

Haycock, (Acock,) whipping of	7, 237, 238
HAYES, HENRY, (colored,) testimony of	866, 867
twenty-five years old; born in Walton County; lives in Gwinnett County; whipped by the Ku-Klux, in August; recognized William Smith and William Felker; was threatened with death if he ever told	866
reason for his whipping	867
HAYS, RANSOM, (colored,) testimony of	681, 682
twenty years old; born and lives in Walton County	681
saw the Ku-Klux three or four times; saw five the night they whipped Gus Mills; recognized Mr. Felker and Jim Austin; saw about eighty going up to Gwinnett on horseback; whipping of Charles Burson, Jack and Harry Allen	681
saw eight at another time; how they were disguised	682
HENDRICKS, CHARLES, (colored,) testimony of	515-520
forty-two years old; born in Butts County; lives in Atlanta; was one of the committee of election in 1870	516
is a carpenter	517
was visited by the Ku-Klux and shot through the thigh, December, 1870	516, 517, 519
was knocked down at the governor's election, and cut with a knife, by the same man who shot him; still suffers from his injuries	517
Ku-Klux belong to the democratic party; the men whipped are republicans	518
Hendricks, Charles, (colored,) shooting of, (Gwinnett County, December, 1870)	516, 517, 519, 520, 521
HENDRICKS, MARTHA, (colored,) testimony of	520-522
twenty-eight years old; born in Gwinnett County; lives in Atlanta; married	520
Ku-Klux raid on her house; wounding of her husband Charles	520, 521
Hepsonstall, Mr., whipping of step-son and wife of, (Chattooga County, October, 1871)	1102
HIGHTOWER, E. A., testimony of	1198-1207
twenty-seven years old; born in Greene County; lives in Hancock County, school-teacher; lived two years in Warren County	1198
was in confederate army; a democrat	1199
a secret organization existed in 1869; was a member of it	1198
ceremony of joining and oath taken	1198, 1199, 1201, 1202, 1204
killing of a negro, Isaac, in his neighborhood, 1869	1199, 1200, 1203, 1204, 1206, 1207
signs, grips and passwords of the order	1200
some persons join in order to keep the Klan off of them; object of the order	1201, 1202
has never known a democratic negro whipped	1202
manuscript statement of witness, prepared upon application of Sheriff J. C. Norris	1203
whipping of a brother-in-law of Mr. Lawrence Battle	1204
killing of Doctor Darden and Wallace; general security of well-behaved people of all colors; general feeling of the whites toward the blacks; no reason to doubt that juries will do justice	1205
threats of using the military	1205, 1206
bribery of Chap. Norris	1206
knows of no one punished for Ku-Klux outrages	1207
HILL, B. H., testimony of	752-810
forty-eight years old; native of Georgia; lives in Athens; a lawyer and a planter	752
never held office under the United States; an old-line whig; a practicing lawyer of 26 years	756
was a slave-holder	757
a Union man	760
twice member of the State legislature; burned in effigy as an abolitionist	761
imprisoned in Fort Lafayette in 1865	762
makes detailed statement of his connection as counsel for the defense in the Holliday case, denying Mr. Holliday's assertions; disclaiming any knowledge of Ku-Klux; giving his conversation with Mr. Holliday, and his efforts toward the release of the prisoners after the failure of the grand jury to find a bill	753-756
thinks Holliday crazy	755, 775, 776
negroes competent witnesses in the courts of Georgia; testimony of a negro not influenced by any passion of avarice, fear, or superstitious notions, very reliable; otherwise, wholly unreliable; as a race exceedingly liable to be influenced by all the passions alluded to	756
what his course would be in prosecuting or defending a negro	756, 757

HILL, B. H.—Continued.

the greatest misfortune that has befallen the negro, the exclusion from the Government of the great body of the old slave-holders; no difference of sentiment among respectable men as to these crimes of whipping, &c.	757
constitutional qualifications of grand jurors	757, 758
justice done to negroes in civil suits; they stand the very best chance; considerable trouble in the labor system, owing to the default of negro laborers and from a class of whites intent on cheating; correction of these evils woefully impeded by the class of men in control of the State government; the tendency of the laws in direct conflict with the sentiment of the people; the greatest evils that afflict the labor system, the results of the reconstruction measures	758
his course and advice to the people on the reconstruction measures and the results	758, 759, 775
has no knowledge of any sentiment hostile to the Government of the United States	759
probable effect of general amnesty and the withdrawal of Federal power	759, 760
best for all classes to have the government of Georgia returned to the hands of the old slave-holding population; the government now in the hands of men incapable and dishonest; the class of people to whom he refers	760
the reason for the old Union men adhering to the secessionists after the close of the rebellion	761, 762
expression of his opinion on reconstruction, by letter and speech, in 1865, 1866, and 1868	762
opinions of the whigs and Union men as to secession; the powers of the General Government, reconstruction, &c.	762, 763, 764
thinks the article quoted from a Nashville paper on carpet-baggers exceedingly inaccurate; defines a "carpet-bagger"	764
defines a "scalawag;" but few officers in the State who are not carpet-baggers or scalawags; with individual exceptions, no gentleman of respectability would take office in the State government; very few of the native citizens have taken part under the reconstruction measures of Congress	765
what he thinks would have been the condition of affairs had Georgia been allowed to elect such men as she chose	765, 766
the judiciary tolerably fair; the extravagant and unjustifiable use of the pardoning power has created a sense of insecurity, and given birth to Ku-Klux bands	766, 767, 780
governor Bullock elected by a fraudulent count of votes, and charged with bribery; licentiousness of the press; the large rewards offered unprecedented and have had a very evil effect	767
the legislation on the subject of labor and employment by the first legislature after Johnson's reconstruction was intended to be wise, fair, and just, and in accord with the governing sentiment of the United States	767, 768
if the slave-holders had been unanimous in denouncing secession, it would have been impossible; a majority did so in county meetings; the press now in the hands of the secession democracy and the Union whigs	768
many people disbelieve in the existence of a regular organization of the Ku-Klux; most people now concede that there have been bands, local, temporary, and sporadic in their character; they are justified by some, but not by the great body of the people	769
shooting of Wallace by Darden; Darden hanged by disguised men	769, 770
thinks Ashburn and Adkins were killed by their political friends for political effect; cannot name a case of any one being punished for alleged Ku-Klux outrages	770
is unable to give a very satisfactory reason for the democratic press denying the existence of the Ku-Klux organization, and discountenancing with unmeasured abuse every effort to punish such offenses	771
received a notice to leave the State, signed K. K. K., but thought it a joke; republicans always spoken of as radicals, and occupy much the situation of abolitionists before the war, if possible with a little more odium	772
the people are willing to accept the amendments conferring civil and political rights as an end to the controversy	772, 773
the incoming legislature, November 1, 1871, democratic; his views, read to him from Mr. Redfield's account of the interview, stated correctly; thinks the leading democrats of the State opposed to these views, but that they are sustained by the leading whigs and Union democrats	773
number included within the scope of the third section of the fourteenth amendment several thousand of the very best people; this element of the people imbittered upon the subject of reconstruction	774