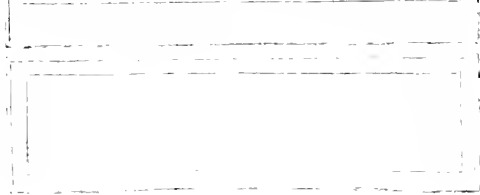
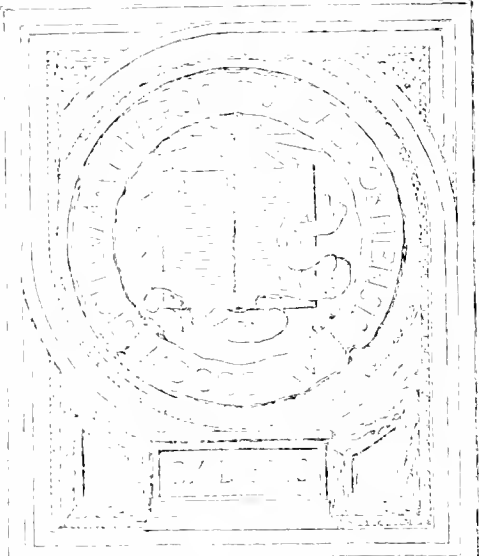


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES



GYCLOPEDIA

OF

Eminent and Representative Men

OF THE

Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century,

WITH A

*BRIEF HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION ON SOUTH CAROLINA BY GENERAL
EDWARD McCRA DY, Jr., AND ON NORTH CAROLINA
BY HON. SAMUEL A. ASHE.*

VOLUME I.

MADISON, WIS.:
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PREFACE.

In presenting this Cyclopaedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas to their subscribers, the publishers beg leave to make a few brief remarks touching its compilation. Of the excellent historical sketches by S. A. Ashe, Esq., of North Carolina, and by Gen. Edward McCrady, Jr., of South Carolina, but little need be said, as they sufficiently recommend themselves. But it is only proper to say that these gentlemen are in no respect responsible for the biographical sketches contained within the covers of the work. The publishers are indebted for these, in a measure, to such works as Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, O'Neall's Bench and Bar, of South Carolina, Dowd's Prominent Living North Carolinians, the works of ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, Smith's Western North Carolina, Appleton's Encyclopedia, and, more than all, to the labors of the force of able writers employed for the purpose by the publishers.

That there may be some defects in the work, as there are in all works, it would be useless to deny, but the publishers feel warranted in saying that they have fully kept up to their contract with their subscribers, and may with pardonable pride point to the excellent typography and attractive binding of the work.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY GEN. EDWARD MC CRADY, JR.



IN A RECENT WORK on the History of the United States, Mr. Percy Greg, an English author of high reputation, in answer to a call of the London press to write a history of the civil war in America as one most competent to the task, has given to the world the clearest and best statement of the Lost Cause which has yet appeared, and the strongest defense of it which has yet been presented. He speaks of the southern people, as on the whole perhaps the most thoroughly English of English speaking nations and thus describes the people of South Carolina:

Most of the elder states preserve throughout American history an individuality quite as distinct and persistent as that of leading Greek cities, or great Roman families. But above all the dauntless and defiant spirit, the fiery temper, the venturesome chivalry of South Carolina continually remind the student of American history of her mixed origin. The early infusion of the blood of the English Cavaliers with that of the Huguenots who, as their fanaticism softened, transmitted to their off-spring the traditional gallantry and martial spirit of their Gaseon ancestry. Nothing in her situation geographical, political or industrial required her to take the foremost place in sectional conflict. But in almost every collision the Palmetto state comes to the front as the promptest, fiercest, most determined champion of state sovereignty, slavery and southern interests.

So too, another Englishman writing from Virginia in MacMillan's Magazine a few years since commenting upon the cherished individual traditions and distinctive traits of each of the older Southern states observes that a Virginian of to-day is first a Virginian, a South Carolinian is above all things a South Carolinian; but next they are both Southerners and lastly Americans. This writer thinks it probable that this may not last for more than a generation or so longer; but that in the meantime the fact remains and forms one general and striking contradiction, even if there were no others, to the alleged want of light and shade in the national existence.

The people of South Carolina, whether admired or not are recognized everywhere as a somewhat peculiar people. It is said by strangers that they can be told wherever they go. Their manners, it is said, are marked and their bearing different; that their voices are not like others and their accent peculiar. Few of them who have been often out of their state have not at times been startled by such recognition. Then, too they have had a determined policy throughout the history of the government of the United States and have impressed it upon other parts of the South; and for this their enemies

have rejoiced over the calamities which befell them in the war which followed it. But whether praised or blamed the fact is certain they have been recognized as a people in many respects peculiar to themselves and idiosyncratic in their character.

This, too is all the more remarkable when, as every one familiar with the local history of the state well knows, among themselves there have been always strongly marked and well defined differences in almost every respect in which they appear to strangers as one people. This is all the more remarkable, too, since these differences have been, so to speak, organic, having had their origin in the very settlement of the state, and have not been evolved from differing circumstances among those who were once the same people.

As history is but the combined stories of the actions of the leading men of a people, biography is the foundation upon which is built the historical superstructure of state; and it is remarkable that though the history of South Carolina is so full of dramatic incident, in no state has there been less of biographical work. A few sketches are to be found of the men of the Revolution in Garden's Anecdotes—in the appendix to Ramsay's second volume of the History of South Carolina—and in Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution. Judge O'Neill has gathered a considerable number in his work on the Bench and Bar of the State; and Dr. Dalcho in his History of the Church of South Carolina, and Dr. Howe in his of the Presbyterian church has given some of the clergy; but there has been no general biographical work in the state up to this time. This want the present work attempts to supply.

By way of preface to this it will be interesting to recall some of the facts in regard to the peopling of the state and to trace if we can to their sources the political and social differences amongst the inhabitants, and at the same time consider how it is that the people of the State, so differently constituted, and so maintaining their differences, have been to the rest of the world one peculiar and homogeneous race.

We would call attention, before we proceed further, to the common error into which Mr. Greg falls in the passage we have quoted in attributing the characteristics he mentions, of the people of South Carolina, to their English and French sources to the exclusion of that element—the Scotch-Irish, which, though eighty years later in coming into South Carolina has been for the last century almost predominant in the state, and to which is principally owing the very characteristics which he attributes to the interfusion of the blood of the English Cavalier and the French Huguenot.

There is another point, too, in the quotation we have made from Mr. Greg about which we would here say a word; and that is in regard to his allusion to "the blood of the English Cavalier." In this allusion Mr. Greg has no doubt the authority of Hewat and Ramsay who writing of the first settlement say that the colony received both Round-heads and Cavaliers, the friends of parliament and the adherents of the Royal family. If these authors would include all ad-

herents to the Royal family as Cavaliers the statement is no doubt correct. But in the sense in which that word is generally understood, and in which Mr. Greg no doubt uses it we must be bold enough, and possibly socially heretical enough to say that the facts now well known will not bear out the assertion. Of the Cavaliers, whom Macaulay describes as those opulent and well descended gentlemen to whom nothing was wanting of nobility but the name, some undoubtedly fled to Virginia in 1649, upon the execution of the King; and Lord Baltimore took some of them to Maryland, but there were few if any in South Carolina. Sir John Yeamans, the Governor of Carolina, and Sir John Colleton, the Proprietor, were commoners who had made their fortunes in Barbadoes, and acquired their baronetcies there for standing up for the royal authority when Cromwell invaded the West Indies. Stephen Bull, who, alone among the first colonists under Gov. Sayle to arrive, established a family which yet exists and which under the Royal government became almost a Royal one itself, was a gentleman of small if any fortune and a surveyor. As has been said by the writer in MacMillan's Magazine before quoted, any tradition which connects the provincial aristocracies of the Southern States with the old world patrician origin is in most instances pure, sentimental fiction that is not only contrary to common sense and to all evidences that can be collected, but is in defiance of colonial history itself. The far away ancestor—the gentleman upon a prancing steed with flowing locks and nodding feathers, ruffling in lace and boiling over with chivalry, is with few, very few exceptions, a mere figment of the imagination. As the writer goes on to observe in regard to Virginia, so of South Carolina. No doubt many royalists came to Carolina; it was a Church of England colony; but a vulgar error which, as he says, is by no means confined to Virginia, forgets that the yeomanry and common folk formed the bulk of the royalist army just as it is apt to be forgotten that men of birth and consideration were found in the other.

This is curiously illustrated in the history of South Carolina. The family among the early settlers of probably the most generally recognized connection with the titled aristocracy of England, though that connection was but collateral, were the Blakes. Joseph Blake, one of the early governors of the colony married the daughter of Lady Axtel, whose husband had been a landgrave. This Blake was a nephew of the famous English admiral of the commonwealth, who fought under Cromwell both upon sea and upon land, and whose body having been interred with great pomp and ceremony in Westminster Abbey, was exhumed by Charles the Second. Gov. Blake, the grandson of a well-to-do merchant—the father of the admiral—was therefore not a churchman but a dissenter, and as such was opposed to the first Church act of 1704. It is said he was a Baptist but perhaps this is a mistake. It is more probable he was a Presbyterian; but whatever he was, he was neither a cavalier nor a churchman.

The truth is there is nothing more silly than the attempt in most instances to connect American families with the aristocracy of Eng-

land. The attempt is usually made through the lineage of younger sons, as if younger sons were anybody's in England where the law of primogeniture prevails. Thousands of English commoners do as much without thinking anything of it when done; and when established, which is very seldom the case with us, such connections would not entitle the successful persons to any better if as good position in England as they already occupy at home; a position which is readily accorded to them when abroad because they occupy it at home. In the old comedy, "The Heir at Law," by George Coleman, the younger, in "plain Daniel Dowlass, of Gosport," the tallow-chandler, who answers an advertisement for the "heir at law, if there be any reviving of the late Baron Duberly" (supposed to have died childless), we have a picture of the condition of life to which many of the sons of nobility often descend in England, and we have another in "Tittle Bat Titmouse," in Dr. Warren's famous novel, "Ten Thousand a Year." In both instances the vulgarity of these scions of noble houses is the most conspicuous feature and the turning point of the stories. Hewat, and Ramsay following him, thus describe the people generally who first came. The inducements to emigration, they say, were so many and so various that every year brought new adventurers to the province. The friends of the Proprietors were allured to it by the prospect of obtaining landed estates at an easy rate. Others took refuge in it from the frowns of fortune and the rigor of creditors. Young men reduced to misery by folly and excess embarked for the new settlement where they had leisure to reform, and where necessity taught them the unknown virtues of prudence and temperance. Restless spirits, fond of roving, were gratified by emigration and found in the new country abundant scope for enterprise and adventure.

These were the characteristics, doubtless, of the men who formed the first colony under Gov. Sayle in 1670. This colony came by the way of Barbadoes, where they were joined by others from that Island. And this leads us to say that there is one important element in the settlement of South Carolina which both Hewat and Ramsay have overlooked, and that is this emigration from Barbadoes and from some of the other West Indies. Questions arising about the title to lands in Barbadoes growing out of conflicting grants to the Earl of Carlisle and to the Earl of Marlborough led to the interference of the Crown, and Charles the Second as usual seized upon the opportunity of securing a permanent and irrevocable revenue for himself on the pretence of settling the claims under these rival patents. The planters of Barbadoes, though devoted to the Crown, naturally complained of this treatment and were still more dissatisfied at finding the navigation acts, which they had regarded as a chastisement inflicted on them by the commonwealth for their loyalty to the King, confirmed on his restoration. A succession, too, of dreadful hurricanes, added to these troubles, drove many of the inhabitants of Barbadoes to seek other lands, and many of them came to Carolina under the auspices of the Proprietors who were seeking emigrants to develop their province. Among those who left Barbadoes at the time was a colony

made up for the settlement in Carolina. Sir John Yeamans, who, as we have said, had been knighted for his loyalty to Charles when Barbadoes was invaded by the Parliamentarians, was originally designated by the Lords Proprietors as the governor of Carolina under the first charter. In August, 1663, the inhabitants of Barbadoes who wished to remove to Carolina, sent out commissioners in the ship *Adventurer*, Capt. Hilton, to explore the coast; and in 1664 the Lords Proprietors dispatched to Barbadoes another ship, the *John Thomas*, with arms and ammunition for those who desired to settle at Port Royal. But probably on account of the representation which the commissioners in the *Adventurer* gave of the hostile disposition of the Indians, and the presence of the Spaniards at Port Royal, and of the advantages of the Cape Fear river, the Barbadians selected the latter place and made their first settlement there.

In 1665, a number of these people purchased extensive tracts of land in the intended colony of Carolina, and paid for them in Muscavado sugar at the rate of 1,000 pounds for every 500 acres of land. In these transactions Sir John Yeamans, who was then in Barbadoes, styled himself *Lieutenant General and Governor of the Province of Carolina*, and one George Thompson who receipted for the sugar declared that he did so by virtue of an election of the "*adventurers* for Carolina." It appears to have been the intention of the Proprietors at this time to have divided the province into the counties of Albemarle and Craven, corresponding to some extent, to the states of North and South Carolina. The adventurers arrived at Cape Fear in the autumn of 1665, and in the following year they, together with the New Englanders who remained there from a former attempted colony in 1661, numbered eight hundred. Sir John Yeamans governed the colony with the care of a father, and by his prudence secured the uninterrupted good will of the neighboring Indians. But he was soon to be appointed governor of the more southern colony at Ashley River, that of Charles Town, if indeed such had not been the original intention of the Proprietors. Many of the settlers followed him thither to lands more plentiful and better adapted, as they thought, to raising cattle, and the new situation at Cape Fear became at last so completely deserted that before 1690 it relapsed into its original condition and was roamed over again by herds of deer and Indian hunters. These Barbadians and many who came after them brought with them a state of colonial society already in an advance state of formation — a social order which was indeed older than that of Virginia, and which formed the basis of that of South Carolina. It was this Barbadian society which Froude, following Pere Labat who traveled about the time of the movement to Carolina, has so charmingly described in his recent book upon the West Indies. From this source was derived the peculiar system of government by which the "Parish" was made alike the basis of civil and ecclesiastical administration and representation in the assembly of the people, the very names of the parishes following those of Barbadoes.

The Barbadian influence upon the society of South Carolina will

be realized if we recall some of those who came from that island. The two Proprietors, Sir John and Sir Peter Colleton, were from Barbadoes; and thence came to Carolina their two brothers, James, the landgrave and governor, and Major Charles Colleton who was disfranchised by Sothell's parliament. Thence came Sir John Yeamans and Robert Gibbes, who was to be governor under the Lords Proprietors, and Benjamin Gibbes, whose memorial tablet is in the old church at Goose Creek, Robert Daniel, also a governor under the Proprietors, Christopher Portman, one of the council, Arthur Middleton also one of the council, and his brother Edward the ancestors of Arthur Middleton, the speaker of the commons who overthrew the popular government and afterward as president of the council acted as governor under the royal government, and his son Henry Middleton who was long a member of the King's council and afterward president of the continental congress, and his grandson Arthur Middleton who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his great grandson Henry Middleton, governor of our state and minister to Russia, and a long line of distinguished citizens. Thence came the Draytons, Ladsons, Clelands, Beresfords, Freres, Mavericks, Elliotts.

The other English West Indies contributed, to the foundation of the society of Carolina. Col. George Lucas, the governor of Antigua, settled on the Ashley with his daughter Eliza, whose exquisite letters have been preserved and give us so admirable a picture of the society of the times, and who married Chief Justice Charles Pinckney, and was the mother of the distinguished citizens Generals Charles Cotesworth and Thomas Pinckney. Edward Rawlins who was provost marshal in 1700 in all probability came from St. Christopher or St. Kit's as it was commonly called. Charles Lowndes and his wife Ruth, the daughter of Henry Rawlins, undoubtedly came from that island. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, who was governor in 1703-1709, and who settled in Carolina, had been governor of the Leeward Island before coming to the province.

Another like common error regards the Huguenots who came to South Carolina as of an aristocratic class; but this is likewise a mistake. The nobility and wealthier portion of the French refugees upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes remained nearer their old homes. They rested in England and on the continent. Those who ventured to America were generally tradesmen, agriculturists and mechanics. In "An act for the making aliens free of this part of the province, and for granting liberty of conscience to all Protestants" (1696), a list of persons who had petitioned the general assembly for "the liberties, privileges and immunities thereby granted," is given, from which we may gather the character of those French emigrants. These are the occupations which are attached to their names—names now long since respected and honored, and many of which are indissolubly connected with the most brilliant pages of Carolina history and its best society, to-wit: Weavers, wheelwrights, merchants, saddlers, smiths, coopers, shammy-dressers, shipwrights, joiners, gunsmiths, blockmakers, planters, watchmakers, silk-throwsters, apothec-

caries and one doctor. It was upon the expectation that these people could raise wine and silk in Carolina that Charles the Second, upon the petition of Rene Petit, in 1669, ordered two small vessels to be provided at his expense to transport them to the province. But though, as Ramsay says, they did not succeed in enriching the country with their valuable commodities, their descendants form a great and most influential part of the inhabitants of the state. He gives the following list of a number of respectable and influential families which sprung from this stock, to-wit: Bonneau, Bonnetheau, Bordeaux, Benoist, Boiseau, Bocquet, Bacot, Chevalier, Cordes, Couturier, Chastaignier, Du Pre, De Lysle, Du Bose, Du Bois, De Veau, Dutarque, De la Consiliere, De Leiseline, Dousaint, Du Pont, Du Bourdieu, D'Harrette, Faucheraud, Foissin, Faysour, Gaillard, Gendron Gignilliat, Guerard, Godin, Giradeau, Guerin, Gourdine, Horry, Huger, Jeannerette, Legare, Laurens, La Roche Lenud, Lansac, Marion, Mazyck, Manigault, Mellichamp, Mouzon, Michau Neufville, Prioleau, Peroneau, Perdriau, Porcher, Postell, Peyar, Ravel, Royer, Simons, Sarazim, St. Julien, Serre, Trezvant. In the eighty years since Dr. Ramsay wrote, many of these families have died out and their names have become unknown. These Huguenots settled, the most of them, in Craven and Berkeley counties, and formed the parishes of St. James Santee, St. John's Berkeley and St. Dennis. Some established themselves in Charleston.

In many parts of the country, certainly in the old colonial states and notably in South Carolina, there has been formed a society and a social order of their own. This society in South Carolina rests upon its own institutions and has grown out of its own peculiar conditions. Doubtless it is founded upon inherited English tastes, tinged by the Barbadian influences and English intercourse, so much cultivated in the century of colonial existence, and upon the gentle manner derived from the Huguenots. But this social order is indigenous to the soil and is the outgrowth of local circumstances and influences. The people of South Carolina have made a society of their own which is neither Cavalier nor Huguenot, but which is the equal in culture and refinement to that of any other country.

The charters and Fundamental Constitutions, as they were called, under which the colony was founded, doubtless had a great influence upon the formation of its society. The proprietary charter of Maryland is usually assumed to have been the model of that of Carolina; but in fact, both that of Maryland and Carolina were based upon the charters of the West India colonies. That of Carolina, 24th of March, 1663, followed the precedent of the patent of Charles the First to the Earl of Carlisle. It constituted the grantees absolute proprietors and Lords of the province and established an aristocratic government, in which, however, there was reserved to the people the safeguard that no law affecting the rights or interests of any person in his freehold goods or chattels should be enacted without their assent in general assembly, nor should any laws be adopted but such as were agreeable to the laws and statutes of England. The Church of England was

established as the church of state, but indulgences and dispensations were provided to such persons as from their conscience could not conform to its liturgy and ceremonies. In 1665 a second charter was bestowed upon the same noblemen, chiefly, it is supposed, because the extent of territory given in the first did not include all the region which England was disposed to claim. There were, however, some other differences. In the first, the territory granted was spoken of as one province. In the second, power was given to subdivide the province into counties, baronies and colonies with separate and distinct jurisdictions, liberties and privileges. But the most important difference was in the larger liberty of conscience secured to the colonists in matters of religion—a provision which was made especially for the encouragement of dissenters in coming to the province. These charters were followed by that most remarkable instrument, “the Fundamental Constitutions” the joint product of the study of the philosopher Locke in his closet, and of the worldly wisdom of the man of affairs Shaftsbury, and yet the result of which was the foolish effort to establish what would at best have been but a burlesque nobility formed of needy emigrants and adventurers in the wild woods among savages and wild beasts. It is curious enough that such a scheme should have been the result of the collaboration of two such men of eminent ability as well in public affairs as in science, but still more strange is it that such a plan for establishing a new colony should have been well received and solemnly adopted and its enforcement persistently attempted by the whole body of the Proprietors, all of whom were men of experience.

This instrument commenced with a declaration of its purpose “that we may establish a government agreeable to the monarchy of which Carolina is a part, that we may avoid making too numerous a democracy.” A palatine was to be chosen from among the Proprietors who was to act as president of the palatine court, composed of the seven Proprietors, which was entrusted with the execution of the powers of the charter. A body of hereditary nobility was created and denominated landgraves and caciques, terms chosen because they were required by the charter to be unlike the titles of nobility of England. The title landgrave was borrowed from that of the German court of the twelfth century, and that of caciques was taken from the style of the Indian chiefs of Mexico and the Caribbean islands. The whole province was to be divided into counties—each county to consist of eight seignories, eight baronies and four precincts—each precinct to consist of six colonies—each seignory, barony and colony was to consist of 12,000 acres. The eight seignories, being the shares of the eight proprietors and the eight baronies of the nobility, comprised two-fifths parts of the whole province, leaving the colonies to consist of three-fifths to be divided amongst the people. The seignories and baronies were to be perpetually annexed, the first to the Proprietors and the others to the hereditary nobility. There were at first to be as many landgraves as counties and twice as many caciques and no more. These were

to be the hereditary nobility of the province and by right of their dignity to be members of the parliament as the assembly was grandly to be called. It is strange and curious that these philosophers and statesmen, Shaftsbury and Locke who drew these articles and Clarendon and Albemarle and Carteret and Colleton and Craven and Berkeley who agreed to them, while providing and considering them, seem apparently to have left entirely out of view the essential condition that under the royal charter, by which, and by which alone they could prescribe constitutions and laws for the province which had been granted them, it had been expressly provided that such fundamental constitution could be enacted only "by and with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen of the said province or of their delegation or deputies." Was it likely that such freemen would ever consent to the establishment of these fundamental constitutions, the chief end of which was to transfer the rights which had been secured to them by the Royal charter to an aristocracy over which they were to have no control? Such a doubt never seems to have occurred to the Proprietors. Nor indeed do they seem to have paid the slightest attention to the material clause in their charter. Having sent out their colony under Sayle with these fundamental constitutions as the law of the provinces, they treated them as of force though the colonists, frequently urged to accept, would neither in any way receive nor sanction them. But though never accepted by the people and so never really having proper formal sanction, it is undoubtedly true that the provisions of these articles had a most decided effect upon the institutions of the colony and impressed upon the people, and their customs and habits, the tone and temper of that instrument. The province was in fact, to a considerable extent, laid out in seignories, baronies and colonies—and landgraves and caciques were actually appointed and took possession of their seignories and baronies. Many tracts of land are still called baronies and bear the names then given them. But large tracts of unprofitable lands could not well sustain the dignity even of a landgrave or a cacique and quitrents were hard to recover, and so though intended to be perpetually annexed to these grand titles they were soon sold piecemeal to the commoners.

In 1674 when Nova Belgia, now New York, was conquered by the English, a number of the Dutch from that place sought refuge in Carolina. The Proprietors facilitated their desire and provided ships which conveyed them to Charleston. They were assigned lands on the southwest side of Ashley river, drew lots for their property and founded a town which they called Jamestown, but which they afterward deserted and spread themselves throughout the country, pushing up from the Ashley to the Edisto river, where they were joined by greater numbers from ancient Belgia itself.

Among the earliest settlers in the province after the colony under Sayle, reinforced from Barbadoes and by the French refugees who were sent over by Charles the Second, and the Germans from Nova Belgia were a number who arrived in April, 1692, in the ship *Loyal Jamaica*, commonly called the privateer vessel. Of the twenty-two

names of these, given in Dalcho's history of the church, as far as is known, the descendants of but one are still living in South Carolina; but there has been no time in these two hundred years since that there have not been men of distinction of this name. Thomas Pinckney, who is mentioned as one of this company of settlers, had come out the year before to Carolina and now returned to remain permanently. He was a merchant trading with the West Indies, and amassed a large fortune. He left three sons, Thomas, Charles and William. Thomas was an officer in the British army and died without issue. Both the other sons have left distinguished families. Charles Pinckney was probably the first native lawyer in South Carolina. He was speaker of the commons and for a time chief justice of the province. He was the father of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of the Revolution. Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney left no son, but Gen. Thomas Pinckney's descendants are still represented, by the Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, D. D., a distinguished divine of the Episcopal church, well known throughout the United States, his eldest son, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr., and his brother, Capt. Thomas Pinckney. William Pinckney, the third son of Thomas Pinckney, the emigrant, was the father of Col. Charles Pinckney, a man of great prominence in the affairs of the province and the president of the council of safety upon the outbreak of the Revolution. His son, Charles Pinckney, was with his cousin, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and has indeed been called the father of it. He was also governor of the state. His son, Henry Laurens Pinckney, was a man of great prominence in his day, a member of congress and mayor of the city of Charleston. This branch of the family is now represented by Henry L. Pinckney, a gentleman of culture leading a retired life.

In the summer of 1682, the Lords Proprietors entered into an agreement with Lord Cardross and other Scotch gentlemen, who proposed to send out 10,000 emigrants, to grant them a large tract of land in Carolina, and alterations were made in the Fundamental Constitutions because it was thought those laws were not sufficient to secure them against oppression. Like the French Protestants they were led to Carolina by their desire to escape tyranny and religious intolerance at home. Lord Cardross arrived at Port Royal in 1683, and commenced a settlement to be called "Stuart's Town." He was accompanied by about ten families among whose names were those of Hamilton, Montgomerie and Dunlop. The colony was unfortunate from its inception. It incurred the ill-will of the other settlers because of its exclusive privileges, and the place of their settlement at the time was most injudicious. Its neighborhood to the Spaniards at St. Augustine rendered it a most dangerous situation, a danger which was soon realized. In 1686, the colony was attacked by the Indians and Spaniards and miserably destroyed. The few who escaped took refuge in Charleston.

In the year 1696, Carolina received a small accession of inhabi-

tants by the arrival of a Congregational church from Dorchester, in Massachusetts, who with their minister settled in a body near the head of the Ashley river, about twenty miles from Charleston. This colony was composed of a company of Puritans who early in 1630, had sailed from Plymouth, England, and settled in Massachusetts. Thence they removed to Carolina. Their choice of situation was also unfortunate. It was unhealthy and confined to a tract of land too small for their purposes. Those who had still kept together as a community again removed in 1752, and settled at Medway, Liberty county, Ga. Several families of Colleton county, however, have come from this stock. The ruins of their fort and their church may yet be seen near Summerville.

