lunch at a place about half way to Mason, where a cool spring and some large live oaks made an ideal camp or resting-place. A few minutes after I got there, an ambulance came from the opposite direction, and I was pleasantly surprised to see General Lee step from it. After a cordial greeting he told me he had the day before received an order to report to General Scott at Washington, and he feared it was to consult in regard to a plan of campaign against the South. He also said that Virginia, true to its past history, would not act upon impulse or be controlled by other States, but in a patriotic, dignified manner would only secede after exhausting every honorable means to avert secession, but that if his State seceded, he should resign, as he deemed it his duty to do so. As he talked on, time and again he oft repeated, with emotion that came from his heart, the hope that Virginia would not secede and that the Union might be preserved. His emotion, emphasized by the tears that moistened his eyes, impressed me the more deeply, as he was usually entirely self-contained. Virginia seceded in the manner he prophesied, he resigned, and offered his services as he said he would. I next saw him when I reported to him at Richmond. Every day I met him off duty at our lonely post, I was more impressed with the simple grandeur of his private character, and speaking of him, eulogy becomes cold truth. I am unable to write except painfully with a pen, and must therefore beg to be excused for writing with a pencil. The reply is that, as he understood it, he did no such thing. His attitude is made plain in the letter to his son, already quoted: Blair, who, as the messenger of President Lincoln, offered to him the active command of the Union armies then about to take the field, he exclaimed:

#### Chapter 5 : Emory Speer () - Find A Grave Memorial

*James Emory Speer (September 3, - December 13, ) was an American politician, soldier, lawyer and federal judge. Biography Edit Speer was born in Culloden, Georgia, and joined the Confederate Army during the Civil War at the age of sixteen, serving in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, Lewis brigade, during the last two years of the war.*

#### Chapter 6 : Americana Signed Antiquarian & Collectible Books for sale | eBay

*Judge Emory Speer and the Right of a Federal Trial Judge to Comment on the Evidence Print This Page JUDGE EMORY SPEER The Honorable Emory Speer, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia, was a man of unusual brilliance.*

#### Chapter 7 : Library Resource Finder: More Details for: Conduct of Emory Speer : hearings before

*The Federal Judicial Center produced and maintains this site in furtherance of its statutory mission. The Center regards the contents of this site to be responsible and valuable, but these contents do not reflect official policy or recommendation of the Board of the Federal Judicial Center.*

#### Chapter 8 : Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: Conduct of Emory Speer : hearings before

*Boston University Libraries. Services. Navigate; Linked Data; Dashboard; Tools / Extras; Stats; Share. Social. Mail.*

#### Chapter 9 : Impeachment investigations of United States federal judges - Wikipedia

*US Congressman. Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War (). Elected to represent Georgia's 9th District in the United States House of Representatives, serving from to*