The last year of the seventeenth century was a year of disaster to the infant colony. It was attacked by pirates that infested the coasts at the time, a dreadful hurricane visited Charleston, small-pox raged in it, and a great fire laid most of it in ashes. Happily few in the town were lost by the hurricane, but a vessel accidentally in the harbor was wrecked with great destruction of life. Out of this most awful disaster, however, the colony received an emigrant who was to exert great influence and to leave a numerous progeny now scattered all over the state of South Carolina. The *Rising Sun*, a large vessel belonging to Glasgow, had come from Darien with a party of another unfortunate Scotch settlement which had been attempted there. At the commencement of the storm the vessel was riding off the bar, and the captain being in distress sent the Rev. Archibald Stobo and his wife and some others in a boat to the town to solicit assistance. Before the boat returned, the hurricane took place and every soul on board was lost. Archibald Stobo, thus almost miraculously saved, lived to become the founder of several churches, and to be most influential in forming the first Presbytery organized in the province, the third in priority of organization of all the Presbyteries of the United States.

But in spite of these disasters, as Rivers, the historian says, at the opening of the new century we must cease to look upon South Carolina as the home of indigent emigrants struggling for subsistence. While numerous slaves cultivated the extensive plantations, their owners, educated gentlemen, and here and there of noble families, had abundant leisure for social intercourse, living as they did in easy access to Charleston where the governor resided, the courts and the legislature convened and the public offices were kept. The road that led up from the fortified town between the two broad rivers so enchanted Gov. Archdale that he believed no prince in Europe could make a walk for the whole year round so pleasant and beautiful. From the road to the right and the left avenues of oaks in mossy festoons, and in springtime redolent with jasmynes, gave the passer-by glimpses of the handsome residences — and from spacious verandas could be seen, on the east, the beautiful waters of the bay, on the west, the Ashley river. Hospitality, refinement and literary culture distinguished the higher class of gentlemen. At this time,

says Rivers, one passed in riding up the road, the plantations of Mathews, Green, Starkey, Gray, Grimball, Dickson and Izard on the Cooper river and farther up those of Sir John Yeamans, Landgrave Bellinger, Col. Gibbes, Mr. Schenking, Col. Moore, Col. Quarry and Sir Nathaniel Johnson. On the left, Landgrave West, Col. Godfrey, Dr. Trevillian, Mr. Colleton and others had plantations. In other directions lived Col. Paul Grimball, Landgrave Blake, a Proprietor, Landgrave Axtell, and others; while many residences in the town, as those of Landgrave Smith and Col. Rhett, were said to be very handsome buildings, "with fifteen or more which deserved to be taken notice of." In sight of these residences could be seen entering the harbor vessels from Jamaica, Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, from Virginia and her colonies, and the always welcome ships from England.* These were the Cavaliers, as Hewat and Ramsay term them, who having ample grant of lands brought on their families and effects and settled in Carolina. They were highly favored by the Proprietors, and respected as men of honor, loyalty and fidelity; they were preferred to offices of trust and authority, and some of them were made landgraves and caciques. They were nearly all churchmen. But the Puritans, many of whom were in the province, viewed them with jealous eyes, and having suffered from them in England, could not bear to see power committed to them in Carolina. While one party was attached to the Church of England, the other, which had fled from the rigor of ecclesiastical power, was jealous above all things of religious liberties and could bear no encroachments upon them. Another source of difficulty, says Rivers, arose from the different manners of the colonists. Some of the first emigrants unaccustomed to rural labors and frugal simplicity were pampered citizens whose wants luxury had increased and rendered impatient of fatigue. By such the sober lives and rigid morals of the Puritans were made the objects of ridicule. The Puritans on the other hand, exasperated against these scorers, we are told, violently opposed their influence among the people. Hence arose difficulties in framing laws, in distributing justice and maintaining public order. But the Cavaliers or church party, had certainly this to say: that under both charters and the fundamental constitutions the colony from the very inception was intended to be a Church of England colony. All who came had full notice that it was the purpose of the Proprietors "to take care for the building of churches and the maintenance of the divines to be employed in the exercise of religion according to the Church of England" which was declared to be the only true and orthodox and national religion of all the King's dominions and hence also of Carolina, and therefore alone enabled to receive a public maintenance.

But both the Charters and the Fundamental Constitutions guaranteed the fullest liberties of conscience to all, and however much the Cavaliers may have in private intercourse sneered at the formal manner of the Puritans, there was no attempt until 1704 to enforce in the least the recognition of the established church upon officials.

* Chapter on the Colonial History of Carolina.—RIVERS.

It is true that such an attempt was then made, but it was resisted as much by churchmen as by dissenters, and was never enforced. Indeed we cannot doubt that the excellent historians, Hewat, Ramsay and Rivers, have been misled as to the extent and violence of this early difference upon religious subjects. The dissenting congregations certainly thrived in the colony. It is believed that the French Huguenot church in Charleston was built as early as 1681. The independent, or Congregational church, was established about 1690. It is certain that Carolina was regarded as a place of refuge to the Baptist. The Rev. William Screven, a Baptist clergyman, having emigrated to America in 1681 and settled at Kittery, in the territory which is now the state of Maine, was driven thence by persecution and sought refuge in Carolina, and with Lady Blake, the wife of Joseph Blake, who was afterward governor, and her mother, Lady Axtell, wife of one of the landgraves, who were also Baptists, or Ana-Baptists as they were then called, founded a church for which William Elliott, another Baptist, in 1690, gave the lot upon which the church building now stands. The Friends or Quakers' meeting house was built soon after the arrival in 1695, of Gov. Archdale, himself a Quaker, as Sayle, the first governor, is also said to have been. There could scarcely have been much ill-feeling between those of the Church of England and of the other denominations, for in 1698 while Blake, himself a dissenter, was governor, and the greater portion of his council were likewise, provision was made for the maintenance of the Church of England. Indeed, Lady Blake, Baptist as she was, was a patroness of the established church, and contributed liberally toward the advancement of the first church built in the province, the old St. Philip's, which stood at the corner of Broad and Meeting streets where St. Michael's now stands.

From 1700 the colony was distracted by the civil broils and commotions under the inefficient government of the Lords Proprietors, which was finally overthrown in 1719; but it was not until 1729 that the surrender by the Proprietors had been fully obtained and the Royal government firmly established. Vigorous measures were then immediately adopted by the government in England for the more speedy population and settlement of the province. Gov. Robert Johnson—the son of Sir Nathaniel, the former governor who had been the governor under the Proprietors when their rule was overthrown, was now sent back with a commission from the King and he was instructed to mark out eleven townships in square plats on the side of the river each consisting of 20,000 acres and to divide the lands within them into shares of fifty acres for each man, woman and child that should come over to improve them. Each township was to form a parish and all the inhabitants were to have an equal right to the river. So soon as the parish increased in number of an hundred families it was to have the right to send two members of their own election to the assembly and to enjoy the same privileges as the other parishes already established. Each settler was to pay four shillings a year for every hundred acres of land excepting the first ten years

during which they were to be rent free. Eleven townships were accordingly marked out, two on the river Altamaha (now in Georgia), two on the Savannah, two on the Pee Dee, one on the Waccamaw, one on the Wateree and one on the Black river. The door was thrown open to Protestants of all denominations and contracts were made and other inducements held out to settlers. In this way between the years 1730 and 1750, a great addition to the strength of the Province was made by emigrants from Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Before we speak of the general tide of emigration which set in at this time, the arrival of two families deserves to be especially noticed. Henri de Saussure, of Lusanne, Switzerland, emigrated to Carolina in 1731, and settled near Coosawatchie, where he lived and died, and where his monument is still found. He was the founder of a large and most influential family, his descendants in 1841 numbering 129, a number now vastly increased, and of whom there have been several distinguished citizens. Among his descendants was an officer in the St. Augustine expedition in 1740—another fell at the Siege of Savannah in 1779. William Henry de Saussure, the grandson, became chancellor, and is known as the father of equity jurisprudence in South Carolina. Chancellor de Saussure left three sons, distinguished as lawyers: William F. de Saussure, of Columbia, once in the United States senate; Henry A. de Saussure, of Charleston, and John M. de Saussure, of Camden—also two grandsons of the same profession, Gen. Wilmot G. de Saussure, of Charleston, and Col. William Davie de Saussure, of Columbia, who fell at Gettysburg. About the same time, two brothers, Andrew Rutledge, a lawyer, and John Rutledge, a physician, arrived and settled in Charleston. Andrew Rutledge at once obtained a high position in the colony and was speaker of commons in 1751. He died without issue, but he had established the name which was to be perpetuated in the illustrious descendants of his brother, Dr. John Rutledge, whose distinguished trio of sons, John, Hugh and Edward, took so prominent a part in the Revolution. The family of John Rutledge is now represented by Capt. John Rutledge, formerly of the United States navy, late of the Confederate States navy, and his brother, Dr. Hugh Rutledge, of Greenville, and Messrs. James and Robert S. Rutledge—that of Hugh Rutledge by Gen. Benjamin Huger Rutledge, and that of Edward Rutledge by Col. Henry Middleton Rutledge.

The German emigrants, ascending the Ashley River and crossing thence to the Edisto, pushed on to the interior until they struck the Congaree, following the left bank of which they occupied the townships called in their honor Amelia, Orangeburg and Saxe-Gotha, and formed the basis of the population of the present counties of Orangeburg and Lexington and that part of Newberry which lies in the fork of the Broad and Saluda Rivers which thereby acquired the name of the Dutch Fork. These settlers are now represented by the families, among others of Dantzler, Izlar, Keitt, Rumph, Wannamaker, Stroman, Salley, Haigles, Reckenbacker, Shuler, Stondemure, Hesse,

Moores, Felder, Ott, Bozardt, Baltzieger, Felkel, Brandenburg, Hydrick, Hilderbrand, Zimmerman, Frosner, Amaker, Holman, Bookhardt, Snider, Keller, Slater, Syfelt, Smooke, Culler and Inabinet in Orangeburg. The Summers, Mayers, Ruffs, Eglebergers, Counts, Slighs, Piesters, Grays, DeWalts, Boozers, Busbys, Buzzards, Shealys, Bedenbaughs, Cromers, Berleys, Hellers, Koons, Wingards, Subers, Folks, Dickerts, Capplemans, Halfacres, Chapmans, Blacks, Kinards, Bouknights, Barrs, Harmon's, Bowers, Kiblers, Gallmans, Levers, Hartmans, Ficks, Stoudemoyers, Dominicks, Singleys, Bulows, Paysingers, Wallerns, Staleys, Riddlehoovers, Librands, Leapharts, Hopes, Houseals, Bernhards, Shulers, Haliwangers, Swigarts, Meetzes, Shumperts, Fulmores, Livingstons, Schmitz, Eleazers, Drehers, Loricks, Wises, Crotwells, Youngeners, Numamakers, Souters, Eptings and Huffmans, settled almost in a body on the fork between the Broad and Saluda rivers; and their settlements extended from the junction of the two rivers opposite to where Columbia now stands to within three and a half miles of Newberry.*

In 1732, Jean Pierre Purry, a native of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, having formed the design of leaving his native country, paid a visit to Carolina, to inform himself of the province. After viewing the lands and procuring all the information he could, he returned to England and entered into a contract by which the government agreed to give lands and 400 pounds sterling for every 100 efficient men he should transport from Switzerland to Carolina. Purry, having furnished himself with a flattering account of the soil and climate and of the freedom of the government, returned to Switzerland and published it among the people. Immediately 170 poor Switzers agreed to follow him, and were transported to the fertile and delightful province as he described it, and not long after 200 more came over and joined them. The governor agreeable to instructions, allotted them 40,000 acres on the Savannah river and marked out for them a township, which he called Purrysburg, in honor of the promoter of the settlement. Mr. Bignon, a Swiss minister, took Episcopal ordination from the bishop of London, in order to comply with the church of the province and settled among them. Every encouragement was given to these new settlers, to each of them a separate tract of land was allotted, but unfortunately a great mistake had been made in their location, probably from the desire of the government to establish a colony between the Spaniards and Indians in Florida and the older settlements in Carolina. The Switzers, fresh from the mountains of their native country, could not stand the malarious swamps of the Savannah and they sickened and died. This was one of the experiences of the early settlers of the impossibility of clearing and cultivating the swamp lands by means of white labor, which had so much to do with the imposing of negro slave labor upon the province and state.

An Irish colony was moved by the advantages offered by the gov-

* (O'Neal's Annals of Newberry.) These names are now found also in Lexington, Edgefield, Richland and Newberry.

ernment to embark for America. On the 9th of November, 1732, James Pringle and other Irish Protestants petitioned the council that their passage might be paid. The council agreed that if they would settle in a township according to Her Majesty's instructions as the Swiss had done, they should have like encouragement. They accepted; and the township, which had been laid out by Royal authority in 1731, between the Black river and Lynche's creek — a branch of the Great Pee Dee — including an area of twenty square miles, was granted to them. The township was named by its inhabitants "Williamsburg" in honor of William III, prince of Orange. In 1734 John Witherspoon, who was born near Glasgow in Scotland about the year 1670, and who on account of the persecution suffered there during the reign of the Stuarts had removed into Down, Ireland, came to South Carolina and settled at Williamsburg. Accompanying him were his sons David, James, Robert and Gavin, and his daughters Jennett, Elizabeth and Mary, and their husbands John Fleming, William James and David Wilson. The names of the other colonists as far as they can now be ascertained were James McClelland, William Sym, David Allan, William Wilson, Robert Wilson, James Bralley, William Fierson, John James, William Hamilton, Archibald Hamilton, Roger Gordon, John Porter, John Lemon, David Pressley, William Pressley, Archibald McRae, James Armstrong and Messrs. Ewin, Plowden, Stuart and McDonald.*

The inducement offered in connection with the laying out of these townships led to a visit by some Welsh from Pennsylvania in 1735. Upon their application an extensive tract of land was appropriated for their sole benefit. John Ouldfield was directed to lay out for them 173,850 acres in Craven county, 10,000 of which were to be within the limits of the township of Queensboro, which had been laid out on the Great Pee Dee a short distance above the mouth of the Little Pee Dee. The survey was made and was known as the "Welsh Tract." In 1736 a company of these Welsh settled on Cat Fish stream, a stream in what is now Marion county. They remained there a short time and then removed higher up to that rich and compact body of land embraced in the bend of the river opposite to the spot where the village of Society Hill now stands and which was called from an early period the "Welsh Neck." By the latter part of 1737 most of the families from Pennsylvania had arrived and the infant colony began to assume an organized and permanent character. Under its leader, James James, were laid the foundations for future growth and prosperity. From these emigrants have descended many of the most distinguished men of the state. In the list of township plots occur the names of Thomas James, Griffiths Jones, William James, John Newberry, Henry Oldacre, Hasker Newberry, Evan Harry, William Eynon, James Roger, David James, Thomas Evans, Daniel Dousnal, John Jones, Samuel Sarance, Richard Barrow, Evan Vaughn, Abel James, William Tarell, Thomas Walley, Philip James, Sampson Thomas, Jacob Buckles, Peter Kish-

* History of Williamsburg church.

ley, John Evans, John Newberry, Abel Evans, Jeremiah Rowell, James Rowland, John Westfield, Thomas Ellerby, Simon Parsons, John Carter, Job Edwards, Daniel James, Philip Douglass, William Carey, David Malahan, Thomas Moses and Nicholas Rogers.*

Among the prominent and influential families which were founded by these people were the James, Evans, Rogers, Rogersons, Ellerbys, Pughs, Lides, Kollocks, Harringtons, Kolbs, Pegues, Pawleys and Powells.

The battle of Culloden, which occurred in April, 1746, led to the emigration of many families from Scotland to America; inducements were held out to these to come to South Carolina and the "High Hills of Santee," as the rolling lands between Lynche's creek and the Wateree, in what is now Sumter county, were called, were set aside for them; but these exiles were driven by contrary winds into the Cape Fear, and thence some of them crossed and settled higher up, in what is now Darlington county. Of these are the families of McIver, McIntosh, McCall and Cusac. The Chisholms, a large and influential family of Charleston and the low country, were also refugees from Culloden.

In 1752 the name of Gregg first appeared on the Pee Dee. The family was of Scottish origin. Not long after the time of Cromwell a part, if not all of them, removed from the north of Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, whence the emigration to America took place. On the 3rd of July, 1752, John Gregg petitioned the council, stating that he was desirous of settling himself and family in the province. He obtained grants for 1,350 acres. With John Gregg came a brother, Joseph. They were known, as were many others who came to the province about the same time, as Scotch Irish Presbyterians. From these brothers, John and Joseph, descended the large connection of the names most numerous represented in Marion county. John Gregg was the ancestor of the Right Reverend Alexander Gregg, bishop of Texas and author of the history of the "Old Cheraws," and the ancestor also of Col. James Gregg, a distinguished lawyer, and of his still more distinguished son, Gen. Maxcy Gregg, a lawyer, statesman and soldier, who fell at Fredericksburg December, 13, 1862.

In the first settlement, in that part of the state known as the Pee Dee section, "The Old Cheraws," various types of race and character were represented. France, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and the northern province of America, whose inhabitants had been chiefly drawn from the same sources, all contributed in a measure, the Welsh predominating in the central locality was destined however to give character to the community around it.

The exile of the Arcadians from Nova Scotia brought a small accession of population to South Carolina. About 1,500 of them were sent to Charleston about 1755. But few of them remained. They were not welcomed in the province, as they were Roman Catholics, and the colonists in South Carolina were intensely Protestant. The family of Lanneau, in Charleston, who embraced the Protestant faith, are of

* Gregg's history of the Old Cheraws, p. 56.

this stock. Two of them, the Rev. John F. Lanneau, long a missionary to Jerusalem, and Basil Edward Lanneau, for some years Hebrew tutor in the Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia, and afterward professor in the Oakland college, Mississippi, have been favorably known to this generation. Professor Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, the famous Greek scholar, belongs to this family.

The upper country of South Carolina of to-day presents a very different aspect from that of the same territory in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was then new and beautiful and as remarkable for the luxuriant richness of its landscape as it is still for the striking features of its rolling hills and rising mountains. It was interspersed with forests and prairies and vast brakes of cane, the latter often stretching in unbroken lines of evergreen for hundreds of miles from the alluvial country on the south to the interior source of the streams. These afforded covert and food for wild animals of many kinds. The buffalo roamed in large herds through the woods and prairies and found both pasture and concealment in the cane thickets of the river and creeks. Fifteen hundred buffaloes were seen grazing in a single acre of ground in Abbeville. Deer, elk and numerous other animals, and game of all kinds also abounded. Into this region the hunters first penetrated. The ancient hunter of upper Carolina was the peculiar product of this age. His powers were just of that kind, which in all ages have elicited the warmest admiration of mankind. Nothing daunted him, and to the lion-like courage, strength and endurance, says the historian of these sections, he added the activity of the catamount and vigilance of the hawk. Even when he was on a temporary visit to the settlements or in Charleston procuring a fresh supply of ammunition, his ceaseless activity betrayed his habits and wild haunts.*

Not far from the log hut of the hunter stood that of the *cow-driver*, a character likewise worthy of note. His life was one of self-reliance, hardships and active vigilance, and in it were trained for eminent usefulness many of the backwoods soldiers of the Revolution. The *cow-pen* was quite an important institution. It was usually officered with superintendent and corps of sub-agents, all active, experienced woodsmen and unfailing shots. For these a hamlet of cabins was erected besides the large enclosure for the stock, all of which, with a considerable plat of cleared land in the vicinity for the cultivation of corn, made quite an opening in the woods, and, as the same historian says, when all were at home and the cattle in the pens, there was a very noisy civilized scene in the midst of the savage wilderness. These were the ranches of the olden time and became wherever founded the center of settlements and the foundation of our present towns. Thomas Nightingale, the maternal ancestor of the Johnsons of Charleston, had a ranch or cow-pen six miles from the present site of Wimmsboro. Gen. Andrew Williamson had been a cow-driver in his youth, and Andrew Pickens was engaged in the business. The present county of Sumter was occupied by herdsmen. The Nelsons

* Logan's History of Upper South Carolina.

near the ferry of that name marked eight or ten hundred calves every spring. Many of the Virginians who came into South Carolina were ranchmen or cow-drivers as they were then called. These were the men who filled Sumter's ranks and were the heroes of Cowpens and Kings Mountain.

The hunter was followed by the cow-driver, and the cow-driver by the trader. The Indian trader, says Logan, was a far more interesting character than either the hunter or the cow-driver. Devoted as he was to the arts and wrangle of gain, he nevertheless possessed not only a fearless intrepidity but a high order of intelligence and in more than one instance education and extraordinary learning. Such a man was James Adair, trader and historian. Adair was forty years a trader among the Cherokees and Chickasaws. He was not only well versed in the dialect of those tribes, but was also learned in the Hebrew, the Oriental and Latin languages. His "History of the American Indian" was published in London in 1745, the greater part of which was written in the midst of the arduous duties and turmoil of his adventurous career.

Until 1750, all the white inhabitants were Europeans, who reached the province by sea and passed to their settlements in the interior by boats, hence the interior settlements of that day were at or near River landings. Indeed it was ordered by council that, in laying out the townships, the lots should be at a convenient distance from the river. These settlements had not extended beyond a line drawn from Hamburg through Columbia to Cheraw, a line running nearly parallel to the coast, and dividing the state nearly in half. Throughout these sections the province was divided into parishes and townships—the townships being embryo parishes, to become such as soon as each increased to the number of 100 families. The parish was the basis of the civil as well as religious organization. All elections were held by the church wardens; all notices, legal and other, were posted at the church door; the representation in the commons was by parishes; the masters of the free schools were "to be of the religion of the Church of England and conform to the same;" and the vestries were the overseers of the poor, and as such had power to assess and lay taxes.

With all this the Huguenot, though in strict matter of faith a Calvinist, had no disposition to quarrel, and early adapted himself to the arrangement. He was kindly disposed to the church of England though not fully agreeing with all its tenets. When first driven from France, Canterbury offered an asylum to these persecuted protestants, and Archbishop Parker, with the consent of Queen Elizabeth, granted the exiles the use of the under croft or crypt of the cathedral where "the gentle and profitable strangers," as the Archbishop styled them, not only celebrated their worship but set up their looms and carried on their several trades. The Huguenots had been protected by Cromwell, and Charles II had assisted at his own expense in the transportation of some of them to this country. They

did not object to a liturgy. They themselves had been accustomed to use one. Unable, from their scattered condition and want of means to maintain their own form of worship, they readily united with the Church of England. They had at first attempted to establish four churches in the colony, but three of them had become merged in the Episcopal churches in their vicinity. Many of them connected themselves with the Church of England at an early date. In the earliest minutes of St. Philip's, then the only church in the colony, the names of Huguenots appear. In 1732 we find in the vestry, three of them, Col. Prioleau, Mr. Manigault and Mr. Motte, and soon after, the names of Laurens and Bacot appear, and these names have continued in the journals almost constantly since. Among the few authentic original grants of pews in the old St. Philip's church is one dated 17th August, 1724, to Peter Manigault, a Huguenot, and it is signed by Elias Prioleau, another. This pew is still held and occupied by the family of Manigault. Mr. Bignon, the Swiss minister who came out with Purry's colony, had accepted the Episcopal ordination.

The dissenters on the coast protested violently against the assumption of the church act of 1704, which attempted to impose a religious test in civil affairs; but when that was defeated they made no opposition to that of 1706, which established the church. This they regarded as warranted under the charter of the colony. But there were coming now into the province another class of emigrants who were bitterly opposed to the Church of England.

The penal laws of England had driven into exile alike the Scottish Presbyterians, who defended Londonderry, and the Irish Catholics who besieged it. The established Church of England had pressed her exclusive pretensions so hardly upon her Presbyterian and independent allies that they too followed the aristocracy of Roman Catholic Ireland into exile. Many, if not most of these came to America and first settled in Pennsylvania, and there re-enforced by considerable German emigration, pushed forward to the western frontiers, where they found themselves in immediate contact with the Indians among whom the French hostile influence was predominant. With these they speedily became involved in quarrels, which the Quaker in Pennsylvania in the settled districts regarded as needless and unrighteous and so excused themselves from contributing to the expense of the consequent hostilities.

The defeat of Braddock on the 9th of July, 1755, opened the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia to the savages, and these Scotch-Irish thus exposed to the horrors of Indian war, and without support from the wealthy Quakers of the east, abandoned Pennsylvania and came down following the foot of the mountains and spreading themselves from Staunton, Va., to the Waxhaws of South Carolina, from which point they peopled the upper country of the state.

As Dr. Foote in his sketches of North Carolina observes, for about two centuries and a half this race of people had but one set of morals and religious and political principles working out the

noblest frame work of society; obedience to the first exercise of law, independence of spirit; a sense of moral obligations; strict attendance on the worship of Almighty God; their choice of their own religious teacher, with the inextinguishable desire to exercise the same principles with regard to their civil rulers, believing that magistrates govern by the consent of the people and by their choice. These principles brought from Ireland, he says, bore the same legitimate fruit in Carolina as in Ulster, whose boundaries travelers say, can be recognized by the peace and plenty that reigns within.

But besides the dangers from Indian incursions, which these new comers were soon to learn they had not left behind them on the frontiers in Pennsylvania, there were two other causes of trouble and anxiety which met them in Carolina — first, the impotence of the government on the coast to preserve law and order in these remote parts of the province; and second and worse, the recognition and establishment by law of their old oppressor, the Church of England, as a church of state.

There was but one court of general jurisdiction in the province and that was held in Charleston, and great inconvenience was felt by those people, many of whom were 200 miles distant. Witnesses and jurors, who were obliged to attend court, and suitors and prosecutors were often worn out by the law's delay, insulted by the insolence of office, and ruined by costs and expenses most unreasonably and cruelly exacted. This was owing to no fault on the part of the people of the low country themselves. The general assembly was doing all it could to remedy this evil and provide courts for the increasing population of the upper country; but the Acts sent over were disallowed by the Royal government in England in the interest of the officers of the court, who held patents for their offices which would be interfered with by the erection of new courts, and also because the general assembly, endeavoring to secure the independence of the judges of the court, insisted that they should be commissioned during good behavior and not only during the pleasure of the Crown. The peace of Paris of 1763 greatly added to these troubles by the disbandment of the armies of England and France in America, which turned loose upon the frontier settlements numbers of lawless men. These uniting with the thieves and outcasts, always to be found on the outskirts of civilization, infested this part of the province, and led to the organization of regulators by Thomas Woodward, Joseph Kirkland and Baranby Pope and "others of the best and most orderly inhabitants" for the more regular, equal and vigorous as well as prompt administration of justice. This organization, as all such must inevitably do, soon became itself an instrument of like wrong and oppression as that which it was formed to repress. At length, in 1769, the evil was in a measure redressed by the act establishing circuit courts which was at last allowed by the Royal government, the general assembly having at the instance of the good people of the upper part of the province abandoned the struggle for the commissions of the judges during good behavior in order to obtain the

courts. By this act courts were to be held at Orangeburg, Ninety-six (or Cambridge), the Cheraws, Georgetown and Beaufort as well as at Charleston. The other cause of dissatisfaction was still more difficult of removal. It was organic.

The Huguenot, after his civil rights had been recognized and established, and the first church act of 1704 which had imposed a religious test upon office had been set aside, had no difficulty in allying himself with the Church of England which had befriended his people. He did not object to a liturgy, and readily adopted the translation of the common prayer which had been made in the French tongue for his convenience. Unable to support a minister himself, he very willingly availed himself of the service of the Episcopal clergyman who was supported by the government. So in the journals of the churches we find him married by an Episcopal clergyman as early as 1703, and his children baptized in the church as early as 1704, and him acting as a commissioner under the church act of 1706. We find him in the vestry of St. Philip's church at the very first election of which we have a record (1732) and we find him continuing as such for the century and a half since.

The case was very different with the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. The Church of England had held out no kindly hand to him. On the contrary it had rewarded his zeal and heroism in the protestant cause with oppression and wrong. It had not sheltered him as a refugee as it had the Huguenot—on the contrary it had driven him from his home. He could not use the liturgy which it would impose, for that had been one of the points upon which Knox had differed with the English reformers. He had left Ireland because he would not use it. Was he to do so now in the wild woods of Carolina? True he need not do so himself any more than the Independent and Baptist in Charleston; but he objected to its reading by ministers supported by the public as a reminder at least of the church at home which had treated him so badly. Then the system of the government here was based upon it. He could only be represented in the legislature by having the lands upon which he had settled made a part of the parish. All this was the more distasteful to him because his own social and civil system was based upon an ecclesiastical polity of its own.

Mr. Croker, in a letter to Robert Southey, asks, "Do you remember my once saying to you that Westminster Abbey was a part of the British Constitution?" So the old St. Philip's church in Charleston, which Edmund Burke described as "spacious and executed in a very handsome taste, exceeding everything which we have in America; but which was burnt in 1835, might well be said to have been a part of the Constitution of South Carolina. In it was the special pew built for the colonial governors, who sat there following the "grave ritual brought from England's shore." At its doors, by the wardens, were held all the first elections. In its vestry room the poor were provided for, and the observance of the Lord's day was enforced by the wardens. When the court convened, it repaired to St. Philip's to hear the assize sermon preached before it. On the day of fasting fixed by

the Provincial Congress, 17th of February, 1775, the commons house of assembly, with their mace before them, went there in procession where a "pious and excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Robert Smith." Near its chancel, under its floor, was buried the good governor, Robert Johnson, whom the people had deposed as governor under the Proprietors and welcomed back with acclaim when he returned with the King's commission. Its heavy structure, lofty arches and massive pillars, were adorned with elegant sepulchral monuments of the early governors and great men of the colony.

So, too, around the "Old Waxhaw Church" in Lancaster, the first church above Orangeburg, was founded the settlement which gave tone and thought to the whole upper country of the state. Among these Scotch-Irish who came down and settled in the Waxhaws were the Jacksons, Calhouns and Pickens. Andrew Jackson was born there. Patrick Calhoun, the father of John C. Calhoun, first settled there, and then pushed on to the prairie country which is now Abbeville; and after the massacre at Long Cane, in which several of his family were lost, he returned and took refuge in the Waxhaw congregation and married there a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Craighead, after whose death and his return to Abbeville he married Miss Caldwell, the mother of Carolina's great statesman. At the Waxhaws, too, Andrew Pickens met Rebecca Calhoun whom he married. Here at the Waxhaw's, in Lancaster, grew up William Richardson Davie, the distinguished partisan leader in the war of the Revolution, governor of North Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, minister to France, and founder of the University of North Carolina. From the same community, though not from the same place, came Calhoun's rival, the great Georgian, William H. Crawford, so that from this people came three of the greatest men of these times, Jackson, Calhoun and Crawford, men upon whom and around whom turned the national politics of their day, and whose antagonisms convulsed the whole country. To these must be added William Smith, a judge of the state and United States senator, whose "states rights" it is said antedated Calhoun's (he was born near the North Carolina line in what is now York county, and according to Judge O'Neill was the schoolmate of Jackson and Crawford at the Rev. Mr. Alexander's school at Bullock's Creek) — and Dr. John Brown, one of the early professors of the South Carolina college, and the founder of the Presbyterian church in Columbia, who was also a schoolmate of Jackson in the Humphrie school at the Waxhaw church, and who together with Jackson, when they were boys in their teens, rode under Davie at Hanging Rock. From the Waxhaws too came Stephen D. Miller, governor and United States senator, a man of great power in his day and generation, in society, at the bar and in the council of his country — James H. Thornwell, the theologian and orator, president of the South Carolina college — and J. Marion Sims, a surgeon of world wide fame, and in his department the greatest of his time.

From the Waxhaws these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians pressed on

throughout the upper part of the state, crossing the Catawba. The Adairs, Allisons, Brattons, Adrians, Blacks, Boggs, Brooms, Buchanans, Boyces, Bryces, Crawfords, Carrolls, Carsons, Chambers, Crocketts, Dunlops, Douglasses, Erwins, Flemings, Irwins, Ellis, Hancocks, Gastons, Kirklands, Kuykendals, Lathams, Loves, Lacys, Lyles, Masseys, McDaniels, Mills, McCans, McKenzies, McElhinneys, McMullens, McLures, McMorrises, Martins Neelys, Ross, Youngs and others spread themselves over the present counties of Lancaster, York, Chester and Fairfield. The first three of these counties were so named after counties in Pennsylvania, in which the Scotch-Irish had first settled when coming to America. The McCrerys, Greens, Hannahs, Abernathys, Millers, Beards, Wells, Coffees, Greshams, Bartons, Youngs, some of the McLures, Adams and McDaid's settled in Newberry, near the farm of John Duncan, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who had settled here in 1752, three years before Braddock's defeat. To these were added the Caldwell's, Thompsons, Fairs, Carmichaels, Hunters, McClellans, Greggs, Wilsons, Connors, Neals, McNealls, Camerons, Flemings, McCallas, Montgomerys, Straus, Spencers, Wrights, Glens, Chalmers, Glasgroves and McCrackens. The Merriweathers, Wardlaws, Moores, Browns, McAlasters and Logans, with the Calhouns, pushed on still farther and settled in the prairie region, now the counties of Abbeville and Edgefield.*

About the same time (1764) South Carolina received a further considerable acquisition to the population by another German colony. One Stumpel, a Prussian officer, induced some five or six hundred Palatines to leave their native country under promises which he had, or considered that he had, from the government. He was unable to perform the promises to them; and when he had got them as far as England, he fled, leaving them without money or friends exposed in the open field and ready to perish through want. A bounty of £300 was allowed them, and they were assisted by public spirited citizens of London in their transportation to this colony. These Germans joined their countrymen, who had come out before, and settled in Orangeburg.

In the same year there was still another addition made to the population of the colony. Soon after the peace of Paris the Rev. Mr. Gibert, a popular Huguenot preacher, prevailed on a number of persecuted French families to seek an asylum in South Carolina. On his solicitation the government of England encouraged the project and furnished the means of transportation. Mr. Gibert repaired to England and directed the movements of the refugees. They found it necessary to leave France privately at different times and in small numbers. They were received by the Carolinians with great kindness and hospitality. The province furnished them with the means of conveyance to Long Cane, in what is now Abbeville county, and vacant lands were laid out there for their use. They gave the places assigned them the name of New Bordeaux and New Rochelle after

the capitals of the provinces from which most of them emigrated. To each head of a family was assigned a half-acre lot within the town, and as many as 174 lots were laid out as early as April, 1765. Vineyard lots were also laid out adjacent to the limits of the town, and parcels of land (100 acres each) were given as bounty in the township called Hillsborough, a section of about two miles square lying on both sides of Little River, and extending westwardly to the Savannah. In February, 1765, these emigrants had erected their houses and commenced to labor on their half-acre lots. Their nearest neighbors were the small colony planted in 1756 by Patrick Calhoun, which had suffered the massacre by the Indians in 1760. Mr. Calhoun for some time supplied these people with provisions for which he was afterward repaid by the council. They were a pious and simple people, among whom there were few idlers. With the hum of cheerful voices and the busy sounds of industry was mingled the fervent chanting of the once interdicted psalm. It was the intention of the promoter of this emigration to establish the culture of wine and silk, but finding these less successful than was anticipated, they devoted themselves chiefly to the raising of flax, Indian corn and tobacco; but with some silk, indigo and the wine were not wholly abandoned for generations. The Gibert family were most successful silk growers, and long continued to produce a beautiful and useful fabric. Many persons for a long time supplied their own cellars with wine; but the vintage *par excellence* was that of Mr. Jean Nobles, an unmarried gentleman, the remains of whose cellar and the house above it, in which he kept a school, were still pointed out a few years ago. The Rev. Mr. Gibert was the grandfather of the great lawyer, James L. Petigru. Among others of these emigrants were Mons. LeRoy, Jean Bellot and his wife, Pierre Moragne, the Rev. Mons. Boupition, Pierre Roger, Jean David, Pierre Cobin, Capt. Mathew Beraud, who is said to have been killed at the siege of Savannah, Joseph Bouchillon, and Jean De La Howe, the Hippocrates of the new region as he had been called, who having amassed a considerable fortune, made, by his last will, a magnificent donation for a public charity which is still preserved. To him was given the privilege of naming the county which he did, in compliment to the French colony, after a little town in the north of France, the scene of some cruel persecutions and frightful tragedies in which the Huguenots were the victims. Hence the name of Abbeville.* To this emigration the state of South Carolina is indebted for the family of Perrin, distinguished alike in commercial business, at the bar and in war. Thomas Perrin, the lawyer and president of the Greenville & Columbia railroad; James Perrin, the lawyer and soldier who fell as colonel of the 1st Regiment of Rifles at Chancellorsville; and Abner Perrin, the lawyer and soldier who fell as brigadier-general at the Wilderness.

There was a considerable movement also from Virginia to upper South Carolina during the period immediately preceding the Revolu-

* Address by W. P. Moragne, Esq., of New Bordeaux, Abbeville, Nov. 15, 1854.

tion. Anthony Hampton, the father of Gen. Wade Hampton of the Revolution, grandfather of Col. Wade Hampton, and great grandfather of the present Wade Hampton, lieutenant-general of cavalry in the Confederate army, governor of South Carolina and late United States senator, was among the first of these emigrants. He settled with his family on the Tyger river in what is now Spartanburg county. He had five sons, Wade, Edward, Henry, Richard and Preston. Like the Calhouns, this family was the victim of an Indian massacre, which in their case took place in July, 1776, at the commencement of the Revolution, and in which Anthony Hampton himself and his wife and his son, Preston, and an infant grandson, Harrison, were killed. James Harrison, the father of the murdered boy, was Hampton's son-in-law. He escaped massacre, and from him are descended the Harrison family of Anderson. Capt. James Butler removed from Prince William county, Va., and settled in the district of Ninety-six, a few years before the Revolution. He was the ancestor of the distinguished family of Butler. He had two sons, James and William. James the father and James the son were massacred by the Tories during the Revolution. William served as a captain of rangers under Gen. Pickens during the Revolution and was major-general of militia during the war of 1812, and was also member of congress. He had six sons and two daughters. His sons were James, George, William, Frank, Pierce M. and Andrew Pickens, all men of distinction and mark. Pierce M. Butler was governor of the state and fell at the head of the Palmetto regiment in Mexico at the battle of Cherubusco. Andrew Pickens Butler was a judge upon the state bench and United States senator. William Butler was a surgeon in the United States army and was the father of Matthew Calbreath Butler, distinguished as major-general of cavalry in the late war and at present United States senator, and was the father also of Col. William Butler and Major O. P. Butler, also distinguished officers. Jonathan Wallace, who was born on the Rappahanock river, removed to what is now Laurens county. He served in the Continental forces during the Revolution, and reared quite a family. Daniel Wallace, his son, was a very prominent citizen and member of congress, and William Henry Wallace, his grandson, is now one of the most distinguished citizens of the state and a judge upon the bench; he was a brigadier general in the Confederate army. The Taylors of Columbia, Thomas and James, natives of Virginia, were the first settlers on the east side of the Congaree, and Col. Thomas Taylor, afterward governor, was the first person who with his family settled within the space now covered by the city of Columbia. Gen. Richard Winn settled in Fairfield, and after him is named the town of Winnsboro. The Richardsons, Sumters and Boykins, took up lands on the high hills of Santee which had been intended for the Scotch refugees from Culloden. The Canteys, Kershaws and Chestnuts, were English, who first settled in Charleston and afterward pushed up into the interior. Capt. John Cantey commanded a company of militia when the French, under LeFevoure, invaded the colony in 1706. Joseph Cantey, in

1739, purchased a portion of Landgrave Bellenger's estate in what is now Williamsburg, and the family afterward settled in Camden. About the year 1755, three brothers, Joseph, William and Eli Kershaw, came out from Great Britain, bringing with them considerable funds. In the year 1758 Joseph Kershaw settled at a place called "Pine Tree," on the east side of the Wateree, at the head of navigation. John Chestnut, Duncan McRae and Zach. Cantey, each of whom were to establish a wealthy and influential family, were employed in his trading establishment there. Joseph Kershaw soon became one of the most extensive and influential proprietors in that section, and it was through his influence that the town of Camden was laid out and the name changed from "Pine Tree." The land on which the town of Cheraw stands was granted to Eli Kershaw. This family is now represented by Judge Joseph B. Kershaw, a major-general during the late war.

In almost all of these different colonies, especially in what is now Kershaw county, Quakers were to be found whose peculiar tenets, no doubt, had their influence upon the communities in which they lived. Gov. Archdale was himself a Quaker and with his assistance, a Quaker meeting house was erected in Charleston in 1696. In accordance with the principles of his sect he came out to restore peace and quietude to the colony, which at the time, was in a distracted condition, and was partly successful. There were Quakers among the settlers on the Waxhaws, and Quakers in Newberry. Judge O'Neill gives a list of the names of the latter, among them that of his own grandfather, William O'Neill, and Azariah Pugh, the ancestor of Senator Pugh of Ohio. There were Quakers also in Camden — Joseph Kershaw married one of them, Miss Sophia Mathis.

No colony was ever more prosperous than South Carolina from the termination of the Proprietary government, 1719, to the American Revolution of 1776. As Dr. Ramsay says, the first and second Georges were nursery fathers to the province. They performed to it the full-orbed duty of kings, and their paternal care was returned with the most ardent love and affection of their subjects in Carolina. The colonists enjoyed the protection of Great Britain, and in return she had a monopoly of their trade. The mother country received great benefit from this intercourse, and the colony under her protecting care became great and happy. The inhabitants were fond of British manners even to excess. For the most part they sent their children to England or Scotland for education, and spoke of those countries under the endearing name of home. Few countries have at any time exhibited so striking an instance of public and private prosperity as appeared in South Carolina between those years.

In the midst of this prosperity the people of the province were drawn step by step into the Revolutionary war, which involved them in every species of difficulty and finally dis severed them from their parent state. It is beyond the scope of this paper to go into the merits of the question that led to this rebellion which ended in successful revolution; but it is certain and cannot be denied that the mass of the people of the prov-

ince were not prepared for a severance from the mother country and that those in the upper part had taken little interest in the controversies which led to it. The enforcement of the navigation act had not concerned them. The stamp act had not annoyed them, and, as they used little tea, the retention of duty upon it presented to those who thought at all about it, a mere abstraction about which they did not care to quarrel. The old settlers on the coast had real cause of complaint as to the manner in which almost every office of honor or profit was filled by place men from England, to the exclusion of the native Carolinians; but this was no grievance to those of the interior as they had so lately come into the colony and were so busy in settling their new lands that they had not as yet time or inclination to seek offices. What they needed was peace and good order which would allow them to develop the country. But the people on the coast had been drifting first into opposition to the government in England, and then into rebellion.

In response to the call of Massachusetts to put a stop to all importation from Great Britain until the act for blocking up Boston harbor should be repealed, circular letters were sent by "some of the principal gentlemen" of Charleston to every parish, and it is said to every district in the province, calling for a general meeting or convention to be held in Charleston on the 6th of July, 1774. Upon this invitation a great number of deputies, some of whom it is said were from almost every part of South Carolina, assembled on that day in the Exchange — the present postoffice in Charleston. Drayton, in his memoirs, says that 104 deputies represented all parts of the province except Greenville county, St. John's Colleton and Christ Church parishes, which were without delegations; but this statement is somewhat of an anachronism, as Greenville county was not established until 1785, two years after the end of the Revolution. Indeed, in the list of names of those who were members of the committee that adopted the resolution providing for the safety and welfare of the province, (the vote whereon was "given by each person present and not by parishes," and which list was published in the *South Carolina Gazette* on the 11th of July, 1774, by order of the convention so that "Lord North might not be misinformed in this case as he had been in others by being told that this was the meeting of a rabble and the election of a mob * * * but was the *largest body* of the most *respectable inhabitants* that had ever been seen together on any public occasion *here* or perhaps in America,") we do not find a single person from beyond the parishes. Col. George Gabriel Powell from St. David's parish, what is now Darlington and Chesterfield counties, presided. Joseph Kershaw as a member of the commons from St. Mark's parish, appears to have been expected, but was prevented, it was said, from attending by sickness or accident; unless, therefore we accept him as the representative of the upper country, because the bounds of St. Mark's parish extended indefinitely northward, the section, which, as we have seen, had been recently settled by the Scotch-Irish, was not even expected to be represented in the provincial congress which in

effect inaugurated the Revolution in South Carolina. But though they had nothing to do with bringing on the struggle, upon them was to fall the most terrible effects and by them it was to be taken up and maintained when the low country had been overrun and Charleston captured and occupied by British troops. It was the country that these people occupied which was not improperly to be designated "the classic ground of the American Revolution."

The battle of Fort Moultrie in 1776, the siege and reduction of Savannah in 1778, the almost harmless invasion by Prevost in 1779 with the exception of the fight at Stono, the siege and capitulation of Charleston in 1780, and Tarleton's successful raid at Salkehatchie, Rantowles, Monks Corners and Lenuds Ferry composed the military operations on the coast. Gen. Lincoln's unfortunate cooping up of the army in the lines of Charleston to inevitable destruction lost the state all her regular forces. Then followed the disastrous battle of Camden, the slaughter of Buford's men at the Waxhaws, and the surprise and dispersion of Sumter at Fishing creek. There was left in South Carolina but one small body of troops which had not been defeated or dispersed, and that was Davie's corps of partisans, raised in the Waxhaws and equipped at his own expense, which had taken part in the battle of the Stono where he was wounded.

Tarleton's massacre of Buford's men at the Waxhaws turned these people from an attitude of almost indifference to the struggle, to a fierce and determined participation in it. They had had no part in bringing on the contest. Those Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were as jealous of the churchmen on the coast as they had been of the churchmen in Ireland. Indeed they no doubt thought that if they were to have a church of state, they would prefer the real thing and Royalty along with it. With these republican churchmen on the coast they had not much sympathy. They had received but little protection from them and had only felt their government by the exaction of official fees and taxes. They had not realized that all this was not the fault of the general assembly in the low country, but of the government in England in protecting the patent rights and sinecures of its favorites against the protests of the colonial leaders. All their trouble and difficulties they attributed to those in apparent power in Charleston, and they were not disposed to follow them into revolution. But fortunately, observes Judge Johnson in his life of Green, "the British felt too confident in themselves and too much contempt for their enemy to act with moderation or policy. Their commander, flushed with victory, appears to have forgotten that a people may submit to conquest, but never to insult. They seemed to have forgotten that religion, which looks to another world for its recompense or enjoyments, becomes the most formidable enemy that can be raised up in this. As the dissenters of New England had the reputation of exciting the war, dissenters generally became the objects of odium to the enemy and their meeting houses were often burnt or destroyed." In the Waxhaws the minister was insulted and his house

and books burnt; and there, as in Williamsburg, war was declared against all Bibles which contained the Scotch version of the Psalms. It was this conduct that fired the people of this section and refilled Sumter's ranks and furnished the heroes of Hanging Rock, King's Mountain, Cowpens and Blackstocks.

It was this rising of the Scotch-Irish in the Old Camden District which opened the way for Marion's famous partisan warfare from the swamps of the Pee Dee and Santee, which recalled Cornwallis from North Carolina and delayed him in upper South Carolina, and thus preserved Washington in the Jerseys from an attack in his rear by Cornwallis, until the French fleet was ready to co-operate with him. It was this that saved Washington from the destruction which Sherman's unopposed march through the same county—then stripped of its defenders—brought upon Lee in Virginia. The culminating victory at the Eutaws would not have crowned the struggle in South Carolina had not these men risen in a war which they had no part in bringing upon the country.

The theory of state sovereignty, and the doctrine of state rights, nullification and secession, are generally regarded as the tenets of the low country, where they are supposed to have been inculcated in the interests of the slave owners, the most of whom were located in that section. But this theory and these doctrines, though not peculiar to either section of the state, has always found its most strenuous supporters rather in the upper than the lower country. There was no representation of the upper part of the state in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Rutledge, the two Pinckneys and Butler, the delegates from South Carolina, were all from the low country, and all but Butler from Charleston. Rutledge and Butler were of Irish extraction, the two Pinckneys, English. Butler had been an officer in the British army, had married the daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton, and had resigned his commission very shortly before the Revolution. In the convention of the state, which adopted the constitution of the United States, the vote upon its adoption stood 149 in favor of it and seventy-three against it. Of the seventy-three who followed Rawlins Lowndes in his opposition to the adoption of that instrument and entering the Union upon its terms, sixteen were from the low country and the rest from the upper. John Chestnut was the only one from the district eastward of the Wateree, Kershaw and Lancaster, who voted for it. Among those who opposed it were Thomas Sumter, Joseph Calhoun, William Butler, Wade Hampton, Eddanus Burke and Thomas Taylor.

The people of the upper country, as we have seen, had been slow to join the Revolution; but they had been drawn into the struggle and by their bravery, heroism and stubbornness the fight had been won at a great cost to them after it had been lost and practically given up on the coast. They had thrown off one distant government and were in no haste to give up their independence to another. "It is believed," said William Loughton Smith, the member from Charleston district, in the very first debate which took place in congress—

that on the duties and imposts, April, 1789 "that the inhabitants of the interior part of South Carolina are opposed to the new government; it will be a melancholy circumstance to entangle ourselves at this time among the shoals of discontent." But this is just what the new government proceeded to do; and the debate on the tariff which was commenced in April, 1789, has been continued these hundred years with amplification and complication, but with scarcely a new argument advanced, and certainly without a principle settled in all this time. Two characteristics of the Scotch-Irish led the people of the upper part of the state to take a great interest and decided stand on this question. The people on the coast had been accustomed to the helping hand of a strong government. Their churches had been built by taxation; and the parish schools had been established and supported by the government. They did not, therefore, object so much to the new government undertaking internal improvements; and were not jealous of its enjoyment of a large revenue. Hence in the commencement of the government they were federalists. It was very different with the Scotch-Irish settlers in the Piedmont. They had to build their own churches and school-houses and to maintain their own minister. No parental government had helped them. They had even to resort to regulators to administer rough justice, as the courts were too far away and its processes too feeble and expensive to maintain right for them and to punish wrong. They had learned to do with a *modicum* of government; and were not willing to be taxed, though indirectly, for the new government against which they had voted. Their necessities had taught them with how little formal government society can exist; and their Scotch-Irish shrewdness and thriftiness made them still more indisposed to pay for a government they did not wish. This opposition to taxation has continued to mark the character of these people to this day. In state politics the "up country" is always opposing expenditures which the "low country" is willing to allow.

Mr. Calhoun was the exponent of this policy. True it is that in the commencement of his career he entertained and advocated views in regard to internal improvements and other national expenditures which he had probably imbibed, as has been suggested, during his sojourn at Yale college where he graduated. His maturer views on the tariff and his life work in support of them were in accordance with the instinct and characteristics of his race; and in the great nullification contest his chief support was from his own section of the state. His lieutenants in the low country were Hayne, Hamilton and Turnbull, the two latter of Scotch descent. Hamilton had come to Carolina as a Continental officer during the Revolution. Turnbull's father was a Scotchman who had come from the West Indies. Neither belonged to the old low country colonial stocks. Hayne alone of the nullification leaders was from that source. Abbeville, Calhoun's native county, gave him a majority at the election for representative in the legislature in October, 1832, in which election the nullification struggle took place, of nearly two to one. Chester,

Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry and Edgefield all gave him large majorities. Lancaster, the birth place of Jackson, stood by its own great son, the president, but by the small majority of 133 out of 1,131 votes. Jackson's able lieutenant, Judge Smith, could only reduce Calhoun's majority in Smith's own county, York—he could not overcome it. In spite of all Smith's efforts, York gave Calhoun fifty-two majority out of 2,768 votes against Jackson and himself, both of whom had gone to school in its borders. Spartanburg and Greenville in which the Virginia emigration had been strong, gave large majorities to the union; and so did Kershaw and Clarendon under the influence of the Chestnuts and Richardsons. Charleston was the great battle ground of the union party. The contest there was bitter and violent, and the result exceedingly close. Out of a total vote of 2,824, the nullifiers triumphed by the small majority of but seventy-two. As against Calhoun, McDuffie, Harper, Elmore, Hayne, Hamilton and Turnbull, nullifiers, the leaders of the union party were Joel R. Poinsett, the two Hugers (Daniel Elliott and Alfred), James L. Pettigru, Thomas S. Grimke, the Pringles and Dr. Joseph Johnson in the low country, and the Richardsons of Clarendon, Judge David Johnson, of Union, and Judge O'Neill, of Newberry. There were some curious incidents in these and the following elections for the convention. Greenville sent to the convention, Henry Middleton, a low country union man. Spartanburg sent another, Alfred Huger; and Daniel Elliott Huger, who had been defeated in Charleston, was sent from Horry, while on the other hand, St. Bartholomew parish sent Franklin H. Elmore, a nullifier who had come from Laurens. The vote in the whole state stood 24,165 for nullification and 16,664 for union, a proportion which prevailed alike in the parishes as in the upper country. So the policy of Calhoun and the up country leaders was carried by votes of three out of five throughout the state. From this time the influence of the Scotch-Irish may be said to have been predominant in South Carolina.

To the Englishman and the Huguenot on the coast, with whom the Welsh on the Pee Dee easily assimilated, is owing the social refinement and manners and to a great extent the culture of the people of South Carolina. Their early acquired wealth gave them the leisure which is necessary to the acquirement and cultivation of a high social order. Society in the lower part of the state founded upon that of Barbadoes had already been settling itself in its new condition for near 100 years before the people of the upper part had wrested their section from the savage and wild beasts. But it is to the Scotch Irish restless energy, mental activity and intense love of freedom that is owing the political tenets which have become the marked characteristics of the state. It is to this element chiefly rather than to the English Cavalier and the French Huguenot that we owe the dauntless and defiant spirit and the fiery temper which Mr. Percy Greg says has in almost every collision brought the Palmetto state to the front as the promptest, fiercest, most determined champion of state sovereignty. Each of these peoples has given a long line

of illustrious men to the service of South Carolina, who have maintained her fame in the history of the country as statesmen, soldiers and scholars. First came the English with the historical families of the Bulls, the oldest in the state, two of whom, William the father and William the son, were lieutenant governors for nearly forty years consecutively — indeed, very nearly all the time of the royal government — and during much of which they actually governed the colony; then the Middletons and Pinckneys, names scarcely absent from a page of history in two hundred years, the Izards, the Lowndes, the Gadsdens, the Haynes, the Draytons, the Alstons, the Rhettts, the Johnsons, the Hamptons, Earles, Harrisons, Sumters, the Richardsons, Chestnuts, Kershaws, Canteys and a host of others. From the Huguenot, the Manigaults, the Prioleaus, the Laurens, Hugers, Marions, Horrys, Gaillards, Bacots, DeSaussures, Ravensels, Mazycks and the Grimkes. Then the long and famous list of the Scotch and Irish — commencing with the Barnwells in 1712 it continues with the Rutledges, Lynches, Moultries, Pickens, Butlers, Andrew Jackson, the Calhouns, Davie, the Pringles, Elliotts, Edanus Burke, the Brattons, McLures, Hamiltons, McDuffie, Turnbull, Miller, Mannings, Prestons, Pettigrew (Petigru), Wardlaws, O'Neall, the Greggs, Hemphills, Boyces, Simpson, McGowan, McIvers, Witherspoons, Thornwell, Simms, Aikens, Magraths, Simonton, Conner and others.

The schools in which the youths were educated constituted an element in the formation of the character of the people of the state and which should not be overlooked. Before the revolution, the young men of the lower country were for the most part sent to Europe for their education, and such as could not afford to do so were educated by private tutors and local schools of which there were many in Charleston. Free schools were established and supported by taxation and private munificence in connection with the parish churches. In the upper part of the state churches and school-houses were built together by the ministers of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The church and the school, both accommodated at first in the rudest and most primitive structures, were almost inseparably connected, and where the pastor was located, in that congregation there was a classical school; but in the last fifteen years of the last century institutions of higher learning had arisen as Dr. Howe in the history of the Presbyterian church observes, if not in a form and with endowments which rendered them perfect, yet conducted with a becoming energy of purpose and affording the means of a valuable education to those who were to become leaders in the church or state.

On Christmas day, 1850, we are told, the three rulers of the Punjab, that immense province which had just been added to England's possessions in India, three Scotch-Irishmen who had made their own fortunes and England's in adding the province to her domains — the two Lawrences, Lord John and Sir Henry, and Robert Montgomery — met at dinner at Lahore. The great triumvirate of Lahore had also been a triumvirate of boys at a private college at Londonderry.

The ladies had retired and there had been a few minutes silence when Sir Henry turned abruptly to his brother and said: "I wonder what the two poor old Simpsons are doing at this moment and whether they have any better dinner than usual to-day." The Simpsons, it must be observed, were twin brothers in very humble circumstances, who had been ushers in Foyle college. Sir Henry's sudden apostrophe awakened many old memories of the school up at Londonderry, and, after a few remarks had been made upon the singular coincidence that the three men who had been at school together as boys so many years before now found themselves associated together once more as the rulers of the Punjab; they made up a purse of £50 each and sent it as a Christmas present to their old teachers, whom it found in great need. If Judge O'Neill is right in his statement that Crawford was in part at least educated at Dr. Alexander's school, at Bullock Creek, with Jackson and Smith,* a similar incident might have happened in Washington at any time during several years had Dr. Alexander lived to see his three school boys in such high places. For in 1829, Jackson and Crawford, with John Quincy Adams, were rival candidates for the presidency, and both in 1833 and in 1841, Smith was voted for as vice president. It was indeed more remarkable that this old field school should have produced three men who were to be at the same time so prominent in the affairs of the nation. It is remarkable, too, that the Lawrences and Montgomerys, Jackson, Crawford and Smith were all of the same stock. The biographies of Crawford, however, do not mention his having been at school at Bullock Creek; and it is well known that there were no such kindly relations between Jackson and Crawford as existed between Jackson and Smith, which might have softened their rivalry had Jackson and Crawford been schoolmates when boys. But, however that might have been, it is certain that Crawford did go to Dr. Waddell's school in Abbeville district, so that Dr. Waddell educated at least in part the three great men, Calhoun, Crawford and Jackson.

This school of Dr. Waddell's certainly had much influence upon the state, for it was the singular fortune of the Presbyterian minister—the brother-in-law of Calhoun—to have educated besides Crawford and Calhoun, Hugh S. Legare, George McDuffie, Franklin H. Elmore, James L. Petigru, A. P. Butler, M. P. Butler, Patrick Noble, A. B. Longstreet, David L. Wardlaw, Francis H. Wardlaw, William F. Colcock, James W. Miles and William Porcher Miles.

It is a curious and interesting fact that the first instance in which we find the names of the English, the Huguenot and the Scotch-Irish stocks in the state commingled—in which we find together, the names of the up and low country—is in the list of members of the Mount Zion Society—a society organized at Charleston during the revolution in 1777, "for the purpose of founding, endowing and supporting a public school in the district of Camden for Youth." In the

* O'Neill's Bench and Bar, Vol. 1, p. 106.

preamble to the rules of the society which was signed by over four hundred "inhabitants of the state," as they styled themselves, it is declared that "the voice of reason cries aloud to them to promote knowledge as the firmest cement of a state." In this list we find such names as these, representing all parts of South Carolina: Allison, Adair, Alexander, Buchanan, Bennett, Bocquet, Burke, Bull, Blake, Belin, Calhoun, Cannon, Crawford, Caldwell, Davie, Ellison, Elliott, Evans, Fishburne, Goodwin, Gibbs, Guerard, Hampton, Huger, Harrison, Hutson, Johnson, Kershaw, Kennedy, Logan, Lining, Lynch, McCrady, McCorkle, McIver, Moultrie, O'Hear, Porronneau, Prioleau, Postell, Pinckney, Pringle, Rutledge, Strother, Singleton, Simons, Taylor, Vanderhorst, Wren, Woodward, Wigfall, Watts, Water, Williamson and Yates. The first president was John Winn. He was succeeded by John Huger in 1780, and lands were given to the society for the school by John Vanderhorst and Richard Winn. The school was organized by calling to its presidency the Rev. Thomas Harris McCaule from North Carolina. He proposed to erect the institution into a college upon the plan of Princeton. His plan was adopted and the institution was incorporated March 19, 1785. In the same act was also incorporated the college of Cambridge at ninety-six and the college of Charleston. Of the college of Cambridge we have no account. The Mount Zion has continued to this day as an institution in which the youth of that section are educated, and the Charleston college has with short intervals kept its doors open from that time to this, and from its halls have come many men of mark and influence in the state and the reputations of some of whom have far exceeded its limit.

But the institution which has done most to mould and influence the character of the people of the state is doubtless the South Carolina college. The act for the establishment of this college was passed in 1801, and principally through the advocacy and exertions of Chancellor H. W. DeSaussure, though its origin can be traced far back into the *ante-revolutionary* period. From its commencement the institution became to a large extent the center not only of education but of political thought in the state. Here gathered together the descendants of the first English settlers on the coast, who in the new land had acquired wealth and established a social order of their own, a social order which, if less ancient than that of the old country, was in no respect inferior to it in culture and refinement, whose fathers before the revolution had been generally educated in England and on the continent, and since the revolution at Yale, Harvard and Princeton — the descendants of the Huguenots who still retain the softness of manner of "the gentle and profitable strangers," and who had with the English, formed the society of the low country and impressed upon it their elegance and courtesy — the descendants of the Welsh, bringing with them the courtliness of King Arthur and his round table — the descendants of the Palatines with their inherited sociability and tenacity of character — and the Scotch-Irish with their intense love of liberty, shrewdness and heroism. Here came together

the boys with all these valuable and various characteristics to be moulded into one — the typical South Carolinian. It happened that the college was situated at the capital within but a few hundred yards of the state house; and the two formed almost parts of the same institution. The sons crowded the galleries and slipped in upon the floors of the house to hear their fathers in the legislature discuss the great questions of the day — they looking themselves to the time when they, too, should go from the college rooms to the halls of the assembly — for graduation at the college with distinction was pretty sure to be followed by an election to the house from some parish or district.

The annual legislature was indeed to them the opportunity of witnessing and observing the practical application of the political theories imbibed by them in the lecture room. They witnessed here the opening of the house — the bringing in of the great silver mace which Sir Francis Nicholson the first governor under the royal government had brought over with him, the same that Josiah Quincy described in his journals in 1773 as a very superb and elegant one, the same that was borne before the commons when on the eve of the Revolution in 1775 they went in solemn procession to the old St. Philip's church to invoke the guidance of the Almighty Ruler of the universe that in their struggle for liberty they might not fear the power of any adversary; and, as the custom still is and has ever been they saw the laying it on the table before the speaker as the house opened. They watched the speaker in his robes of state, who with the grand and dignified manner which had come down to him as a part of his office, presided over a body of gentlemen sitting before him as legislators, deriving their seats, it might almost be said, by birth and education as much as by election — a body surpassed nowhere by its dignified conduct and decorum amidst the most exciting political discussions — characteristics which have been preserved and have survived even the violent changes of reconstruction. Sitting in the galleries the boys watched the conduct of parliamentary business and took with them rulings of the speaker to practice in the halls of their debating society. Here, too, they witnessed the inauguration of the governor, "the first gentleman of the state" for his term, many a one no doubt aspiring one day to become governor himself which some of them did. Here with their college studies they imbibed the doctrines of state sovereignty and states rights and a spirit of state pride and a love for her institutions and an ambition to devote themselves to her service and to make themselves part of her history. Here at the inauguration of the college the boys heard of "that galaxy"* of young men whom South Carolina sent to Washington to sustain the war of 1812, Lowndes, Calhoun and Cheves. Of William Lowndes, already admitted the foremost in ability and influence in the house, of whom it was said the highest and best hopes of the country looked to him for their fulfillment, and whose character has

*Lyle of James Buchanan, Vol. I, p. 29.

been described by an eminent writer as "the ablest, purest and most unselfish statesman of his day." Of Calhoun, who for forty years was to stand before the country as the great Carolinian. Of Cheves, the compeer of both. Of Joel R. Poinsett, McDuffie and Miller; of Hayne and his great debate with Webster; and of Preston, the greatest orator of all, who after commanding "the applause of listening senates" was himself to preside over this college and to crowd its walls with students eager to learn from the lips and the daily example of the first of orators the true spirit and power of eloquence.

This institution, first conceived and recommended by Lieutenant-Governor Bull in 1770, and urged by John Rutledge when South Carolina was still a province, as a political bond of union, fulfilled its purposes as predicted by Gov. John Drayton. The friendship of young men from all parts of the state formed there has promoted and strengthened the sentiment of state pride and patriotism. Here it was in this college the boys of the state learned their politics with the classics and the sciences—politics wherein they were taught to be "intolerant believers in a very simple creed which could be summed up in one commandment, '*Love South Carolina*'" *—a creed which was exemplified in every battlefield of the late war; for which a life was offered for every vote cast; and for which 12,000 sons of South Carolina laid down their lives. One recently writing from New England says, "Here in the North, that is naturally presumptuous and arrogant in her vast material power, and where consequently but little attention had been given to the study of the nature and principles of constitutional liberty as connected with the rights of the state, there is nevertheless an increasing understanding and appreciation of the Confederate cause, particularly here in the New England states whose position and interest in the Union are in many respects peculiar and perhaps require that these states should be watchful guardians of the state's sovereignty. Mingled with this increasing understanding and appreciation of the Confederate cause naturally comes also a growing admiration of its devoted defenders; and the time may yet be when the northern as well as the southern heart will throb reverently to the proud words upon the Confederate monument at Charleston:

"THESE DIED FOR THEIR STATE." †

In looking back upon the history of South Carolina it will be seen that during the first century, the colonial period, the province was ruled entirely by the English element. That during the Revolutionary period the Huguenot became of great and co-ordinate influence. But since the establishment of the state we think it appears that the Scotch-Irish has been the predominant race.

But after all, is not South Carolina like the rest of America ?

"America! half brother of the world!
With something good and bad of every land."

* W. H. Trescot, in Memoriam Stephen Elliott.

† Lowell (Mass.) Weekly *Sun*, June 5, 1886.

It is out of these different people and characters that has been formed a society whose social order is much its own, and which is recognized as quaint and peculiar. It has been admired in the past for its purity, its refinement, its courtesy, its truthfulness and its courage. Let it be theirs, who have inherited its manners and imbibed its spirit, to achieve the equal merit with those who formed it — that of preserving it through these strange and troublesome times.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

Eminent and Representative South Carolinians.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

John Rutledge, one of the most eminent statesmen and patriots of South Carolina, was born in 1739, his mother at the date of his birth being only fifteen years of age. His father, Dr. John Rutledge, emigrated from Ireland to South Carolina about the year 1735, and married Miss Hext. She was left a widow at an early period, but was an apt example of an illustrious line of mothers who by devotion to their maternal duties have been honored and rewarded by the greatness and virtues of their offspring. The earliest instructor of John Rutledge was David Rhind, an educator of considerable note in South Carolina at that period. With him young Rutledge began the study of the Latin and Greek classics and had made good progress, subsequently studying law with James Parsons. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Charleston in 1761. One of his first suits was a breach of promise prosecution, and it afforded an opportunity for the display of an eloquence which surprised judge, jury and audience. He came at once to be prominent, as a lawyer and an orator, not growing into popularity by slow approaches, but coming at once to the front, and legal business began from the outset to crowd his calendar. Those who had the most intricate cases came to him for counsel and his retaining fees were most generous in proportions. But he had been in practice only a few years before the mutterings of the Revolution began to be audible, and in all the preliminary controversies which took place between the whigs and royalists, he took a prominent part upon the side of the former. When the royalist governors undertook to dictate as to who should hold seats in the legislative assemblies, particularly in the case of Governor Boone in his refusal to administer the oath of office to Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, by his rare eloquence fired the hearts of the people and prepared them for the great struggle for National independence. He took an active part in advocating the meeting of the Continental congress, and he and Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch were appointed to represent South Carolina in

that body. When the congress met in New York city in 1765, Mr. Rutledge at the outset took a prominent part in the debates and his fellow members from the other states were taken by surprise at his eloquent appeals against British domination. They had not supposed that the then inconsiderable province of South Carolina possessed a statesman of such rare powers and erudition. After the repeal of the obnoxious stamp act, Mr. Rutledge only took part in the politics of South Carolina, but his eloquent voice was not hushed in the provincial legislatures nor before the courts, where he wielded an influence and a power that were irresistible. But when the news of the Boston port-bill reached Charleston, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the province was called to pledge its support to the Bostonians, in which John Rutledge took a conspicuous part. The deliberations of this meeting were among the first steps of a decisive nature toward the great Revolutionary struggle which proved to be in the near future. The meeting, by choosing delegates to a congress of all the colonies, fairly committed the province in favor of resistance to the demands of the British government. Five representative men were appointed to proceed to congress, and the delegation consisted of John Rutledge, his brother, Edward Rutledge, Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch and Henry Middleton. From that time until 1776, John Rutledge continued to represent the province in the Continental congress. After that period he returned to Charleston and was made president and commander-in-chief of Carolina. In that capacity he rendered most important and vital service to the cause of the colonists. Mr. Rutledge held this responsible position for two years, when he resigned. But the provincial legislature would not allow him long to remain in private life, and at its next session re-instated him in the executive office. When the state was invaded by General Provost's army, Governor Rutledge kept alive the fires of patriotism in the hearts of the people, and took active measures for the defense of Charleston and the recovery of the state from British invasion. In 1782 he was again sent to congress, and during this term, he was selected, in company with George Clymer, to make the tour of the southern portion of the country, to rouse the inhabitants to a sense of the danger of growing lukewarm in the cause of the independence of the colonies. It was feared that Great Britain seeing the subsidence of opposition on the part of the colonists, would re-commence the war and again undertake the work of subjugation. This deputation was instructed "to make such representations to the several states southward of Philadelphia as were best adapted to their respective circumstances and the present situation of public affairs, and as might induce them to carry the requisitions of congress into effect with the greatest despatch." This furnished an occasion for Mr. Rutledge to make use of those rare powers of persuasion of which he was such a consummate master, and before the Virginia assembly it became a question whether John Rutledge, of South Carolina, or their own Patrick Henry, was the most powerful and accomplished public speaker. Near the close of Mr. Rutledge's congressional term he was tendered

the appointment of minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Holland, but he declined the proffered honor. In 1784, after a long service in an executive and a legislative capacity, he was appointed a judge of the court of chancery of South Carolina. For this high trust he proved himself even better fitted, if possible, than for his former high positions. His profound knowledge of law and his well balanced judgment peculiarly fitted him for judicial duties. His decisions from the bench were models of clearness and perspicuity, and seldom failed to satisfy even the defeated party of their justice and impartiality. In 1787 he was chosen a delegate to frame a national constitution to take the place of the Articles of Confederation, and in this capacity he rendered most effective service to his country. After the new constitution was put in force, Mr. Rutledge was appointed by President Washington an associate justice of the United States supreme court, which position he held till 1791, when he was elected chief justice of the supreme court of South Carolina. This honorable preferment was followed by one still higher — the appointment of chief justice of the United States, but the senate failed to confirm the appointment. This profound statesman and exalted patriot closed his eventful earthly career at the beginning of the present century, at the age of about sixty-one years. The wife of John Rutledge was a Miss Grimke, believed to be a sister of Judge Grimke and a descendant of the Huguenot exiles. They had several children, one of whom, General John Rutledge, was a United States senator from South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

Edward Rutledge, who became one of the most distinguished governors of South Carolina, was born at Charleston, November 23, 1749. He was the son of Dr. John Rutledge. He had the benefit of the instruction of David Smith, A. M., a graduate of New Jersey college, having the reputation of being one of the most learned and successful teachers of the classics in the country. Mr. Rutledge took up the study of law in the office of his brother, John Rutledge, and completed his legal course at the Temple in London. He returned to Charleston, after a four years' absence, a full-fledged barrister, and began practice in that city. This was in 1773. The next year he was appointed a delegate to the general congress which met in Philadelphia in September of that year, his colleagues being his brother, John, Henry Middleton, Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch — a delegation of illustrious individuals. He was chosen for three successive years to the same office, and on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, he and Thomas Heywood, Jr., Thomas Lynch and Arthur Middleton, subscribed their names to the Declaration of Independence. A few weeks before that he had been appointed on the first board of war, the other members of the board being John Adams, Sherman, Harrison and Wilson. He was appointed the same year, with Dr. Franklin and John Adams, to treat with Lord Howe, on Staten

Island, upon terms for the restoration of peace, but the basis of the proposal was the absolute independence of the states. In 1779 he was again appointed a member of congress, but, before he could reach the seat of government, was attacked by a slow fever which prevented his attendance. He belonged to the South Carolina militia, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having passed through all the lower grades of military rank; he commanded a company of artillery in 1779, when the British were defeated and driven from Port Royal island, in which his gallantry and bravery were conspicuous. When Charleston fell into the hands of the enemy, in May, 1780, he was taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, Fla., but was exchanged after an imprisonment of eleven months' duration. On his return to South Carolina he was elected to the general assembly, sitting at Jacksonborough. He afterward served in the council, and, in both these positions, rendered important service to his state. The occupation of Charleston by the British kept him and his associates from returning to that city until December 14, 1782, when they had the joyful satisfaction of being welcomed home by mothers, wives, sisters and daughters. He resumed his law practice in his native city, and pursued the practice with great assiduity for a long course of years. In 1790 he was elected a member of the convention to frame a state constitution, and the next year was a member of the legislature, elected under the provisions of the organic act of the convention. He was the author of the act passed February 19, 1791, for the abolition of the rights of primogeniture and for giving to heirs an equitable distribution of the real estate of intestates and for other purposes. This was a most important act and entitled its author to the thanks of all coming generations. In 1794 he and Gen. Charles C. Pinckney were respectively invited by Gen. Washington to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, but both declined, believing they could do better service by remaining in the legislature of their state. In December, 1798, Mr. Rutledge was elected governor and commander-in-chief in and over South Carolina, but this proved to be his last official promotion. He died January 23, 1800, just upon the threshold of a new century. His wife and at least one son survived him—the former for thirty-six years. The son, Henry Middleton Rutledge, removed to Tennessee, and there died, leaving a large family. Dr. Ramsay, the eminent historian of South Carolina, in his history of that state, gives a large review of the life of Gov. Rutledge, in which the following passage occurs: "In the practice of law Edward Rutledge was directed by the most upright and generous principles. To advance his personal interest was a secondary object; to do good, to promote peace, to heal breaches, to advance justice, was a primary one. His powers of persuasion were not to be purchased to shield oppression or to support iniquity. When he thought his client had justice on his side, he would go all lengths in vindicating his claims; but would not support any man, however liberal, in prosecuting unfounded claims, or resisting those that were substantially just. He abhorred the principle that an advocate should

take all advantages for his client, and gain for him whatever he could, whether right or wrong; or, on the other hand, to assist him with quirks and quibbles which ingenuity can contrive, or the forms of law permit, for defeating or delaying the claims of substantial justice." Gov. Rutledge served his state ably, faithfully, patriotically, and with an utter abnegation of self, with a heart single to the public good.

HENRY WILLIAM DeSAUSSURE.

This gentleman was descended from distinguished foreign ancestry and was a native of Beaufort district, being born near Pocotaligo, August 16, 1763. His father was a distinguished soldier, having been thought worthy to accompany the Rutledges, Gadsdens, Moultries and others, after the fall of Charleston, as prisoners of war to St. Augustine, Fla. After the war, from '83 to '91, he was a member of the legislature, and for the last two years president of the senate. Henry William, in his seventeenth year, served as a volunteer in the defense of Charleston, when it was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton. At the fall of the city he refused to take protection and was sent to the prison ship. After four months among these scenes of cruelty and death, he was exchanged and sent to Philadelphia. He studied law under Mr. Ingersoll, of that city, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and in 1784 he returned to North Carolina and became a member of the bar of his own state. Here he had to encounter in the vigor of their strength and mental manhood, the Rutledges, Pinckneys, Pringles and others. In the spring of 1785 he married Miss Ford, of Morristown, N. J., a woman of rare accomplishments and lovable disposition. In 1789, he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state, and in 1791 he was a member of the house of representatives, during which time he effected important changes in the law in reference to the rights of primogeniture and the establishment of courts of equity. In 1794, while sojourning at the Sweet Springs, Virginia, where he was seeking relief in its healing waters, from an attack of acute rheumatism, he was tendered the office of director of the mint, by President Washington, which office, by the advice of his friend, Gen. Hamilton, he accepted. He at once proceeded to Philadelphia, and with characteristic diligence and industry, soon made himself master of the situation, where he coined the first gold ever issued by the American government. He retired from this responsible and laborious office in November, 1795. Upon his return to Charleston, in 1795, he was made intendant of the city. In 1800 he was returned to the legislature, where he was successful in establishing the South Carolina college. He retired again from the legislature in 1802, but was again induced to return in 1808. In the following year he was elected a judge of the court of equity, and to him the whole system of equity jurisprudence in the state owes its origin and its dignity. He stood in the same relation to South Carolina, in which Kent did to New

York. In 1836, when the court of appeals consisted of all the judges of both the court of equity and the court of appeals properly, he took rank as president of the court of ten. Mr. De Saussure resigned his position on the bench in December, 1837, and in announcing his resignation, Gov. Butler said with great truth of him: "He has worn the sword of the soldier amidst the perils of the Revolution and the ermine of a virtuous magistrate in peace. The one was never used but against the enemies of his country, and the other will descend from him without spot or blemish." A short time after his resignation his health began rapidly to fail, and on the 20th of March, 1839, he expired. The leading and more prominent traits of character of Chancellor DeSaussure were his sense of duty and benevolence, so that, while his work as a jurist was done with dispatch, it was always done with extreme conscientiousness. The labor which he bestowed on the preparation of his opinions into every niche and corner whence light is drawn, mark his as the eminently legal mind. It appears from the returns of the commissioners in equity, in 1830, that of more than 2,000 decrees and opinions, made in the state for the seventy years preceding, nearly one-half were pronounced by Chancellor DeSaussure. The whole of his most beautiful life may be summed up in a word, as a man who knew his duty and performed it, and who did no one wrong. On the 20th of March, 1839, he closed his eventful and valued life at the residence of his eldest son, Henry A. DeSaussure, in the city of Charleston.

HUGH SWINTON LEGARE.

Among all the eminent lawyers of which the state of Carolina may well be proud, none stands higher in the reverence and recollection of her appreciative people than Hugh Swinton Legare. His life is full of the memory of benefactions to his state and people, but his most distinguished triumphs have been at the bar, and as a lawyer both by instinct and education his life was a full and well rounded success. He was born in the city of Charleston, January 22, 1797, his parents being Solomon Legare and Mary Swinton, embracing the stern solidity of the Scotch borderman with the brilliancy of the French Huguenots — two qualities so conducive to success in any undertaking. At the early age of four the boy fell a victim to the scourge of small-pox, which blighted his joints and dwarfed his limbs. In spite of his physical afflictions, at the age of thirteen he displayed unusual brilliancy in the acquirement of classic and polite literature, at which time he was sent to Willington, and sat at the feet of the eminent Dr. Waddell for two years, after which, at the age of fifteen, a small, decrepit boy, but a giant in intellect, he entered South Carolina college, and in a short time made himself a record as one of its most brilliant scholars even among the seniors of that institution. He graduated with the first honors of his class in 1814, at the age of eighteen, when he commenced and pursued the study of law under Judge King, and after having been admitted to the bar he

made a tour to Europe, and spent nearly two years in France, Germany and Scotland, very much to his advantage, both as a scholar and a speaker. Those, who, even at this early age, had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Legare on the platform, declare that he was a peerless orator. In 1821 he was elected to the house of representatives, which office he filled by successive elections until 1830, when he became attorney-general of the state. Following quickly upon his elevation to the attorney-generalship came the nullification excitement in the south, which grew in bitterness and violence until it had arrayed brother against brother, and father against son, in deadly feud. From considerable of this bitterness Mr. Legare was relieved by being appointed charge d'affairs, of Brussels, the duties of which office kept him in that country for six years. On his return from Brussels, in 1836, he was elected to congress, and served two years with great distinction, but his whig sentiments displeased his people, and he was thrown out in the election in 1838. He returned to the bar, and through the friendly influence of Mr. Petigru was brought prominently forward in arguing the important cases which occupied the attention of the supreme court of South Carolina from 1837 to 1841. The transcendent ability displayed in these cases attracted the attention of President Tyler, who, in 1841, appointed him attorney-general of the United States. Here he was in his element; he had to deal with great questions of national importance, questions involving not only the rights of individuals, but grave and weighty questions presented by the several states in their separate sovereignty, but he was as nearly equal to the great task as any who came before or after him, and was well on the road to great fame and fortune when the fell destroyer came and he died in the city of Boston, on the 20th of June, 1841, and was buried with great pomp and *clat* at Mount Auburn. At a later period Mr. Richard Yeadon, by the consent of his sister, had his remains removed to Magnolia cemetery, near Charleston, where a fine monument was erected to his memory.

GEORGE McDUFFIE.

George McDuffie was a native of Columbia county, Ga., and was born about the year 1788. When quite young he came under the notice of James Calhoun, of Augusta, Ga., who gave him employment as a clerk in his mercantile establishment. Observing that the lad was the possessor of uncommon talent, Mr. Calhoun mentioned him to his brother, William Calhoun, as a youth who ought to have better educational privileges, and that gentleman, with a generosity which did him great honor, offered to put young McDuffie in a way to obtain a liberal education. He first placed him in Dr. Waddell's school at Willington, boarding him at his own home and bearing the expenses of his tuition. He was in possession of but a scanty wardrobe and was generally poverty-stricken, but at this school, he very soon demonstrated his superior aptness for learning. He was soon fitted for college, his examination showing he was qualified to enter

the junior class. He graduated from the South Carolina college with first honors, his baccalaureate thesis being "The Permanence of the Union." His oration was published at the request of his fellow students, but it proved to be hardly in keeping with his subsequent course in politics. He studied law and was admitted to practice in May, 1814, and near the close of that year became the law partner of Col. Eldred Simkins, of Edgefield, S. C. Availing himself of the privileges of his partner's extensive practice and valuable library, he soon began to make his mark in the profession and secured a large practice of his own. He practiced both in the circuit and court of appeals, and his services were in great demand in criminal as well as civil cases, no matter how desperate or abstruse they might be. In October, 1818, Mr. McDuffie became a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, a tribunal in which his rare eloquence could be brought into full play. His speeches in that body were fine specimens of powerful and fervent oratory and of finished rhetoric. He was elected a trustee of the South Carolina college the same year. In October, 1820, Mr. McDuffie was elected to the national congress to represent the Edgefield and Abbeville district, and took his seat in December, 1821. He had in the meantime been unfortunately engaged in a duel with Col. Cumming, not in accordance with his own choice, but at the instigation of too officious friends. In this rencontre he was severely wounded, and this proved to be, claims one of his biographers, the turning point from a serene and peaceable disposition to one of extreme irascibility; it changed the whole tenor of his life. In congress, Mr. McDuffie was in agreement with Mr. Calhoun in his construction of the Constitution—a view inconsistent with that which had been the leading thought in his graduating oration. In the South Carolina nullification convention Mr. McDuffie was a leader in the states rights doctrine, and believed that revolution was the proper and only solvent of the issue that had arisen upon the subject of protective duties. Upon this question he was bold and outspoken, and afterward voted for the Clay compromise with great hesitation. He was a supporter of Gen. Jackson in the hotly contested presidential canvass between that distinguished gentleman and John Quincy Adams in 1828, but when Gen. Jackson, as president, ordered the removal of the deposits of the United States bank, Mr. McDuffie denounced the proceeding as "an act of usurpation under circumstances of injustice and oppression which warranted him in saying that the rights of widows and orphans had been trampled in the dust by the foot of a tyrant." In 1831 Mr. McDuffie was elected major-general of the South Carolina militia, and in December of that year was chosen governor of the state. He was elected president of the board of trustees of South Carolina college in 1835, and did much in that capacity to raise the institution from the depressed situation into which it had at that time fallen. Gen. McDuffie was elected to the United States senate in 1842, and his course in that body was signalized by his strong advocacy of the sub-treasury scheme and of the annexation of Texas, both of which measures had formerly met with

his strong opposition, and, contrary to his course in the house of representatives, he favored the passage of the tariff act of 1846. But in all these changes, his most earnest opponent was ready to accord him only an obedience to high-minded and honest convictions. He resigned the office of senator in 1846. Mr. McDuffie was married, in 1829, to Miss Singleton, a lady of wealth and rare accomplishments, the daughter of Col. Richard Singleton, but she lived to sweeten his cup of connubial bliss for only a single year, leaving him a daughter, who afterward became the wife of Col. Wade Hampton. This somewhat eccentric, but truly gifted and brilliant orator and statesman, died in the spring of 1851.

LANGDON CHEVES.

Langdon Cheves, one of the first men of his time in America, was born on Rocky River district on the 17th day of September, 1776. He was the only child of his parents, Alexander Cheves, a Scotchman, and Mary Cheves, of Virginia. From his father he inherited the rugged quality of strength and endurance, and a dash of fierce Caledonian courage. From his high-bred Virginia mother he inherited a devout religious nature, a high chivalric sentiment and a wonderful beauty of speech and grace of person—qualities that in after years, after long days of toil and hope deferred, days of poverty and darkness, made him worthy to become a conspicuous member of that peerless triumvirate which South Carolina contributed to the congress of the nation, Cheves, Lowndes and Calhoun. The early years of his life were passed amid the rural and ofttimes exciting scenes of his father's home, that gentleman being engaged in large trading transactions with the Indians. When he left these scenes he went to Charleston, his mother having died and his father having contracted a second marriage incongenial to the high spirited boy, he embarked upon the voyage of life alone. He accordingly engaged himself as a merchant's clerk, and at the age of sixteen, had risen by reason of services well rendered to the enviable position of confidential clerk. He began the study of the law with that eminently gifted man, William Marshall, afterward judge of the court of equity of South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar, after the most thorough and careful training, in 1797, and went forward after a few years to an almost unparalleled success. In October, 1810, he was elected to congress, in company with Walds, Lowndes and Calhoun—four of the strongest men ever in congress at one time from any state the Union. Mr. Cheves' speech in reply to Gaston and Webster in their attack upon the republican party was overwhelming and crowned that party with a wreath of patriotism which has given it national ascendancy ever since. In 1816 he was elected a judge of the court of law of South Carolina. During his judicial term he gave the greatest satisfaction to his people, but a sterner judge never presided. In 1819 he was called to the head of the United States bank, and having inspired great confidence in that institution, left

it to the management of Nicholas Biddle, in which Mr. Biddle enjoyed great financial reputation, but the withdrawal of the government deposits a few years later demonstrated the rottenness of that institution. He was then appointed chief commissioner of claims under the treaty of Ghent, and filled that office until all the claims were adjusted. In 1830 he retired from public life and returned to his plantation on the Savannah river. In 1836 he was bereaved by the death of his estimable wife. He honored the memory of his wife by never taking another. He died in June, 1857, in the eighty-first year of his age. Upon the occasion of his funeral Mr. Petigru drew the following masterly pen-picture of the great statesman and jurist: "The leading characteristics of his mind were power and grandeur. He was not only above vanity, but above the weakness of ambition, and no one ever saw him chuckle with the exultation of triumph. He never lay in wait to say, or excite surprise, by a brilliant thing. Never was there a man more thoroughly proof against the frowns of power, or the clamor of a crowd. Independence of mind was carried by him with fearless assertion of the rights of private judgment, even at the risk of falling under the condemnation of party. We may form an idea of the qualities of a great man by considering what are the topics which are laid to his charge by unfriendly censure, and in Langdon Cheves those things which were cited as blemishes were in fact the proof of the greatness of his character."

WILLIAM HENRY WALLACE.

judge of the Seventh judicial circuit of South Carolina, and one of state's most distinguished and popular citizens, was born in Laurens county, S. C., on March 24th, 1827. His parents were Gen. Daniel and Elizabeth (Davis) Wallace, the former being a native of Laurens, and the latter of Greenville, county, S. C. The grandfather of Judge Wallace was Jonathan Wallace, who was the first of the family to come to South Carolina. He was born on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, and before the Revolutionary war he removed to Laurens county, S. C., where he settled and was a planter for many years. He served with the Continental forces during the Revolutionary war. He reared quite a family, of which Daniel Wallace was the youngest son. Daniel Wallace, father of Judge Wallace, was one of the prominent men of the state during his day. He was born in 1801, and died in 1850. He was given a common school education only, but being possessed of more than ordinary talent and ability he soon took rank with the leading men of his section. In 1833 he removed to Union county. He served several terms with distinction in the state legislature, and was for several years a major-general of militia. He was elected to congress in 1848 from the old Pinckney district, and in 1850 was re-elected, serving altogether four years. He was an ardent states rights man, and was one of the staunchest supporters of that doctrine from 1832 until his death.



Very truly Yours
W. H. Wallace



He was a planter by avocation, was a man of strong character, great industry, fond of books, etc. Upon leaving congress he retired to his plantation, but his prominence continued, and had he desired he would undoubtedly have been called to accept political honors even greater than those he had already received.

Elizabeth Davis, wife of Gen. Wallace, was born in 1808, and died in 1840. To the union five children were born, one son and four daughters—of whom the son, the subject of this sketch, and two daughters, are living. Gen. Wallace was married a second time to Mrs. Griffin (*nee* Nance, of Newberry), and to this marriage a son and daughter were born, both of whom survive.

Judge Wallace was the eldest son of his father. He was reared in Union county, and attended the Union academy, a classical school, for several years, and for one year following he attended the high school at Cokesbury, Abbeville county, a famous school of that period. In the fall of 1840, he entered the South Carolina college, at Columbia, in the first class which entered that institution under the presidency of William C. Preston, and in December, 1840, graduated with Judge Charles H. Simonton, the late Gen. James Conner, Major T. G. Barker, Col. D. W. Aiken, M. C., T. E. Wannamaker, William Holt, Col. Thomas W. Glover, deceased, and several others who became prominent and filled positions of trust.

After leaving college, Judge Wallace joined his father in Washington, where in the spring of 1850 he was married to Miss Sarah Dunlap, who was born in Newberry, S. C. Miss Dunlap was the daughter of Robert Dunlap, a lawyer of Newberry, and a brother of James Dunlap, who was appointed governor of Florida, by Andrew Jackson, but who died on his way to that state to assume the position. William Dunlap, the father of Robert and James, was a Revolutionary soldier, whose name was borne by the late chief justice, William Dunlap Simpson. He was the grandson of John Hunter, who came to South Carolina from Belfast, Ireland, before the Revolution—a man of letters, and a planter, a member of the South Carolina legislature and United States senator from South Carolina, in 1801. The wife of Robert Dunlap, and mother of Mrs. Wallace was Miss Nance, of Newberry, a sister of Drayton Nance, one of Newberry's most prominent citizens, and a granddaughter of Col. William Rutherford, another Revolutionary soldier, who gave the land on which the town of Newberry stands.

To the union of Judge Wallace and wife, three daughters and one son have been born, all of whom survive. The eldest daughter is the wife of ex-Gov. John C. Sheppard, of South Carolina. The youngest daughter is the wife of James H. Maxwell, merchant, of Greenville. The two other children are unmarried, the son, Daniel Hunter Wallace, now a student.

In 1850, following his marriage, Judge Wallace returned to Union county and settled on a plantation, where he remained until 1857, following planting during that period exclusively, and meeting with great success. Becoming tired of the seclusion of the plantation,

Judge Wallace purchased a home in Union and removed to that city, retaining the plantation. Upon coming to Union he purchased the *Union Journal* newspaper, which he changed into the *Union Times*, and associating Charles W. Boyd with him, a brilliant young man, who had taken first honors in the South Carolina college, and had just returned from studying at the German universities. At the time of engaging in the newspaper business, Judge Wallace and young Boyd began reading law, and in the spring of 1859, both were admitted to the bar. They engaged in the practice of law as partners. In the fall of 1860, Judge Wallace was elected to the South Carolina legislature, and there voted for the bill which called the convention that passed the ordinance of secession. Upon the expiration of his term in the legislature Judge Wallace enlisted as a private in Company A, of the Eighteenth South Carolina volunteers. Just a few days after his enlistment as a private he was appointed adjutant of the regiment by Col. James M. Gadberry, afterward killed at Second Manassas. Before leaving camp of instruction, the regiment was re-organized under act of congress, and the men were allowed to elect the field officers, and the lieutenant-colonel in the meantime having resigned, Judge Wallace was elected lieutenant-colonel in May, 1861. Two weeks later the regiment was ordered to Virginia. At Second Manassas, Col. Gadberry being killed, Judge Wallace was made colonel of the regiment, and with that regiment as part of Evans' brigade, he participated in all the campaigns of northern Virginia, and upon the retirement of Gen. Evans, in 1864, Judge Wallace was made brigadier-general. He remained in the army of northern Virginia, occupied lines in front of Petersburg until they were evacuated by Gen. Lee, and the retreat began which ended at Appomatox Court House. On the night before the battle at Appomatox Court House, Judge Wallace was placed in command, by order of Gen. Gordon, of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division, being again promoted over two ranking brigadiers, and the next day his command was engaged with the enemy and drove them back a mile into the woods. The surrender of Lee's army was then made, and the last firing by infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia was by troops in Gen. Wallace's command.

Three days after the surrender of Appomatox, Gen. Wallace returned home and engaged in the practice of law, carrying on planting at the same time. He was a member of the Perry convention in 1865, and the same fall was, without his knowledge or solicitation, elected to the legislature. When the re-construction measures were applied to South Carolina, he was made chairman and organizer of the county to fight the measures, and was a hard worker in time and out to arouse the people from their apathy and to a proper appreciation of their political condition. In season and out of season he made speeches and did all in his power to arouse the people to deliver themselves from the radical government. In 1872 a compromise was made with the republicans, by which a compromise ticket, composed of independent republicans and democrats, was sent to the

legislature, on which was Judge Wallace and his body servant, John Wallace, the latter being a republican. Judge Wallace and Major B. H. Rice, deceased, of Union, were the first democrats elected to the house from any county where there was a large republican majority. In that house were not more than twenty or twenty-five democrats. In going to the legislature Judge Wallace was influenced by the hope not to effect much in the legislative work, but to come in contact with democrats whom he might meet in Columbia and urge them to make an effort to become members of the legislature, giving them a practical illustration and lesson in his own conduct. The plan of compromise effected in Union county was about as follows: The democrat and independent republican convention met simultaneously in Union, and the democrats would nominate certain men on the county legislative ticket and leave blanks to be filled by the independent republicans, which was done, and the ticket then made up was voted for. The same plan was followed in 1874, and Judge Wallace was again elected to the legislature. In 1876, Union, with the balance of the state, made straight-out legislative nominations, and Judge Wallace was again elected and the legislature was democratic. Upon the assembling of the legislature the democratic members from Laurens and Edgefield were refused admittance into the hall, and the other democratic members would not go in unless compelled by law, or the entire democratic representation was admitted, and they assembled in Carolina hall, and having a full constitutional quorum, organized the South Carolina house of representatives, by making Judge Wallace, speaker, and John T. Sloan, clerk. Judge Wallace was elected circuit judge on December 7, 1877.

When the people of South Carolina in 1876, determined to overthrow, at any cost, the radical government of strangers and negroes—out-casts and thieves which had been imposed upon them by the reconstruction measures and which had acquired for the proud old commonwealth, the name and style of the "prostrate state," the leaders they needed were men possessing first of all, courage; for the odds and the dangers to be faced were formidable and terrible. One shudders yet to think of the fearful outcome, which was risked. But courage fortunately was not only a common quality among the people, but it was one which had already been exhibited and illustrated upon an hundred battlefields, and in the possession of an unquestioned reputation for which every leader was secure. He who had led Carolinians on the fields of Virginia needed not now to give assurance of his fearlessness—that was assumed and quietly counted upon. Fortunately for South Carolina there still sat at almost every fire-side a veteran and a hero who knew what fighting was and while honestly dreading it for his dear ones, had not forgotten how to conduct himself if again it was forced upon him. But there was another class—the young men who had grown up since the war ready to avenge the wrongs which had been heaped upon the people, and to show that they had submitted so long from no want of a courage as

great as that which their fathers and brothers had already proved. To these the presence and control of the old war leaders was of the greatest consequence. To them, however, as well as to the old soldiers, Wade Hampton was still a hero and one to command as of right. There could be no disgrace in obeying the requests which had all the force to them of orders of Hampton and his lieutenants. But courage was only the first and indispensable requisite in the leaders of the times; others more rare were equally necessary—and these were patience and wisdom. They who would guide the storm must not only be able to strike with boldness and vigor; if necessary, they must have the patience to endure, and the wisdom to do. When a great deed has been done it is easy to appreciate its magnitude and to observe its results. But when a danger is averted, it is often unknown and always more difficult to realize. "What's done we partly may compute, but know not what's avoided." Gen. Wallace was one of these leaders. A gentleman of the highest character and professional position, he had not waited for office when the war broke out, but had enlisted as a private and had risen to the command of his regiment and then to the position of brigadier-general and upon more than one occasion had had a command equal to that of division. He had been among the first to obtain a footing for the return of democrats to power under the re-construction measures by consenting to serve in the house of representatives, when to do so was to subject one's self to the contamination of all that was hateful and disgusting to one of his character. But he had endured even this for the good of his state and now that the democrats were to organize a house, he was by unanimous consent chosen as the person to preside. The learning of the lawyer, the tact of the parliamentarian, the courage and prompt decision of the soldier, and the habit of command, all united with a manner which peculiarly fitted him for the position of speaker of the house, which was to pass into history as the Wallace House. The journals of the house contain the most important pages in the history of our people. In them are recorded the events upon which the fate of South Carolina depended. How much those events were controlled and directed by Gen. Wallace as the presiding officer will perhaps never be known. But it is certain, they were largely influenced by his prudence, tact and firmness. Immediately after the restoration of the government of the state to its own people, Gen. Wallace was elected judge of the Seventh circuit, a position which he held by continuous re-elections for fifteen years. Upon the bench, Judge Wallace has continued to exercise all those qualities which he had exhibited in his former career. To the characteristics of a careful, conscientious and learned judge, he adds that of a most admirable presiding officer. He presides with dignity and firmness, hears with patience and graciousness, and decides with promptness and clearness. His ability and eminent fitness for the position encourage his numerous friends in the hope and expectation of seeing him some day on the supreme bench of the state.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY *

was born November 20, 1805, in what is now Oconee county, but was then part of Pendleton district. He was of Revolutionary stock, his father being a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, who fought in the Continental army, and his mother, Miss Foster, a daughter of John Foster, of Virginia, who was a lieutenant in the regular American army. He and Commodore Oliver Perry were of common ancestry, springing from the same English stock.

Gov. Perry's father came from Charleston, whither he went in 1784, met his wife in Greenville, and was married there. He removed to Oconee and engaged in farming. B. F. Perry worked on his father's farm and went to school until he was sixteen, when he was sent to Asheville, N. C., where he studied languages, making astonishing progress by the great capacity for labor, and the retentive memory developed even at that early age. He learned the Latin grammar in one week. While at Asheville, when only sixteen, he wrote and published an article advocating the claims of Mr. Calhoun for the presidency, thus early showing the interest he felt in his country's welfare. Mr. Calhoun at that time was opposed to states rights. He came to Greenville, then a small backwoods village, in 1824, and began the study of law in the office of Judge Earle. At the age of nineteen he was chosen to deliver an oration on the 4th of July at Greenville.

In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, having finished his course under Col. James Gregg, of Columbia. He returned to Greenville and began the practice of law for the western circuit. In 1832 he first became conspicuous in politics, and appeared as a leader in the fight for the preservation of the Union that he continued to wage twenty-eight years against the overwhelming sentiment of the state. He became the editor of the *Mountaineer*, and quickly made it the recognized organ of the union party of the state. Immense majorities of the people were against him, led by almost all the talent, learning and social and political power, with John C. Calhoun, the idol of the state, at their head, promulgating his theories of nullification, and finding almost unanimous endorsement. Gov. Perry was a delegate to the union convention held at Columbia in 1832, and represented that county, being elected at the head of the ticket, in the general convention of the people of the state called in the fall of the same year.

It was during this period that the famous duel with Bynum occurred. It was caused by a political quarrel, and with the spirit and the code of morals of the time it could not be avoided. Gov. Perry rarely alluded to it afterward, and then always with sorrow, but it is understood that the quarrel was accepted by him as a deliberate test of his courage, intended to destroy his influence if he failed to endure it successfully. All accounts agree that he bore himself with good

*This sketch of ex-Gov. B. F. Perry was written just after his death by A. B. Williams, and published in the *Greenville News*.

temper, unfaltering courage and dignity, and that while he deplored the unfortunate result to the end of his life, and from that time persistently refused to engage in affairs of honor, he could justly be held blameless.

In 1834 Gov. Perry, then twenty-nine years old, was the union nominee for congress in this district, then Mr. Calhoun's, against Warren R. Davis, and was defeated by a majority of sixty in a poll of 7,000. Mr. Davis dying before he could take his seat. Gov. Perry again became the candidate of his party against Gen. Thompson, but was disabled by an accident early in the canvass, and again suffered defeat. In 1836 he was elected to the state legislature without opposition. There he maintained and was the leading exponent of the principles he had always held. He opposed the agitation of the slavery question, and was a warm and conspicuous advocate of the Louisville & Cincinnati railroad. He was re-elected in 1838, and as chairman of the committee on claims became noted for his ceaseless guardianship of the state's interests and his unrelenting hostility to all that was tainted with extravagance or subject to suspicion. On the floor he was the leader of the element that persistently demanded and fought for changes in the system of state government and the increase of the power of the people. All prisoners were then confined in the county jails, the governor and presidential electors were chosen by the legislature, and by the parish system, the lower part of the state was given what Gov. Perry and those who followed him believed to be undue representation in the senate. Against all these things he fought, urging the establishment of a penitentiary, the choice of governor and electors by popular vote, and the equalization of the representation of the up country and low country. He was almost invariably defeated in the legislature, but retained the confidence and support of the people he represented.

In 1844 he was elected to the state senate, and while a member of that body voted alone against the resolution ordering the expulsion from the state, of Mr. Hoar, who was sent here by the state of Massachusetts. Every other senator voted for it, but Gov. Perry spoke energetically against it, and had his solitary vote recorded on the negative side, declaring that hostile majorities had no terrors for him while he was conscientiously performing his duty. He was defeated by Gov. Orr in another contest for congress, the stand of the latter in favor of Gen. Taylor securing for him the whig vote in addition to the part of the democratic vote he commanded. Gov. Perry was chosen by the legislature an elector at large for this state to vote for Cass for president. He was one of the fathers of the Greenville & Columbia railroad, and his powerful influence and untiring energy contributed much to its successful building.

In 1850 the secession and disunion feeling rose so high in South Carolina that it was said the state was a unit in breaking up the government and forming a new confederacy. Governor Perry, however, remained "faithful amongst the faithless," and boldly proclaimed his opposition to secession and disunion, as destructive of liberty and the

very institutions of the south for the preservation of which the Union was to be dissolved. He suggested the propriety of establishing a union paper at Greenville after every newspaper in the state had gone over to secession and espoused the cause of disunion. He thought it would be a rallying point for the dismembered and broken union party throughout the state, and perhaps be the means of checking disunion. Some of his personal friends came to him and said if he persevered in establishing his newspaper, neither his life nor his property would be safe. His reply deserves being repeated. He said: "I will go on with the paper if it sinks my fortune and sacrifices my life!" The crowning glory of Gov. Perry's life is the more than Roman courage with which he took this position. No one living out of the state can adequately appreciate the terrific excitement of the people at this dangerous crisis. Gov. Perry boldly assumed the editorial department of the paper. The difficult and dangerous path which was before him, he trod with courage, patriotism, wisdom and high courtesy, which have won the respect and admiration of even his opponents.

He was again elected to the legislature and he and his two colleagues from this county were the only union men in the body, this being the one county that stood for that side. In the house Governor Perry delivered a ringing, bold speech, defending the Union and denouncing the efforts to break it, and declared that he intended to have that speech printed and published, and handed down as a legacy to his country and his children—a promise which he faithfully kept. It was the first check the secession movement received in this state at that time, and was copied and quoted from one end of the country to the other. He was a member of the state convention in 1851, and as a member of the committee of twenty-one appointed to prepare business, prepared and submitted an able minority report dissenting from the resolutions prepared and presented by Judge Cheves, which defended the right of secession but declined to use it at that time.

In 1860, Gov. Perry was one of the delegates from this state to the famous Charleston convention of the democratic party. He refused to withdraw with the other delegates from the state and remained, voting steadily for R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, as the candidate of the party for president. The galleries hissed him every time he rose to vote, and when he rose to speak the hissing became so loud and continuous that he could with difficulty proceed. The chairman, Mr. Cushing, threatened to clear the galleries, but the man who had faced and defied angry multitudes, and put his life and property in jeopardy a score of times, was not the one to be frightened by such demonstrations. "Let them remain, Mr. Chairman," he said in the deep, strong tones and deliberate manner always characteristic of him, "I would like them to hear what I have to say." And they did hear him while he spoke with all his power for the unity of the great democratic party, and declared that on its success depended the life of the Union. As is well remembered his urging was of no avail.

The party split and nominated two candidates, and Abraham Lincoln was elected.

In 1860, an election was ordered for a convention of the people of South Carolina to declare the Union dissolved. Gov. Perry fought secession then as he had fought it and nullification before. He predicted the war and the defeat of the south, and urged that it was folly to secede with a democratic majority in congress, in the supreme court and in the country. But the wave overpowered him. He went down flying his colors to the last and raising his voice for the Union. Greenville county was carried along in the rush, and B. F. Perry, James P. Boyce and Chief Justice O'Neill, the union candidates for the convention, were defeated, Gov. Perry being beaten in his own county the first time in thirty years. But when the secession ordinance was adopted he yielded to the will of the majority and went with his state. "You are all going to the devil, and I will go with you," was his good-humored announcement of his purpose. From that time he was unswerving in his loyalty to the Confederacy. Being then fifty-six years old he could not enter active service himself, but his eldest son was sent to the front, and Gov. Perry supported the government with voice, service and purse. During the war he served as a member of the legislature, Confederate commissioner, district attorney and district judge.

In the misfortunes brought on by disregard of his advice Gov. Perry shared with his people. He stood by them with conspicuous firmness and boldness in the dark hours after the war. He was not only with the people, but felt with them, and some of his speeches of that time gave evidence of the bitterness that was then over the spirit of the south. But without the solicitation of himself or his friends he was chosen by President Johnson the provisional governor of the state. The appointment was received with universal satisfaction. Gov. Perry's consistent record as a Union man won for him the good-will of the north, and he already possessed the full confidence of the people of this state. His strength of character and intellect, and cool, sound judgment fitted him well to guide the state through that stormy time. Quiet dignity and the purpose to restore the state to peace and prosperity marked his conduct during his administration of six months. He ignored all party claims and alliances, appointed to fill the offices those persons who had occupied them at the close of the war, obtained an order abolishing the military tribunals that had been trying civil and criminal cases, so far as white persons were concerned, and restored the confidence of the people by refusing to levy or collect taxes, and using the pardoning power liberally. Under his government the first election after the war was held, resulting in the choice of the Hon. J. L. Orr. Meantime Gov. Perry had labored actively in behalf of the state with the Federal administration, and succeeded in making an impression upon the president and Secretary Seward, which doubtless did much to mitigate the rigor of her treatment. The legislature elected and in session during Gov. Perry's term did much of the work he had given his energies to against such

opposing odds during many years. The parish system he had fought so hard was abolished, the right of electing governor and presidential electors was given to the people, the penitentiary was established, and the courts of law and equity were amalgamated, and the state was separated from all connection with banks. At the expiration of his services as governor he returned to Greenville, but he continued his active interest in public affairs, and his efforts to improve the condition of his state and people. He was elected to the United States senate, but, like the other southern senators, was denied the seat. His faithful and heroic stand for the Union, made at far greater sacrifice and against worse odds and more danger than any man then on the floor of the senate had endured, was forgot or disregarded. Men who had been disunionists while he was facing furious mobs and enduring banishment from honors and almost from friendships, and holding his faith in and love for the Union solitary in a crowd of angered opponents, voted to shut him out of the senate chamber because he refused to desert his people in the humiliation and desolation he foresaw coming on them. He was a bitter opponent of the re-construction measure, and wrote and spoke strongly to prove that the people would be better under an indefinite military rule than under negro and carpet-bagger government—a conclusion which all white people had reached by 1876, when their campaign cry was, "Hampton or a military governor!"

In 1867 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. In 1868 he represented the state in the national democratic convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. The people of his state—as if eager to atone for the injustice of the past and to express their confidence and affection and their appreciation of the vindication of his wisdom brought by time and events—continued to heap honors on him. The democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district, then composed of York, Chester, Fairfield, Union, Spartanburg, Laurens, Greenville, Pickens and Oconee counties, met at Columbia, in September, 1872, and unanimously tendered him the nomination for the Federal house of representatives. The nomination was unanimously endorsed by the press and the people of the state, and Gov. Perry accepted the leadership of the forlorn hope as he accepted every duty, and made a thorough canvass of the large district. His fate was that of all other democratic candidates of the time, but his indomitable spirit was not broken by defeat, and immediately after the election he published an address to the voters urging them to oppose the radical government and continue to fight it, and denouncing the corruption of the party in power in good, round English terms, not forgetting to upbraid the white people for the apathy and timidity they were showing. His last prominent public service was in 1876, when, at the age of seventy-one, he went as one of the South Carolina delegation to the St. Louis convention by which Tilden and Hendricks were nominated.

Gov. Perry's political career is that most known and interesting to the public, but through long years it was a succession of apparent

failures. In the practice of his profession in which he was matched against single antagonists and not against a legion of politicians and orators and angry multitudes of people, he was uniformly successful. He took a high place at the bar early in life and retained it to the end, winning honor and money. His practice was always marked by conscientious devotion to his cause, careful study, and strong logical handling. He was always a dignified and courteous lawyer, giving others all the respect they merited and rigidly exacting like treatment, conforming his conduct to the highest standards of professional ethics. He was employed by Gen. Thompson, in 1851, to assist in the defense of Dr. Gardiner, indicted in the District of Columbia for perjury in presenting false claims against the Mexican government. It was a famous case at the time and offered fees then considered immense. But Gov. Perry, after spending several weeks investigating the case, became convinced of Gardiner's guilt and promptly returned home. When he became convinced that the judiciary of this state was corrupt he retired almost entirely from active practice, and sought the retirement of his farm "Sans Souci" near Greenville city, where he has lived since and where he died.

Gov. Perry during his life had many friends and many enemies. He was not an effusive man and made little display of his friendships, but they were valuable and enduring. He was a "plain, blunt man," and when he disliked or distrusted made no secret of it. Stubborn in his opinions he was always willing to concede honesty to his opponents, and to give courtesy while it was appreciated and reciprocated. His fighting was all done fairly and openly. Of scrupulous integrity and with unspotted purity of character, he hated rascality and meanness or anything he took for it with an unrelenting hatred, and was always ready to lead warfare against it. He did not often win friends; he commanded them by the force of his character and his unswerving loyalty.

He married, in 1837, in the city of Charleston, Miss Elizabeth F. McCall, daughter of Hext McCall, and a niece of Robert V. Hayne. They had seven children, of whom four survive — Mrs. William Beattie, Representative W. H. Perry, Dr. Hext M. Perry, of Philadelphia, and B. F. Perry, Jr. Mrs. Perry survives the governor; on her, more especially, his death comes with fearful force, and while the sympathy of hundreds of friends throughout the country are with the entire family, a special measure of it will be for her who has so many years illustrated the devotion and love of which woman is capable as wife and mother.

Gov. Perry was a man of pure life, simple tastes and temperate habits. During the last ten years most of his time has been spent at his place in the country, where he had built one of the handsomest residences in the state. He usually drove into town in his carriage, received his mail, remained in the office of his law firm, composed of himself, W. H. Perry and Julius H. Heyward, a few hours in the forenoon, and returned to his home. There he had one of the most complete libraries in the country, covering the whole range of litera-

ture, and he devoted himself to making new literary acquaintances and renewing old ones. He was an eager buyer and reader of new books, and a prolific writer for the press, although he rarely appeared in print during the last years of his life, except when his interest was especially aroused in some matter of local or general moment. At one time he prepared and published in newspapers a series of historical sketches of this section of the state, and reminiscences of the many distinguished men he had known and been associated with. Some of these have been compiled and printed in book form by Dr. Hext M. Perry, preceded by a brief biography of the governor, making a volume of much interest. Gov. Perry left doubtless material for many other volumes of historical interest, including newspaper files, unpublished sketches and memoirs, a carefully kept diary of his life, and many of his speeches and more important published articles.

He was not a communicant, but was a zealous friend and supporter of Christ Episcopal church, where his family attended. During all his life he gave much attention to religion, and his conduct was conformed to the teachings of Christianity, in which he was a sincere and earnest believer.

The last years of his life were very tranquil and happy in the society of his family, the friends he delighted to welcome to the hospitable halls of "Sans Souci," his books and his writings, peacefully busy, with few cares, and an honest record and useful life to look back on, only awaiting the summons he knew must soon come.

Gov. Perry died December 3, 1886. Had he lived until April 27, 1887, he would have reached the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. Since his death his wife has published several volumes relating to the history of South Carolina and Gov. Perry's connection with it. With characteristic devotion to her husband's talents she has published, in all, six volumes, which exhibit facts pertaining to the history of the state during its critical period that can not be found in any other source.

The six volumes have the following titles: "In Memoriam," "Biographical Sketches of Eminent American Statesmen," "Second Series Reminiscences of Public Men," and two series of his letters. These letters exhibit an affection and devotion to his wife, rarely equaled.

These volumes contain facts pertaining to the history of South Carolina, over a period of half a century, or from 1816 until after the re-construction period, which does not exist in any other works. He continued to write until his death.

JAMES F. IZLAR.

Prominent among the proud names of South Carolina may be found that of Izlar. For four generations the family has been closely identified with the development of the "Palmetto State." The present head of the family is Judge James F. Izlar, who was born in

Orangeburg county, S. C., November 25, 1832. William H. and Julia (Pou) Izlar, his parents, were of Swiss and Scotch descent, respectively, and were both natives of Orangeburg county. Jacob Izlar, the great-grandfather of our subject, came to South Carolina when a mere lad, and underwent all the hardships incident to pioneer life in the eighteenth century. William and Julia Izlar were married in 1829, and seven boys and three girls were born to them, the sons and two of the daughters still survive. Judge Izlar is the eldest son. His education was obtained in the schools of Orangeburg county up to his seventeenth year, when he entered Emory college at Oxford, Ga. This eminent institution of learning was established and fostered by the Methodist Episcopal church, and was selected by the parents of our subject for the reason that they were earnest members of that denomination. He entered the freshman class in 1849, and was graduated in 1854 with the first honors of his class, although then but a little past his twenty-first year. The boy's early life had been spent on his father's plantation, the latter having been one of the most successful planters of his day, and it was there that he laid the foundation for honest, earnest effort. After completing his collegiate course he turned his attention to educational pursuits and was thus engaged until 1855, when he began the study of law under the tutelage of Col. Thomas J. Glover, son of Judge Thomas Worth Glover, who at that time was one of the judges of the circuit court. Col. Thomas J. Glover lost his life at the second battle of Manassas, at which time he was colonel of the First South Carolina regiment. After reading for a period of two years Judge Izlar was admitted to the bar at Columbia, S. C., to practice in the court of laws. At that time the examination was conducted before the court of appeals, consisting of all the law judges sitting in bank. In 1858 he was admitted to practice in the court of equity, having passed the required examination before the court. At the time of his admission the court of laws and court of equity were two distinct bodies in South Carolina, and it was necessary to pass two examinations. Having received his license to practice in both courts our subject opened an office at Orangeburg, and from the very first was successful, although in those days of great lawyers it was a hard task for a young man to establish a practice.

When South Carolina seceded, Judge Izlar volunteered in the First regiment of South Carolina volunteers, for a period of twelve months. The regiment was under the command of Col. Hagood. Mr. Izlar entered the service as third lieutenant of the Edisto rifles, a company enlisted at Orangeburg, and which proved one of the best organizations in the Confederate service. The organization is still kept up by the few survivors and the descendants of its dead, and William L. Izlar, the eldest son of Judge Izlar, is at present a lieutenant of the company. At the end of the first twelve months' enlistment, the Edisto rifles were assigned to the Twenty-fifth South Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. Charles H. Simonton, now judge of the United States district court of South Carolina, having been appointed by President Cleveland. At the time of the formation of

this regiment Lieut. Izlar was promoted to the captaincy of the Edisto rifles, which command he held until the close of the war. The Twenty-fifth regiment served on the coast of South Carolina, and was on duty at Fort Sumter, and later at Fort Wagner. The company composed a portion of the garrison at Wagner during the last days of the siege, and only left it on the night of the evacuation. In 1863, the Twenty-fifth regiment went to Virginia and participated at Walthal Junction near Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, near Richmond, and later at Coal Harbor, Weldon Road, and in the trenches around Petersburg. In December, 1864, the regiment was sent to Wilmington, N. C., and the Edisto rifles were stationed at Fort Fisher, where Capt. Izlar was captured on the night of January 15, 1865. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, N. Y., until his parolment in March, 1865. Here his military career ended after a continuous service of four years, during which time he conducted himself with honor as a loyal son of the south. A very remarkable incident in his war history is the fact that in his company Capt. Izlar had four brothers, all of whom took part in every engagement of the Edisto rifles and are to-day living. Returning to his home at the close of the struggle Capt. Izlar found the devastations of the war had left him penniless. He found Orangeburg garrisoned by Federal troops and all in confusion. In 1866, he succeeded in getting possession of his law office which had been doing duty as a provost marshal's office, and again began the practice of law. After a time he formed a partnership with Samuel Dibble, under the firm name of Izlar & Dibble. They were associated together for eleven years, at the expiration of which period Mr. Dibble was elected to congress. After the dissolution of this partnership Capt. Izlar continued his practice alone until 1887, when William L. Izlar, his eldest son, and William L. Glaze, both prominent young attorneys, entered into co-partnership with him under the firm name of Izlar & Glaze. In 1889, the senior member was elected judge of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Orangeburg, Berkeley and Charleston, by the general assembly of the state, and the partnership was then dissolved. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate from Orangeburg county, and was re-elected in 1884, and again in 1888, and was serving his third term when called to the bench. In 1866 he was chosen member of the democratic state executive committee, and served in that capacity continuously for twenty years, with the exception of four years, from 1874 to 1878, during which time he was chairman of the Orangeburg county executive committee, and from 1886 to 1888, when he refused the appointment.

During the sixteen years of his service Judge Izlar was chairman of the state committee for ten years, and was filling that office at the time of his election as circuit judge. Judge Izlar is a staunch democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and has been prominently identified with that wing of the democracy since his early manhood. In 1880 he was honored by an election as trustee of the South Carolina university, at Columbia, having been chosen by the general assembly,

and he held that trust until November, 1890. He was a member of the democratic national convention at Baltimore, when Horace Greely was nominated for the presidency, and again in Chicago when Grover Cleveland was chosen as the candidate of the party. The South Carolina delegation was divided between Cleveland and Bayard, but Judge Izlar supported Mr. Cleveland with his characteristic fidelity. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, having taken the thirty-second degree in masonry, and has held the office of grand master of the state. After the war he was appointed brigadier-general of the state troops, and later was promoted to major-general. He has served as mayor of Orangeburg, and since 1866 has been more or less honored by the people in public office. In 1886, at the organization of the bank of Orangeburg, Judge Izlar was made its president and still holds that office. As a lawyer he is considered as one of the leading jurists of the south. On the 24th of February, 1859, he was so fortunate as to form a marriage alliance with Miss Frances M. A. Lovell, daughter of Edward S. and Caroline O. Lovell. Edward Lovell was a brother of Major Christopher Lovell, of the United States army, and also of Roberts Lovell, an officer of the United States navy. Mrs. Izlar is a grandniece of ex-Secretary of War Joel R. Poinsett. Of the ten children born to this union, seven are living: William Lovell, Julia Caroline Oliveros (wife of Dr. B. P. Oliveros, of Savannah, Ga.), Dr. Roberts Poinsett, now a physician of Ocala, Fla., Oswald Sydney, a student in the South Carolina university, Mary Frances, Annie Lillian and Marie Virginia.

GOV. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

The subject of this biography is one of South Carolina's most distinguished sons. Gov. Hagood was born in Barnwell county, S. C., on February 21, 1829. His family is of English extraction, and settled originally in Virginia, but prior to the Revolutionary war, removed to South Carolina, locating in the ninety-sixth district. Early in the present century, Johnson Hagood, the grandfather after whom he was named, removed from Charleston, where he was a prominent lawyer, to Barnwell county, and there his son, Dr. James O. Hagood, was, previous to the civil war, a successful planter. Dr. Hagood practiced his profession of medicine for more than fifty years, and by his uniform success and sound judgment gained the respect and esteem of the large and intelligent community in which he resided. His death occurred in January, 1873. Gov. Hagood's early education was received at the Richmond academy, in Augusta, Ga., and at the age of sixteen years he entered the Citadel, the state military academy at Charleston, where he graduated in November, 1847, with the highest honors of his class. After graduation he studied law under the Hon. Edmund Bellinger, a distinguished lawyer of his day, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was appointed by Gov. John H. Means, deputy adjutant general of militia, one portion of his duties consisting of drilling the militia at its various encampments



Whison Kagood



scattered over the state. In December, 1851, he was elected by the legislature commissioner in equity for Barnwell district, which important legal office he held until the breaking out of hostilities in 1861, when he resigned to enter the Confederate army. During the decade prior to the late war, he also engaged in cultivating his plantation. When the state seceded he was brigadier-general of militia, and was at once elected colonel of the First South Carolina volunteers and took part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter under Gen. Beauregard in April, 1861. He was then transferred from the South Carolina volunteers to the Confederate states army, still retaining rank as colonel. He was present at the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run). Returning to South Carolina he was engaged in the operations around Charleston and at the battle of Secessionville, June, 1862. Immediately after that battle he was promoted by President Davis to the rank of brigadier-general, and served on the coast of South Carolina until May, 1864, being engaged in the defense of Charleston during Gen. Gilmore's siege of that city, and in the defense of Fort Wagner and the operations on James Island. In May, 1864, he was, with his command, withdrawn from Charleston and ordered to Petersburg, Va., where he arrived May 7th, and at Walthall Junction, a few miles beyond, met the advance forces of Gen. B. F. Butler, consisting of five brigades. With 1,500 of his men, supported by 1,100 men of Johnson's Tennessee brigade, he repulsed them in the open field, many of his most gallant field and staff officers being killed or wounded. This gave time for the concentration of troops from the southward for the defense of Petersburg against Butler's advance. He served under Gen. Beauregard at Petersburg and afterward under the same general in Hoke's division at Drury's Bluff against Butler, and in the operations at Bermuda Hundreds. During the latter period he was instrumental in the erection of a battery at Howlett's House on the James river which, sweeping Butler's transports in the bend of the river, caused him to conceive the idea of cutting the famous Dutch Gap canal to escape, in his further advance up the river, the fire of this battery. The first pieces with which the battery was mounted were two twenty-pound Parrots captured by Hagood's brigade at the battle of Drury's Bluff. After Gen. Beauregard had succeeded in "bottling up" Butler in the Peninsula of Bermuda Hundred, Gen. Hagood's brigade, with its division, was ordered to join Gen. Lee. It reached him at Cold Harbor just prior to the battle of June, 1864, in which it was actively engaged. At the siege of Petersburg which ensued, this brigade served in the trenches at one time sixty-seven days without relief, and in that period was reduced by casualties and disease from 2,300 men to 700 present for duty. At another time the next officer in rank to the brigadier present for duty was a captain; and four of the five regiments were commanded by lieutenants. At a later period during the month of August, in the fighting on the Weldon Road, Gen. Hagood became the hero of as daring and gallant an exploit as is found in the history of the war. His command had been ordered to charge the enemy, and

when the line of their works had been reached, some 200 of his men having gotten into a re-entering angle where they were exposed to a severe cross-fire, a line was pushed out surrounding them, and a mounted officer of the enemy, galloping out of a sally-port, seized the colors of the Eleventh regiment and called upon them to surrender. Several officers and men prepared to do so, but had not been carried in, when Gen. Hagood, whose horse had been previously shot, proceeding toward them called upon his men to shoot the officer. In the confusion they seemed bewildered and failed to do so. The general having now come up to the spot, demanded the colors telling the officer he was free to return to his troops. Instead of so doing, he commenced to argue about the desperate position of the small band of Confederates. Gen. Hagood, cutting him short, demanded a direct answer, and receiving a decisive negative, shot him from his horse. His orderly, Stoney, seized the falling colors, and the general springing into the saddle of his adversary, succeeded in withdrawing his men with as little loss as could have been expected from the terrific fire to which they were exposed in retiring. Some years after the war it was a pleasing incident to Gen. Hagood, that, by furnishing a statement of the facts herein narrated, he was enabled to assist in procuring a pension from the United States government for the gallant officer with whom the fortune of war had placed him in conflict and who had survived the wound inflicted. Gen. Beauregard, in forwarding a report of this affair to Gen. Lee, remarked: "Such an act of gallantry as herein described, and of devotion to one's flag, reflects the highest credit upon the officer who performs it, and should be held up to the army as worthy of imitation under similar circumstances. Brig.-Gen. Hagood is a brave and meritorious officer, who has distinguished himself already at Battery Wagner and Drury's Bluff and participated actively in the battles of Ware Bottom Church, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, June 16 and 17, 1864, and I respectfully recommend him for promotion at the earliest opportunity." Gen. Hagood bore generous testimony to the good conduct of his orderly, Private J. D. Stoney, in the affair, and recommended him for a commission, which he afterward obtained. Shortly before Christmas, 1864, Gen. Hagood was ordered to re-enforce the troops in North Carolina, and was engaged in the operations around Wilmington, and afterward in Gen. Hoke's division at the battles of Kingston and Bentonville. Retiring before overwhelming numbers Gen. Hagood's command surrendered with Gen. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. His brigade entered the war 4,500 strong and at its conclusion only 409 veterans remained of that gallant band including himself and his staff. At the termination of hostilities, Gen. Hagood returned to the active supervision of his planting interests, but he was not long permitted to devote his entire time and attention to his private affairs. In 1871, the burden of taxation under the profligate and iniquitous carpet-bag rule in South Carolina having become well-nigh intolerable, Gen. Hagood became a delegate to the state tax-payers' convention held at Columbia, and composed of the most

intelligent and responsible men in the state. The convention was called to consider the enormous and increasing state debt, and to ascertain, if possible, its actual amount and what portion of it had been legally contracted. A false statement of the state's liabilities was placed before them by Gov. R. K. Scott and the state officers, and a false set of books were produced professing to give correct details. Upon the evidence submitted, the convention declared a certain portion of the debt valid and binding and the rest fraudulent. It appeared that the taxable value of the property of the state in 1860 was \$400,000,000, and the taxes were then only \$392,000; in 1871 the taxable property had been reduced to \$184,000,000, while the taxes had increased to \$2,000,000, so that while the property had been reduced to less than half its former value, the taxes had been increased five-fold. And this curious anomaly existed, without a parallel in representative government, that those who imposed the taxes did not pay them, and those who paid them had no voice in imposing them. Property was assessed without being seen, on an average of at least twice, and sometimes even five times its value, from which no redress could be obtained from the commissioners. The state debt had been increased from in round numbers, \$5,400,000, in 1867, to \$20,000,000 in 1871, by the issue of bonds, the existence of a large portion of which had previous to the investigations of the convention been unsuspected and kept studiously concealed by the guilty officials. The legislature had relinquished to private individuals, without consideration, its lien upon the Blue Ridge railroad, and in the case of the Greenville & Columbia railroad, whose stock had been purchased by a disreputable ring from private individuals at a nominal price, they authorized the sale of the stock held by the state in the same company to the ring, of which high state officials were members. The money to make these purchases was raised by hypothecating state bonds, so that the corporation passed into the hands of private individuals, who never paid one cent out of their own pockets for the stock. The republicans themselves afterward repudiated a large portion of the debt. On the 20th of February, 1871, Gen. Hagoood was appointed one of a committee to investigate the condition and administration of the assets of the bank of the state of South Carolina. In this they labored under great difficulties from inability to send for persons and papers or to compel the attendance of witnesses, and from the refusal of the then receiver to furnish any information whatever. The committee reported that the funds of the bank had been loaned to various individuals on totally inadequate security, that repeated changes had been made in the receivership for no other purpose apparently than to enable each successive one to receive his commission, and that borrowers of the currency assets of the bank had been allowed to repay their loans in the greatly depreciated bills of the bank at par. Another flagrant piece of fraud connected with the state bank, which however, did not come within the scope of the committee's report, was that at the end of a year and a half of the widest publicity given

to an order notifying holders of the bills of the bank to present them, something less than \$500,000 had been so presented. The legislature voted to issue state bonds to redeem the bills, and appointed a legislative committee to count them. This committee reported that they had found \$1,258,550 in notes, and in spite of the fact that less than \$500,000 could be found previously after eighteen months' vigorous search, passed an act authorizing the issue of bonds for \$1,258,550. Bonds were printed and issued by the executive department for this specific purpose of the face value of \$1,590,000, but in whose hands the balance of \$331,450 remained, it was impossible to discover. In 1876, Gen. Hagood was nominated on the democratic ticket for comptroller-general of the state, and by his patient, prudent and courageous course during the exciting campaign that followed, contributed largely to secure the great moral triumph of law and order, and the downfall of the corrupt radical rule in the old "Palmetto State." His management as county chairman of the campaign in Barnwell, was perfect in its organization and such as to gain the confidence of all moderate republicans as well as democrats. The colored voters flocked in large numbers to the democratic standard and joined the democratic clubs, and although hitherto there had been a republican majority of 1,800, almost wholly colored, the county was carried by a majority of more than 1,100 for the democratic ticket. Of the negroes, at least a third voted the Hampton ticket, while another third abstained from voting at all, leaving only one-third who still supported the existing government. Only seven white men in the county voted the republican ticket. More than two thousand mounted men in red shirts, the democratic uniform, escorted Gen. Hampton through Barnwell county, camping from time to time at various points where he stopped to speak, and the enthusiasm of all classes was unexampled in the history of the state. During the time of the Ellenton riots, Gen. Hagood was placed by the republican, Judge Wiggins, in command of an armed posse to repress the disturbance. And during the uncertain and perilous time between the election in November, 1876, and the recognition of the Hampton government by President Hayes, when any moment might have precipitated a collision between the rival parties, Gov. Hampton called only two of the state officers to his regular assistance—Gen. Hagood and Atty.-Gen. James Connor. Acting in entire accord with Gov. Hampton, they were both an advisory council and his executive officers during the existence of the dual governments. It was largely through the influence of Gov. Hagood that over a thousand of the negroes of his county at the time united in the voluntary contribution by the citizens of the state, of one-tenth of the taxes they had paid the previous year to the support of Hampton's government before it had been formally recognized by President Hayes. In May, 1877, he formally took possession of his office in the state capitol, and at once entered upon the duties of the same. He applied himself to the task of thoroughly organizing and systematizing his department, which task he successfully accomplished. At the regular election in

1878, his admirable conduct of the office was recognized and rewarded by a re-election, and he continued in this office another two years, only to be still more honored by the people, who, in 1880, nominated and elected him governor of the state. His inaugural address was pronounced by all as a state paper of no ordinary ability. It was said that it was characteristic of the man. Brief, practical, suggestive, it discarded generalities and addressing itself to the matter in hand, set forth succinctly the present condition of the state, marked the improvements which had been the fruits of honest government since 1876, and indicated in what direction, in his opinion, further progress could be made. Concluding, he said: "These happy results — this restoration of the state to the methods of good government, this hopeful industry of all classes of our people and rapid advance in prosperity are due under the providence of God to the resumption of the chief control of our local affairs by that portion of our citizens in whom the capacity of self-government is an inheritance derived from a thousand years of a free ancestry. It stands in striking contrast to the wretched period of riotous misrule which preceded it under the domination of the lately enfranchised freedmen. South Carolina can not and will not again become a prostrate state. The God-given right of self-preservation inheres in communities as well as individuals. It is higher than law and older than constitutions; but the problem with us to-day is to preserve the life of the state within the conditions that surround us. It is true that never before in all their history have free institutions been subjected to such a strain as the re-construction acts of the national government placed upon them here; but the political equality of all men in South Carolina is now as fixed a feature in her policy as is the Blue Ridge in her geography. It can neither be suppressed nor evaded. The solution of the problem requires the wisest thought, the gravest counsel. It seems to me that I see it in firmness, moderation, justice. Let these characterize every act of legislation. It is my duty as governor 'to take care that the laws are faithfully executed in mercy.' I repeat the pledge made before my election — that in the discharge of this high trust I shall know neither white man nor colored man, but only citizens of South Carolina alike amenable to her laws and entitled to their protection."

Gov. Hagood's administration upon these lines was a success. Notwithstanding his expressed desire to retire at the end of his term, the disposition of the people of the state was strong for his re-election as their chief executive, and it was upon his declaration that he would not accept a re-nomination that they began to look elsewhere for his successor. The press of the state, upon his retirement, without exception, generously voiced the approval he had earned. Some extracts from its utterances are given:

Charleston News and Courier, December 5, 1882: "The term of office of Gov. Johnson Hagood ends to-day, and he retires from public office. Gov. Hagood was not in any sense a candidate for office when he was nominated as a candidate for comptroller-general, in 1876. There was so slight a chance at that time that the democratic

candidate would be elected, that it was somewhat difficult to find suitable nominees. But he did not feel at liberty to decline to do his part, and so obeyed the order of the convention as he has always obeyed the mandate of the state. In 1878 he was re-nominated and re-elected. During the four years that he was comptroller-general he perfected the organization of the fiscal department, established rules for the government of subordinate officers, codified the laws and decisions relating to the department, and adjusted the whole machinery so that it should work smoothly and regularly. For the office of governor Gen. Hagood was a candidate in the high and honorable sense. It was known that he desired the nomination and that he would be proud to receive it. Having been brought into public life without any desire on his part, he felt that it would round off his political career and satisfy his ambition to be governor of South Carolina for one term. He was nominated and elected, and was not, either proximately or remotely a candidate for re-election. As governor, Gen. Hagood was as diligent, as attentive and methodical as he was while comptroller-general. It was a business-like administration, not a political administration. Loyal to the core to the democratic party and devoted to its interests, he was a faithful governor of the whole people. There was no effort to make his influence as governor felt for personal ends. There was no meretricious display of pomp or circumstance. The chief magistrate of the commonwealth, he remembered always the source of his power and the foundation of his authority. Gov. Hagood takes with him into private life the cordial respect of his fellow citizens. They had always admired him for his qualities as a soldier, and they now admire him, in addition, for fidelity and ability in the discharge of complex and weighty duties, both as comptroller-general and governor of the state."

Newberry Herald: "Of Johnson Hagood, the retiring governor, we desire to say that he goes out of the executive office with a record of which any man may well be proud. His term of office has not been marked by anything brilliant or dashing, for there has been no occasion for it. The duties of the office have been discharged conscientiously, ably and impartially, with no attempt at display, no pretended statecraft, no sky-rocketing of any sort; but in plain, simple business way as an honest, moderate and capable man attends to his own business affairs. South Carolina has never had a better governor than Johnson Hagood, and the hearts of the people will follow him into his retirement with sincere wishes for his future welfare and prosperity."

Lancaster Journal: "Gov. Hagood goes out of office with a record of which any man might well be proud. As the chief executive of our state, he has won new honors and new renown. He has guided the ship of state clear of every snag, and he hands over his office to his successor without a blot upon its fair and untarnished democratic record. A man of fine ability, strong convictions and clear head, he has given to the people of our state a government

which has added to their prosperity, strengthened their resources and made peaceful and happy their homes. Though unostentatious and rather reserved, he is yet the very soul of practical wisdom, high honor and reverence for duty. South Carolina loves Johnson Hagood and further honors await him when his services are commanded. May happiness and long life bless him."

The Greenville News: . . . "This is Gov. Hagood's last annual message, and it is an appropriate conclusion for the history of his public service for the past six years. Clear, honest, carefully prepared and condensed, plain, business-like and powerful with the weight of facts and figures, it accords with every public paper he has written in being a reflection of his character and methods. If there ever was a man who could retire from the public service with a clear and approving conscience, it is Johnson Hagood. He can look with his honest eyes frankly into the face of the people and challenge criticism and rigid scrutiny of every hour of his official life. As comptroller-general for four years, such as were never known before and will never be known again in the history of the state, he was emphatically successful and pre-eminently useful to his state. No more honorable or beneficial service than his was ever done for a commonwealth by a citizen. He found the finances chaos. He left them in perfect order. When he took them they were tainted with fraud and inclosed in a net-work of mystery and doubt thrown about them by incompetency and villainy. When he gave them to his successor they were beyond even the shadow of suspicion to the most ignorant citizen, and are open to the inspection of the world. South Carolina did not pay off Gen. Hagood by making him governor. The people simply testified by the bestowal upon him of the highest place then within their power to give, their appreciation of his service and their confidence in him as a man and an officer resulting from his tried abilities and character. His term as governor has been a placid and uneventful one, and his only record in that office is an unostentatious and fearless performance of his whole duty and contributing very much honest wisdom and plain, hard common-sense to the management of affairs. 'Gov. Hagood' will probably sound more loudly in the history of the state in the future, and for that reason it is well that he should have worn the title, but the people of to-day know that the man who is really honorable and to be honored, and who has done the real, permanent, invaluable service is Johnson Hagood, comptroller-general of South Carolina. . . . Gov. Hagood's administration has been a success if the object of government is to give peace, order and effective and honest handling of the public finances. The governor is a man of unimpeachable purity, proven ability and courage, true as steel and unwavering in the performance of his duties."

Ex-Gov. Hagood, since the close of his administration, has taken little part in active politics. Without further aspiration for office, he took his position in the ranks and has then simply sought to do as a citizen, his duty to his party and to his country. His attention has

been chiefly given to his agricultural pursuits and to the development of the local enterprises and industries of his county of Barnwell. He has been instrumental there in the establishment of a building and improvement association, of an oil and fertilizer factory, of a bank which has greatly promoted the interests of his fellow farmers, and of a graded school which has been the subject of encomium by the state superintendent of education. The governor has always taken a deep interest in agriculture and in education. In 1869 he was elected the first president since the war of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical society, holding that office for four years, when he declined re-election. He was also for two terms chairman of the State Board of Agriculture. He has been a pioneer in and a strong advocate for that diversification of our farming industry, to which much of its present success is due; and his contributions to the agricultural press, together with his own success in the new departure, notably in grass culture and stock farming, has contributed much to that end. Beside his interest in the common schools, he was, while in office, a warm supporter of the university of the state, and has since 1876 been chairman of the board of visitors, charged with the sole supervision and control of that branch of it known as the South Carolina State Military academy. To the welfare of this school—his alma mater—his time and his services have been given without stint. Gov. Hagood, in 1854, married Eloise, daughter of Judge A. P. Butler, then United States senator, and of whom the present United States senator from South Carolina, Hon. M. C. Butler, is the nephew. He has one son, Butler Hagood.

BENJAMIN CONWAY GARLINGTON.

Benjamin Conway Garlington, third son of John and Susan Washington Garlington, was born at Laurens Court House, S. C., November 4, 1836. He received his education at the town academy, at the South Carolina college and the University of Virginia. He graduated in law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted in Columbia, to the courts of South Carolina. While preparing to open a law office in his native town, a call was made by the governor of the state for soldiers to defend her borders from an invading foe; he was among the first to offer himself, and the noble company of "State Guards" of which he was captain. The offer was, of course, accepted, and the "State Guards" became, when mustered into the service of the Confederate states, Company A, Third regiment South Carolina infantry. From the bombardment of Fort Sumter to the battles around Richmond, in 1862, Capt. Garlington was not absent, even once, from the post of duty. Such attention to his command, such devotion to the sacred cause in which he was engaged, could not fail to produce its legitimate results. In the re-organization of the regiment he was elected lieutenant-colonel. In this command, one of the most efficient in material, drill and discipline, he bore the reputa-

tion of an officer of rare and extraordinary promise. At the battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, and died on the field. In the charge in which he lost his life, it is said that he was conspicuously prominent, animating and encouraging his men. And when his vitals had been pierced by a minnie-ball, he announced with the coolest intrepidity his condition to those around him, and then urged them forward with the words, "Charge, boys, charge! Forward, my brave men!" When night came on and Gen. Sumner had withdrawn across White Oak Swamp, Col. Garlington's comrades found him lying straight upon his back, with his hands folded upon his breast, and his sword standing with the point in the ground by his side. How cool and self possessed must have been his mind at the time! His attitude and features bespoke no thought of fear or even pain, so calm was he in that awful death hour, when left alone with his God!

Col. Garlington was a man of high promise both in the profession which he had chosen and in that which was thrust upon him by the event of the war. That he was efficient in the school of the soldier and in all the high qualities of the officer, those of his gallant command who survive will testify. That he was possessed of the truest courage, the circumstances of his death abundantly proves. Had he been permitted to consummate the life that was opening before him, he must, with abilities that fitted him for the field and the forum, have taken a position in his state among the most honored of her sons. His aged parents, three brothers, Creswell, Stobo, and John, and two sisters, Mrs. John L. Young, of Union, and Mrs. R. W. Simpson, of Pendleton, mourned his loss from their circle. John, his youngest brother, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, on December 13, 1862, and of the four brothers who, at once and together answered their country's call, only two survived. Conway and John lie buried in the cemetery at Laurens, the removal of their bodies from the battle fields affording a melancholy pleasure to their bereaved parents.

Colonel Garlington inherited a long line of distinguished ancestry, both in Virginia and South Carolina. He is a lineal descendant of Col. Edwin Conway, and of Col. Joseph Ball, of "Epping Forest," Va., of Christopher Garlington, whose land grants in Northumberland county, Va., date June 4th, 1663, and who was vestryman of Yeocconnico Parish in 1683; and of John Washington (brother of Lawrence) who emigrated to Virginia and settled on the Rappahannock in 1653. He is also a lineal descendant of Rev. Archibald Stobo, who for the persecutions of his church, Presbyterian, left his home, in Stobo Castle, Scotland, and landed in Charleston in 1700, where for some years he was pastor of the old Circular church of that city. He was a man of commanding form, handsome face, and elegant manners; possessed of a clear and vigorous intellect and was a graceful orator. Long will his friends remember his last address to the "State Guards" before they left their homes for the uncertain field, and especially the quotation: "And we'll come back in glory,

or come not again!" Sad indeed is the remembrance that he "came not again."

Reared in the lap of affluence, gratified in all his wishes, beloved by all, his young life was as a sunbeam, shedding light and happiness on those who came within its influence. In the social circle he was full of life and humor. His conversation was chaste, and his habits were strictly temperate. His high principles, generous disposition and courteous bearing preserved for him in the army the popularity which he had at home. Col. Garlington's man-servant who had played with him and watched over him in childhood was deeply distressed when he heard that his "young master" was going into the war, insisted on going with him, and served him faithfully through all the hardships of his soldier life.

JOHN GARLINGTON, JR.

Another son of John and Susan Washington Garlington, was John, born June 18th, 1840. He was blessed with a genial, refined nature, and talents of no ordinary grade; was modest, unselfish and brave, with a high sense of honor and firmness of principle. With these endowments and surrounded with affluence and family influence his young life was bright and happy and gave promise of an honorable, useful and successful future. After a careful preliminary education, he entered the University of North Carolina and while yet a student in that institution, at the first call to arms of his country, he returned to his home and volunteered in the "State Guards," a noble company of which his brother was captain. Having three other brothers already enlisted, his parents endeavored to persuade him to return to his studies at the university; but with a cool determination, he listened not to their tender pleadings, nor to the allurements of a life of ease, but promptly took up the hardships of the soldier life. He served under his brother, who was first in command of the "State Guards," and afterward colonel of the regiment, through many battles and it was his painful duty after the battle of Savage Station to bury his body and send the sad telegram to his parents at home. After having passed safely through the battles of Manassas Plains, the battles around Richmond, the battle of Malvern Hill, of Maryland Heights, and of Sharpsburg, in several of which his regiment, the Third South Carolina, was exposed to the hottest fire and suffered heavily, he fell at Fredericksburg in the thickest of the fight, near the old home of his great-grandparents, on the 13th of December, 1862; fell no less beloved, no less regretted than his older and more distinguished brother.

GOVERNOR MILLEDGE LUKE BONHAM.

Milledge L. Bonham, deceased, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., May 6, 1815. He received a classical education, graduating from the South Carolina college in his twentieth year, with second honors of

his class. Singularly enough, Charles P. Sullivan, who took first honors, was afterward defeated by Gen. Bonham in an election for representative in the thirty-fifth congress.

Young Bonham began the study of law but was interrupted in 1836 by the Seminole war, in which he immediately volunteered, rendering efficient service as an aide to Gen. Bull and as adjutant-general of the South Carolina brigade. The war over he returned to his law studies, was admitted to the bar in Columbia in 1837, and commenced practice at Edgefield C. H. He was eminently successful in his profession, which he practiced with honor and profit until the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846. He served in that war with distinguished gallantry, commanding the Twelfth regiment of United States infantry, and having Winfield S. Hancock as his adjutant. Resuming the practice of law he was soon elected solicitor for the southern circuit, which he filled from 1848 to 1850. Meanwhile he had become major-general of the state militia, had served four years in the legislature and was steadily growing in public favor. In 1856 he was elected representative in the thirty-fifth congress as a "states rights democrat," receiving 1,600 majority over Charles P. Sullivan, and was re-elected to the thirty-sixth congress without opposition, serving from December 7, 1857, until he withdrew with the other members of the South Carolina delegation, December 21, 1860. Gen. Bonham served as a commissioner from South Carolina to Mississippi, and took a prominent part in the secession movement, and at a mass meeting for the discussion of secession held at Abbeville, made perhaps the most eloquent and effective speech of his life.

Upon the secession of South Carolina, Gen. Bonham was detailed as major-general to command the South Carolina troops. At the first call to arms he hurried on to Virginia and was ordered by Gov. Pickens to report to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, who detailed him to report to Gen. Lee.

He was appointed brigadier-general and placed in command of the First brigade, First corps, of the then army of the Potomac, consisting at Bull Run of Kershaw's Second, Williams' Third, Bacon's Seventh and Cosh's Eighth regiments of South Carolina volunteers; of Shield's and Del Kemper's batteries, and of several companies of Virginia cavalry under Col. Radford.

Gen. Lee wrote him on May 22: "I need not call the attention of one so experienced as yourself to the necessity of preventing the troops from all interference with the rights and property of the citizens of the state, and of enforcing rigid discipline and obedience to orders. But it is proper for me to state to you that the policy of the state at present is strictly defensive. * * * Great reliance is placed on your discretion and judgment in the application of your force."

Gen. Bonham acted with rare judgment and conspicuous gallantry at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. Gen. Lee's "great reliance" on his "discretion" was not misplaced, and Gen. Beauregard, in his official report of the battle of Bull Run, returns thanks "to Brigadier-Generals Bonham and Ewell, and to Col. Cocke and the

officers under them, for the ability shown in conducting and executing the retrograde movements on Bull Run, directed in my orders of the 5th of July—movements on which hung the fortunes of the army.”

General Bonham was called from the army to serve the state as representative in the Confederate congress, and was in turn called thence to receive the highest office in her gift—that of governor of South Carolina. At the expiration of his term as governor, in 1864, Gen. Bonham returned to the Confederate army, in which he was re-appointed brigadier-general, and served to the end of the war. Broken in fortunes but not in spirit, he resumed the practice of law after the war, served in the legislature in 1865 and 1866, and in 1868 was elected a delegate to the national democratic convention. Later in life he rendered his state valuable service as railroad commissioner, which office he held at the time of his death. His death occurred August 27, 1890. Gov. Bonham was married on November 13, 1845, at Edgefield, S. C., to Ann Patience Griffin, daughter of Nathan L. Griffin, a distinguished member of the state bar, who was prominent in politics and served in both branches of the state legislature. To their union fourteen children were born, of whom eight are living, four sons and four daughters. M. L. Bonham, Jr., was born at Edgefield on October 16, 1854. He was educated at Edgefield, S. C., and graduated from the Carolina Military Institute in February, 1876, with the rank of adjutant of the battalion of cadets. He next read law with Col. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, S. C., and was admitted to the bar in February, 1877. He practiced law at Ninety-six, S. C., and edited the *Guardian* newspaper. In January, 1879, he moved to Newberry, where he also practiced law and edited the *Newberry News*. In January, 1880, he removed to Abbeville and practiced law until January, 1881, at which time he was appointed master for that county by Gov. Hagood, which office he held until February, 1885, when he declined re-appointment, returning to the practice of his profession. In August, 1886, he was elected adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Manigault, and was re-elected in November of the same year at regular election, and again in 1888, his term expiring in 1891.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MAXCY GREGG

was born in Columbia, S. C. He was the son of Col. James Gregg, a lawyer of that city, who for many years practiced his profession with distinction and success, and gained by his sterling virtues even a higher social than professional reputation. Gen. Gregg completed his education at the South Carolina college, where he graduated with the first honors of his class. He followed in the footsteps of his father, and became a lawyer in the ensuing year. He was taken into co-partnership by his father, and continued, with a single intermission, to practice that profession until the breaking out of the late war.

The intermission referred to occurred in the year 1846, when he was appointed major in a regiment of the second levy of volunteers

sent to Mexico. The regiment to which he was attached experienced a good many delays in its transportation, and so did not arrive in time to take part in any of the great battles of that war. Indeed, the better opinion is that it was never regularly engaged. Major Gregg, however, earned distinction by the excellent capacity he exhibited in drill, discipline and the general conduct of affairs. Returning at the close of the war, he resumed the practice of law, which he pursued, with marked success, until the winter of 1860.

At that time he was elected a delegate from Richland district to the state convention which executed the ordinance of secession from the United States. The convention soon authorized the raising of a volunteer regiment of infantry, to be enlisted for the period of six months. Col. Gregg was appointed to its command.

This regiment, known as the First regiment South Carolina volunteers, was distributed on Sullivan's and Morris's Island, near Charleston, until a few weeks after the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces; then it was ordered to Virginia, whence, after a stay of some two months about Fairfax Court House and Centreville, it returned to South Carolina and disbanded, its term of service having expired.

Col. Gregg at once organized a new regiment, partly from companies of the old regiment, partly from new volunteer companies. With this regiment he returned to Richmond, whence he was ordered to Suffolk, Va. In December, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states, and ordered to South Carolina, where he took command of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, South Carolina volunteers. With this brigade he was ordered to Virginia in the spring of 1862. In June he was added to the army of northern Virginia, with which he continued until his death on December 14, 1862.

Gen. Gregg's military history has been given in "Gregg's South Carolina Brigade," for it is, in the main, identical with the history of the brigade. His character becomes the object of greatest interest in this place.

We may form a very accurate opinion of him as an officer, from the descriptions of the battles of 1862. The charges at Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm and Sharpsburg, the steady advance at Shepherdstown, the unyielding pertinacity at Manassas, the stoical fortitude at Fredericksburg, give a fine idea of him in battle. He combined all the admirable qualities of boldness and prudence, activity and self-possession, dashing gallantry and imperturbable obstinacy. He never apprehended failure, he never dreamed of fear. It was enough for him to know that a point ought to be carried. He at once set about it, and infusing his own ardor and earnestness into his command, swept away all opposing obstacles. He was, of all men the most worthy of Napoleon's encomium of Ney, "the bravest of the brave." He presented at Cold Harbor the sublimest spectacle ever seen. He had directed the withdrawal of a portion of the brigade from the murderous

concentric fire of the enemy, but seemed to think that they retired too rapidly or in too great disorder. In the midst of the most fatal fusilade ever witnessed, he rode up to the line and drew his sword, calling to them in a voice that rose above the whole din of battle, to make a stand. His horse reared in an ecstasy of excitement and terror, and then was presented the noblest equestrian statute of the world. The horse poised himself upon his hind feet, beating the air with his forelegs, his nostrils distended and his eyes rolling fire. The rider sat motionless as marble, and raised to his full height, his left hand grasping the reins like a vice, his right extended to arm's-length, pointing forward with a sword that dazzled with its brilliancy, and his whole countenance lighted with a zeal and energy, a power that commanded and inspired all men's hearts.

Yet this was, by no means, his highest quality as a soldier. He was unsurpassed in drill and as a disciplinarian. A regiment or a brigade in his hands was a machine, where all parts worked together in thorough efficiency and smoothest harmony. He set an example of industry, promptness and self-control, and created and maintained similar qualities in his subordinates.

Nor were his military traits, great as they were, superior or even equal to his social ones. The most obvious of these was his justice. There was never any one known, however a stranger to Gen. Gregg, however unsympathetic with him, who was not impressed in his every action, with his plain, careful, unswerving, unselfish equity. If he was Ney on the battlefield, he was Rhadamanthus in judgment.

His intellect was first-rate. He handled nothing that he did not master. In addition to the profession of the law, he was intimate with the classics, especially Greek literature and philosophy, with the general branches which constitute an elegant education, and even pushed his inquiries into the less inviting sciences of botany and ornithology. He had an observatory constructed on his house at Columbia, for astronomical purposes.

So far the world knows him. The features of the head, and the common qualities of the heart, employed in the daily affairs of life, were patent to all. Around the inner circle of sentiment, natural modesty or prudent reserve had drawn a line impassable to most men. Hence many, who knew him long and admired him highly, were accustomed to regard him as rather deficient in gentle and delicate emotions. There is reason to assert that no man was more generous, more confiding (when anyone at all deserved it), more tender, even, than Gen. Gregg. He was, through life, a most dutiful and attentive son, a most affectionate brother; and in the army he had many of the warmest attachments. After the battle of Cold Harbor he was seen weeping bitterly over the graves of members of his old regiment.

Of his religious sentiments little is known. But there is every reason to believe that he died a serene and happy Christian. His last message to his sisters was, that they must not grieve for him, but prepare to meet him in heaven!





Very truly yours
J. W. Worswell

ALEXANDER C. HASKELL.

Among the names conspicuous in the annals of South Carolina, there are but few connected with more honorable fame than that of Haskell. During the days of the Revolution, this name became known in the Palmetto state. Elnathan Haskell took a leading part in the war for independence, and attained the rank of major. At the close of the war he settled in St. Matthew's Parish, near Ft. Mott, in South Carolina. He married Charlotte Thomson, a daughter of Col. William Thomson, who commanded the Rifle rangers, organized in this state in 1775. Maj. Haskell's death occurred December 21, 1825, at Zante, his home place in Orangeburg county. Among his children was Charles Thomson Haskell, born in 1802. The latter was a planter, and was celebrated in many portions of the state for the hospitality, which formerly pertained so extensively to that class of southern citizens. His marriage, which occurred December 1, 1830, to Sophia L. Cheves, a daughter of Hon. Langdon Cheves, resulted in the birth of ten children, six of whom are now living. One of these, Alexander C. Haskell, is the special subject of this mention. But few men have acquired as high a reputation in which ability, industry and integrity are required, and in as many callings, as Judge Haskell. He was born in what is now Abbeville county, S. C., September 22, 1839, the fifth child of his parents. In early years he was educated at home under private instructors, and at about the age of fifteen attended school for a time at Charleston. In 1856 he entered South Carolina college at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1860, with the second honors of his class. Among his classmates was T. M. Logan, a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, now living in New York. In January, 1861, Mr. Haskell enlisted as a private in Company D, First regiment, of the South Carolina volunteer infantry, under the command of Col. Maxey Gregg. The original term of enlistment for the regiment was six months, at the expiration of which time the regiment was re-organized and Mr. Haskell was appointed as adjutant of the regiment, which rank he held until November, 1861. At that time Col. Gregg was made brigadier-general, and Adj. Haskell was appointed his chief of staff, a position he held until Gen. Gregg was killed at Fredericksburg in 1862. He continued in the same position under Gen. Gregg's successor, Gen. Samuel McGowan, and also under Gen. Abner Perrin. In March, 1864, Mr. Haskell was given command of the Seventh regiment, South Carolina cavalry, with the rank of colonel, and he continued in this capacity until the surrender at Appomatox. Col. Haskell was detailed by Gen. Lee to surrender the Confederate cavalry to Gen. Merritt of the Federal army. During his term of service, Col. Haskell was engaged in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and many other important engagements incident to the campaign in which his command took part. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was badly

wounded, in May, 1864, and still carries the ball. He was also wounded and left on the field for dead at Darbytown, near Richmond, October 7, 1864. At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, and at Fredericksburg, on December 12, 1862, he received wounds. Returning from the army at the close of the war, Col. Haskell commenced teaching school at Abbeville, S. C. At the same time he was engaged in the study of law, which profession he had decided to follow. In December, 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected to the legislature from his native county, where he served a period of two years. He continued teaching school and practicing law until 1867, when he was elected judge of the district court at Abbeville. But he resigned this position in September of the same year to accept a professorship of law in the South Carolina university to which he had been elected the preceding July. The duties which devolved upon him in this new capacity were met with much ability and he continued to discharge them until July, 1868. At that time the state convention requested him to be an elector in the presidential contest between Grant and Seymour, the acceptance of which seemed to call for his resignation of the law professorship. He at once began an active and stirring canvass of the state for the democratic ticket, which resulted in much good for his party. At the close of the campaign, Col. Haskell opened a law office in Columbia, and the following year formed a partnership with Joseph D. Pope, which lasted until the last month of 1877, at which time he was chosen associate justice of the supreme bench of South Carolina, a position he held for two years. His career upon the bench was marked by eminent fairness and profound knowledge of the law, and won for him much distinction as a jurist. He was elected for the term of four years, but resigned to accept the presidency of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R., an office he continued to hold until December, 1889. In addition to this he was in 1883, selected for president of the Columbia & Greenville R. R., the duties of which place he discharged for a period of six years. Judge Haskell's qualifications as a business man and financier were duly recognized, when at the organization of the Loan & Exchange bank, of South Carolina, in 1886, he was chosen president, which position he has satisfactorily filled to the present time. From 1887 to 1889, Judge Haskell was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific R. R., and was chairman of the committee which reported to the government the best method of dealing with that road. This report was afterward re-iterated by a special commission appointed to investigate the relations of this road with the government. During the memorable campaign of 1876, Judge Haskell acted as chairman of the democratic state executive committee, and his management of the affairs at that time were universally commended as wise and efficient. At its close he was chosen to represent the state at Washington to secure the recognition of Gen. Hampton as governor of South Carolina. The success which attended the efforts and the government established by the

vote of the people of the state, are well known and were largely brought about by the skillful manner in which Judge Haskell presented the cause of his state.

The married life of Judge Haskell began in 1861, when Rebecca C., daughter of John Singleton, of Richland county, became his wife. She bore him one daughter and died in 1862, much lamented. His second marriage occurred in November, 1870, Alice V. Alexander being his bride. She is a daughter of A. L. Alexander, of Washington, Ga., and sister of Gen. E. P. Alexander, of Savannah. By this wife Judge Haskell is the father of ten children.

JOHN C. HASKELL.

John C. Haskell was born in Abbeville, S. C., October 4, 1842, and was educated at home until 1859, when he entered South Carolina college at Columbia. There he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in April in the Confederate army and was appointed junior second lieutenant in Company A, regular artillery. The company was first stationed at Fort Moultrie, but it was afterward changed to a light artillery, and after the fall of Fort Sumter was sent to Virginia. Mr. Haskell remained with the company until December, 1861, when he resigned his position and was appointed an aide on Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's staff, which position he held for only a short time. He was then transferred to Gen. W. G. Smith's staff, who then held command of the Valley army, and served with him until the battle of Seven Pines, rising to the rank of major. He was then with Gen. Longstreet at Gaines Mill, where he lost his right arm. After his recovery from this wound he returned to the army and remained at Gen. R. E. Lee's headquarters until the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. In this battle Major Haskell's horse was killed under him, and in falling he was so injured that he was compelled to return to Richmond. Some time in February, 1863, he was given the command of the North Carolina artillery, and served under Gen. D. H. Hill during the winter campaign in that state. After this campaign was over he joined Gen. Longstreet's corps, and was assigned to the command of a battalion, thus serving until the close of the war, in the meantime being promoted to the rank of colonel. On the night of October 20, 1864, when Gen. Lee attempted to turn Grant's right, Col. Haskell was severely wounded in the head, laying him up a month or so. At the surrender of Appomatox, Col. Haskell surrendered the artillery of the army as a member of the commission of which Gen. Lee was the head. Returning from the army he married Miss Sarah Hampton, a daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, and went at once to Mississippi, where he engaged in the occupation of a planter for seven years. In 1877 he took up his residence in Columbia, S. C., and was immediately elected to the state legislature. He has been several times re-elected, the last time in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has ever since practiced his profession. From 1883 up to 1890, he acted as counsel for several railroad companies,

but resigned that line of practice in 1890. In all his relations in life, Col. Haskell has evinced noble characteristics. In the war he was in all the principal battles except those which occurred while he was disabled by wounds, and though early deprived of his right arm, he bore himself bravely. As a legislator and a counselor he has exhibited rare ability, and an integrity of character unimpeachable. He has a family of four children—three sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM H. LYLES.

William H. Lyles was born in Fairfield county, S. C., July 1, 1853, and received his early education in the schools of that county. He then continued his studies at Greenville, S. C., and at Mount Zion institute, at Winnsboro, S. C., and on leaving this institution in 1871, he began farming in Fairfield county, which occupation he continued until his twenty-first year. While on the farm his whole attention was not given to tilling the soil. His brain and mind were active in other lines, and during this time he accomplished the study of law so successfully under Col. James H. Rion, at Winnsboro, that he was admitted to the bar in November, 1874, and entered into the active duties of his profession in Columbia, S. C., in January, 1875. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Edgar C. Haynsworth, which partnership still continues. Mr. Lyles, while not an aggressive partisan, has always taken an active interest in state and national politics. In 1885 he was elected to the legislature from Richland county to fill an unexpired term and served one year. In the campaign of 1890 he was the chairman of the democratic state committee of the "true democracy," and served with distinction and credit to himself and his party. He has been several times a delegate to state conventions. In 1877 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Miriam M. Sloan, the daughter of Jo-Berry Sloan, of Anderson, S. C., and to whom were born six children as follows: Mary, Sarah, Jo-Berry, William H., Jr., Preston Earle and Miriam. Mr. Lyles' father, William S. Lyles, was born in Fairfield county, S. C., in 1820. He was a successful planter and was several times elected to the state legislature. He was also a member of that famous convention which met in Columbia, S. C., in 1860, and took the state out of the Union. He was married twice, the first time to Mary Woodward, of Winnsboro, S. C., by whom he had two children, Mary (deceased), wife of Spartan D. Goodlett, of Greenville, S. C., and Sallie, wife of John C. Feaster, of Fairfield county, S. C. After the death of his first wife he was married to Sarah Haynsworth, daughter of William Haynsworth, of Sumter, S. C., and to them were born five children, as follows: Susan (deceased), wife of G. B. Pearson, of Fairfield, S. C.; an infant daughter, deceased; Fanny, deceased; William H., and Florence, wife of M. L. Kinard, of Columbia, S. C. Mr. Lyles, Sr., died in 1863. His father, Thomas Lyles (the grandfather of the subject of this sketch), was born in Fairfield, S. C., one of seven brothers, sons of Col. Aramus Lyles, a colonel in the Revolutionary

war, and son of Col. Aramus Lyles, who came over from Roanoke valley, Va., to South Carolina, in the eighteenth century and settled on Broad river in Fairfield county, on lands that are still in the possession of the family.

COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE.

Colonel William Wallace was born in Columbia, S. C., November 16, 1824, receiving his education in the Columbia Male academy and in South Carolina university. From the latter institution he graduated in 1844. Among his class-mates were James Carlisle, now president of Wofford college, at Spartanburg; Patrick H. Nelson, who took first honors and who raised a battalion and went into the Confederate service in which he lost his life; Dr. A. J. Witherspoon, chaplain of the Seaman's Bethel, in New Orleans; Edward Noble, son of ex-Gov. Noble, who located in Abbeville, where he became a distinguished lawyer. After his graduation Col. Wallace studied law under Chancellor James J. Caldwell, in Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He opened a law office in Columbia with Augustus Porcher, a class-mate, as a partner, and this firm continued about two years, when Mr. Porcher was elected commissioner in equity and Col. Wallace then formed a partnership with James P. Adams, the firm continuing five or six years. Then this partnership was dissolved and Col. Wallace took Mr. John S. Green as a law partner, this firm continuing only a few years, Mr. Green being elected a judge. Since then Col. Wallace has had no partner and has only practiced his profession as a means of occupying his time, his principal business being the settling up of estates. Ever since 1848 he has carried on the occupation of a planter in connection with his law practice, though not residing on his plantation. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, raising a company of volunteers and holding at that time the rank of general of the state militia. At the call for troops he ordered out the Twenty-third regiment of state militia and was the first man of that regiment who volunteered. He was elected captain of the Columbia Grays, which afterward became Company C of the Second South Carolina regiment of volunteers, Col. Kershaw commanding. In 1863 Mr. Wallace was promoted to the rank of major, and after the battle of Chancellorsville to that of lieutenant-colonel, and to that of colonel after the battle of Bentonville. He was in the following battles: Bull Run, First Manassas, Williamsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and in all the battles of Virginia, at Knoxville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, North Anna and Second Cold Harbor in which he was called upon by Gen. Kershaw to stop a gap which had been made on his right flank by the Federals. Col. Wallace took his regiment which had been reduced from 1,000 to 126 and charged on 2,000 Federals, who had driven out two Georgia brigades from their entrenchments, drawing out the Federals and capturing the colors of the Forty-ninth New York, which with the One Hundred and Twelfth

regiment had captured the entrenchments. Col. Wallace was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, a flesh wound in the arm, and at Charleston, W. Va., in the foot. Returning home from the army he went to Newberry county, S. C., and engaged in planting, which pursuit he has ever since followed. He was elected to the legislature from Richland county, S. C., three terms before the war, and in the convention of the people of South Carolina, held in Columbia, September, 1865, Mr. William Wallace, of Richland county, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: "Whereas, by the fortunes of war our noble and beloved chief magistrate, Jefferson Davis, is now languishing in prison awaiting his trial for treason; and whereas, the fanatics of the north, not satisfied with the widespread ruin and desolation which they have caused, are shrieking for his blood; resolved, that it is the paramount duty of South Carolina, who led the way in our late struggle for independence, and for which struggle he is now suffering, to use every lawful means in her power to avert the doom which threatens him. Resolved, that to this end, a deputation of members of this body, be sent to the city of Washington, on behalf of the people of South Carolina, to ask his excellency, the president of the United States, to extend to the Honorable Jefferson Davis, that clemency which he has shown to us, who are equally the sharers of his guilt, if guilt there be, and which is accomplishing so much toward restoring the peace and harmony of the Union." He was elected to the next legislature succeeding this convention. In 1881 he was elected to the state senate for four years, which finished up his official career. Col. Wallace supported B. R. Tilman for governor in the election of 1890. In 1848 he was married to Victoria C. McLemon, daughter of Dr. John McLemon, of Florida, and they had eight children, of whom these survive. Their Christian names are: Andrew, Bruce, William, Edward, Barton and Margaret L., widow of Rev. W. A. Caldwell. Mrs. Wallace died in September, 1873, and in December, 1876. Col. Wallace married for his second wife Mrs. Fannie C. Mobley, *nee* Means, widow of Dr. John G. Mobley. The name of his father was Andrew Wallace, born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in 1783. He came to Columbia in 1802 and followed planting and merchandising during the remainder of his life. He died in December, 1862, leaving an estate valued at \$500,000. He was married in 1808 to Sallie Clefton Patrick, of Southampton, Va., and they had eleven children, of whom five are still living. Their names are Dr. John Wallace, of Wallaceville, S. C.; Mrs. Ellen Pearson, widow of John H. Pearson, of Columbia; Mrs. Emma Murdock, widow of Dr. John S. Murdock, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Eliza Wallace and Col. William Wallace. The mother of this family died in Columbia in 1883.

COLONEL SAMUEL WICLIFF MELTON

was born in Yorkville, S. C., February 7, 1830. Receiving his early education in Yorkville, he graduated from the South Carolina col-

lege in the class of 1852. He edited the *Chester Standard*, published in Chester, in 1853 and 1854. Then he returned to Yorkville and established the *Yorkville Enquirer* on January 1, 1855, running it till 1858, when he sold out to Lewis M. Grist, who now conducts it. In the meantime, in 1857, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law with his brother, C. D. Melton, at Chester, continuing until the war broke out. He then enlisted in the Confederate army in April, 1861, on the staff of Major M. L. Bonham, as aide-de-camp, accompanying him to Virginia, and remaining with him till after the first battle of Bull Run. After this he went on the staff of Major-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, commanding the Second corps, he having the rank of major. He remained with Gen. Smith until February, 1863, and was then assigned to duty in the office of the adjutant and inspector-general of the Confederate army, at Richmond, Va., where he remained until the close of the war. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, in the Peninsular campaign, in the battles around Richmond, at Seven Pines, the campaign in 1863, in North Carolina, and temporarily on the staff of Gen. Beauregard at the battle of Drury's Bluff. The chief duties, however, from early in 1863, till the close of the war, were in the adjutant-general's office, in Richmond. When the war was over, he, with his brother, in January, 1866, resumed the practice of law, which continued till his election to the office of circuit judge of the Fifth judicial circuit, in February, 1870. At the following annual election in 1872, he was elected attorney-general of the state, holding the position for four years, when he resigned. He returned to the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Gen. Daniel N. Chamberlain and John Wingate, which partnership continued until Gen. Chamberlain's election as governor, in 1874, though the firm name remained the same. In May, 1876, he resigned his position as attorney-general, and forming a partnership with John Wingate resumed the practice of law in Columbia, which continued till 1879, when a partnership with W. A. Clark was formed and they practiced law together until 1884. In May, 1881, he was appointed United States district attorney of South Carolina, by President Garfield, and held the office until the expiration of the term in May, 1885, since which time he has been practicing law with his son, Lawson D. Melton. Mr. Melton was married in May, 1857, to Miss Mary H., daughter of Joshua D. Goove, of Yorkville, and by her has had seven children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Lawson D., Mary H. G., wife of Prof. W. B. Burney; Anna F., wife of J. C. Haile of Columbus, Ga.; Samuel W., Kate D., George W., and Cyrus D. Melton. His father's name was Samuel Melton, a native of Pennsylvania county, Va., born in 1789, and came to South Carolina in 1812. He was married near Yorkville, in 1814, to Sarah T. Davis, by whom he had ten children, of whom three survive as follows: Samuel W., Mary E., wife of Capt. F. M. Galbraith, of Chester, and Ada, widow of N. Alpheus Milton, late of Houston, Tex. Mr. Melton's father died in 1860, and his mother in 1854. Samuel W. Melton is a conservative republican in

politics. Judge Melton, while attorney-general of the state, is credited with a most efficient administration of that important trust. When he assumed the duties of the office, the debt of the state was about \$21,000,000, made up in a large measure of fraudulent obligations issued during the administration of Gov. Scott. When he left the office of attorney-general, the debt had been reduced to less than seven millions of dollars. This achievement was due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of this officer in spite of the protest of a great majority of his party. He is an ardent advocate of the purity of the ballot-box, but has never been classed among the office seekers. He is one of those conscientious men who have the courage of their convictions, holding tenaciously to a purpose, and he has gained and is gaining ground in the direction of bringing about fair election and honest count.

ROBERT W. SHAND.

Robert W. Shand was born in Columbia, S. C., February 27, 1840. He received his education in Columbia, graduating from the South Carolina college in 1859. After graduating, he studied law in the office of Gen. Maxcy Gregg of Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1861. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company C, Second regiment, South Carolina volunteers, Col. Joseph B. Kershaw, who is now circuit judge, commanding. Mr. Shand went into the army as a private and was soon appointed sergeant. He continued in the army till February, 1863, when he was discharged on account of ill health. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, Savage Station, Maryland Heights, Antietam, Fredericksburg and numerous other minor engagements. After the war he taught school in Greenville county, S. C., for about a year and then came to Columbia in January, 1866, and commenced the practice of law. In August, of the same year, he moved to Union, S. C., where he practiced law seventeen years. In December, 1877, he was elected to the legislature from Union county to fill the vacancy caused by the election of William H. Wallace to the circuit judgeship. In 1878, Mr. Shand was re-elected to the legislature and in September, 1879, resigned, having been appointed to the office of reporter of the supreme court, which position he has ever since held. He was married in the spring of 1863 to Louisa C. Edwards, daughter of Dr. Philip Gadsden Edwards, of Charleston, S. C., and to them were born nine children, of whom six survive, as follows: Gadsden E., Louisa, Robert C., Stead L., Mary W., and William M. His father was Rev. Peter J. Shand, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, born in Charleston in 1800, and who died in Columbia in 1886, having been for fifty-two years and nine months, rector of Trinity church in Columbia. Rev. Peter J. Shand was married in January, 1833, to Mary Wright, and to them were born three children as follows: Nanna, wife of Robert Wilson, D. D., of Charleston; Rebecca W. and Robert W. Mr. Shand's mother died in 1876 at the age of seventy-nine years.





Rev. Hester C. Lee
W. & Simpson

JUDGE WILLIAM DUNLAP SIMPSON,

chief-justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, and one of the state's most distinguished and highly honored citizens, was born in Laurens county, S. C., on October 27, 1823, and is a representative descendant of one of the leading eminent families of upper South Carolina, the name of Simpson having figured prominently in the history of the Palmetto state for over a century. The first of the family to come to America was Col. John Simpson, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, where he was reared to manhood. His ancestors were the Scotch-Presbyterian Simpsons, who left Scotland and settled in Ireland, where they became well-to-do citizens. Col. John Simpson was given a fair education, and upon reaching his majority was married in Belfast, to Mary Wells, who was of English birth, and soon afterward, at about the close of the American Continental war, they came to this country and located in Laurens county, S. C. What money he brought with him he invested in a plantation, upon which he located, giving his home the name of Belfast, in honor of his native city. He engaged in merchandising in connection with planting, and being possessed of good business ability prospered all through life, acquiring a large fortune. He was quite prominent in his adopted country, and was often honored with public office, serving in the state legislature, and as a colonel of militia for many years. The strong, sterling traits of character peculiar to the Scotch were possessed by Col. Simpson, and his influence was strong and always lent in behalf of worthy movements and objects in life. The marriage of Col. Simpson and Mary Wells was blessed with three sons and four daughters, all of whom survived the parents. The mother dying, the colonel was again married, his second wife being the widow of Judge Hunter, but no children were born to this union. Col. Simpson died in 1818. All the daughters of Col. Simpson grew to womanhood, and were married to representative men of their localities, one becoming the wife of Gen. John K. Griffin, of Laurens county, who was a brigadier-general of militia, and also represented the Fourth congressional district of South Carolina in congress for several years; another became the wife of Dr. John Nichols, who was prominent in medicine and agriculture in Laurens county; another became the wife of Thomas Wright, who was a general of militia and a planter, and another was married to Anthony Griffin, a large planter and slave-holder. All are now dead, but have many worthy descendants. The three sons of Col. Simpson were W. W., John W. and Richard F. W. W. Simpson, the eldest, was a large planter of Laurens county. He was quite prominent, and served as tax collector and judge of the ordinary court of his county; Richard F. Simpson, the youngest, was educated at South Carolina college, and then read law, was admitted to practice and for a few years was one of the leading members of the Laurens county bar. Subsequently he removed to Pendleton, Anderson county, S. C., where he was elected to represent the Fourth district in congress. He was a

neighbor and intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, serving in congress with that distinguished Carolinian. Before leaving Laurens county he erected the first cotton factory in that county. John W. Simpson, the father of Judge Simpson, was the second son. He was educated at the South Carolina college, and then took up medicine, and graduated at Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia. For a number of years he was a successful practicing physician of Belfast, Laurens county. He was married to Elizabeth Saterwhite, who was from Virginia, and to their union two sons were born, J. Wistar and William Dunlap. After the death of his wife, which occurred when her youngest son was an infant, Dr. Simpson contracted a second marriage, and became the father of several more children. His death occurred in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years.

The boyhood days of Judge Simpson were spent in Laurens county, where he received his primary education, being prepared for college in the local academy. He entered the South Carolina college at Columbia, from which he graduated with distinction in 1843. He next entered Harvard law school, when that department was under the charge of Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf, but on account of ill health he attended but a single session. Returning home he entered the law office of the Hon. Henry Young, one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of the western circuit (who later became his father-in-law), and read law until he was admitted to practice in 1846. He began practicing as a partner of his preceptor, and this partnership, which was a most agreeable and successful one, was only terminated by the death of the senior member, which occurred shortly after the late war. Previous to the war Judge Simpson was quite prominent in politics, and represented Laurens county in the state legislature several times, and was a member of the senate when South Carolina seceded from the Union. He promptly entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, and was at the siege of Fort Sumter as an aide upon the staff of Gen. Bonham. After the first battle of Manassas, he returned to Laurens county, where he was elected major of the Fourteenth South Carolina regiment, of which he afterward became lieutenant-colonel, his superior officer, Lieut.-Col. McGowan, now associate justice, being colonel, and we may here say that no two officers maintained a closer or more cordial relation to each other than these two, and it is pleasing to see them now working together upon the supreme bench, with the same zeal for the best interests of their state in time of peace as that which characterized them in time of war. With his regiment he was ordered to Virginia, where the Fourteenth was attached to Gregg's brigade. He participated in both battles of Bull Run, Seven Days' Fight, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and various other engagements. Though continually on active duty, never missing an engagement while in the field, he escaped injury, except being slightly wounded at Germantown, and had the bow of his cravat shot away at Cold Harbor. In 1863 Gen. Bonham, then representing the Laurens county district in the Con-

federate congress, was chosen governor of South Carolina, and Judge Simpson was chosen to succeed that distinguished soldier as congressman, having been nominated and placed in the field without his solicitation or even knowledge, and elected by a large vote both from the soldiers at the front and the citizens at home, and was subsequently re-elected, and served until the close of the war. Previous to that period Judge Simpson was in comfortable circumstances, but after the war he returned to Laurens county ruined in fortune. However, with characteristic energy and pride, he resumed his law practice in partnership with his brother, J. Wistar Simpson, with his former vigor and success. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention in New York city, when Seymour and Blair were nominated, and the same year he himself was nominated for congress in the Fourth district, and was successful in the election, defeating his republican opponent, Hon. A. S. Wallace, by a majority of 4,800 votes. He was duly commissioned by Gov. Scott, a republican, but the republican house of congress refused to permit him to take his seat in that body, upon the grounds that he was disqualified under the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and Mr. Wallace was admitted. During the memorable and eventful campaign of 1876, he was, without his knowledge, nominated for lieutenant-governor, with Gen. Wade Hampton as governor, and went with the general on his magnificent and successful canvass of the state, visiting most of the thirty-two counties, Judge Simpson making several speeches in each. By virtue of his office of lieutenant-governor, he was president of the state senate, and presided over that body during the critical and troublesome times when Gov. Chamberlain attempted to hold over into Gov. Hampton's elect time. And it was in assuming the duties as president of the state senate that Judge Simpson displayed his courage and ability to meet any emergency or crisis in public affairs, by successfully preventing the opposition from retaining power, which had been voted away from them by the people. It was on the opening day of the legislature, on April 24, 1877, after the retiring lieutenant-governor had made his farewell address to the senate, and had called to the chair the president *pro tempore*, and Lieut.-Gov.-elect Simpson had been announced as being present and ready to assume his official duties, that the republicans attempted to continue control of the senate by preventing Judge Simpson from presiding, on the grounds that the oath of office had not been administered to him, when as a matter of fact he had already taken the oath and fully qualified. However, he cut short all proceedings by announcing from the chair, in a clear, ringing voice, the tones of which penetrated every corner of the senate chamber, the following: "I desire to announce that I have already taken the requisite oath and have been duly qualified as lieutenant-governor of the state, and I can not consent to take the oath a second time. I regret that I have been compelled to take this ground, but under the constitution of the state I am the presiding officer of the senate, to which position I have been duly elected and qualified." A few minutes later, in the proceedings,

when the republicans, realizing they had no ordinary man to deal with, and in order to gain time to make plans for gaining their end, proposed a delay in the deliberations of the senate by adjournment. The lieutenant-governor again put an end to their scheming and maneuvering by declaring in firm, measured tones, which carried with them conviction: "I would ask the senate in courtesy to me not to press upon me the unpleasantness of this position. I fully thought that it was understood that I did not intend to take the oath again, and in view of this position I ask the courtesy of the senate. And I will add furthermore, that there is no power on earth that can compel me to take that oath a second time." Then commenced the struggle of seating the democratic senators-elect from Edgefield, Barnwell, Abbeville and Laurens, whom the republican senators, with the view of preserving their majority, had kept out of their seats up to that time. But after a prolonged fight, the republicans interposing dilatory motions of every description, Mr. Simpson succeeded in administering the oath of office to said senators-elect, and from that moment the back-bone of the republicans was broken, and the senate brought into harmonious relations with the Wallace house, which had already achieved supremacy in the other wing of the capitol. The prompt and courageous action of Judge Simpson, at this critical time, contributed largely to the eradication of the unlawful opposition of the corrupt, but strongly entrenched ring, that had so long ruled and robbed the state, by the assistance of, and sanctioned by, the Federal government. In 1878 both Judge Simpson and Gov. Hampton were re-elected, and in 1879, when Gov. Hampton was elected to the United States senate, Judge Simpson, by virtue of his office of lieutenant-governor, succeeded him as governor. In assuming the duties of chief executive of the state, Judge Simpson was no novice, as he had discharged the duties of that office during Gov. Hampton's protracted illness, and he at once entered upon his administration with characteristic energy and ability. His long experience in public life fitted him for the responsible position, as he was familiar with the condition of the affairs of the state, and with the pressing needs of the people, and being imbued with progressive ideas he at once set himself to the herculean task of improving the wretched state of affairs then existing. That he was equal to the task, was clearly demonstrated before he left the office. In his first message to the legislature he strongly recommended and urged the material improvement of the country, and pointed out in a plain manner how this could be best accomplished; and all of his subsequent state papers were able and earnest, teeming with valuable suggestions and recommendations looking to the benefit and improvement of the condition of the people of the state, and many and lasting benefits resulted from his administration. He recommended the fence bill, which became a law, and proved very beneficial. The organization of the Agricultural Bureau was another of his recommendations, likewise the Fish Commission, and many others. His friendship for, and devotion to, the educational interests of the state were demonstrated when he championed the

cause of, and was one of the staunchest friends and supporters of, the South Carolina college, when the life of that time-honored institution of learning was threatened, and his action during those dark days of the college's existence is remembered and appreciated by all friends of education in the state.

In 1879, while governor, Judge Simpson was elected to the high and honorable position of chief-justice of the state supreme court for a term of six years, and in 1880 he resigned the governorship and donned the judicial robes. In 1886 he was honored by a unanimous re-election as chief-justice, and he is at present discharging the duties of that responsible position with entire satisfaction. His judicial opinions, up to the present time, may be found in Shand's South Carolina Reports, from the fourteenth to the thirty-second volumes inclusive, and are distinguished for conciseness and perspicuity, leaving no doubt as to what is decided. They will compare favorably in style, clearness and ability with the best opinions of the leading judges of the country. Judge Simpson has passed through a long life of public service to his state, during which time he has universally acquitted himself with credit and distinction. He holds to the idea that public office is a public trust, and in discharging the various duties he has been called upon to do, has been governed by that idea, and no public official has ever been more accessible. His career as a lawyer, law-maker and expounder of laws has been successful to a marked degree, while his discharge of the duties of the chief executive office of the commonwealth was such as to win for him the highest encomiums of the whole people of the state. As a lawyer, Judge Simpson was able, eloquent and successful; as a legislator he was conscientious, honest and useful; as a soldier, brave, brilliant and faithful; as chief executive, competent, energetic and progressive, and of great and lasting benefit to his state, and as chief-justice he is profound, impartial and just, discharging his duties as he understands them in an independent, fearless manner, and giving universal satisfaction. As a man, Judge Simpson is one of the most congenial it falls to the lot of the average man to meet, courteous, affable and kind, strong in his friendships and attachments, liberal in his views and progressive in ideas, it is no wonder that the people of South Carolina delight to honor him. Judge Simpson was married in March, 1847, to Jane E., daughter of the Hon. Henry C. Young, and a native of Laurens county, S. C. To this union eight children have been born, five sons and three daughters, seven of whom are living. Judge Simpson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church.*

COLONEL JOHN T. SLOAN, JR.,

one of the prominent and influential citizens of Richland county, was born at Pendleton, S. C., June 5, 1846, and was educated at the Pendleton Male academy. When seventeen years of age he left that

* Since the above sketch was written, death has robbed South Carolina of this distinguished citizen.

institution, and entered the Confederate army as a member of the Rutledge Mounted Rifles, Company A, Seventh South Carolina cavalry, Col. Haskell commanding. For a short time he served on the coast of South Carolina when his company was ordered to Virginia. He participated in the frequent encounters with the enemy, among which were Second Cold Harbor, Riddle's Shop, Malvern Hill, Fassett Mill, Samaria Church and the many engagements around Richmond. At Appomatox Court House he was taken prisoner, and surrendered with Gen. Robert E. Lee's army, April 10, 1865. He carried the last order of Gen. Gary to a captain of the artillery, to open fire on the enemy. This was the last order carried in the army of Northern Virginia, the last of Gen. Lee's army having surrendered previous to the issuing of that order. After being paroled, Col. Sloan returned to his home in Pendleton and re-entered the school he had left to join the army. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed assistant clerk of the house of representatives. In the beginning of that year he entered the university of South Carolina, and graduated the next year with the highest distinction. He then entered the law school under Judge Alexander C. Haskell, and graduated with high honor. In college he was president of the Clariosophic society, and among the students he was deservedly popular. After graduating from the law school, being somewhat straitened financially, he accepted the position of Columbia correspondent of the veteran journal, *The Charleston Courier*, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Claude." For giving a truthful exposition of the fraud and corruption of the radical legislature, he was expelled from the hall of the house of representatives by order of that body, in the spring of 1869. At a general term of the supreme court of South Carolina, held on the 11th of March, 1869, he was admitted to practice in all courts of the state, and in 1871 he was admitted to practice before the United States district and circuit courts. His practice is large and lucrative, and he is retained on one side or the other side of many of the most important cases which come up for adjudication in the courts of the middle section of the state. In 1874 Col. Sloan was elected to the state legislature from Richland county on the democratic ticket, and on repeated occasions served as speaker *pro tem.*, exhibiting such knowledge of parliamentary practice as to command admiration from all sides. He held that office when the effort was made in 1875 to oust Cordoza from the state treasuryship in order to obtain possession of the treasury, and by his well-directed rulings, sustained by the democrats and better class of republicans, the attempt to impeach Cordoza was foiled. He was elected solicitor of the Central National bank and one of its directors in 1880. In 1882 he was elected city attorney of Columbia and served two years. He has traveled through England, Ireland, Scotland and all the principal countries of the continent and there are few men of his age who have so great a knowledge of foreign scenes, and none could have made a better or more profitable use of such opportunities. He has been president of the South Carolina club, lieutenant of the



governor's guard, and is still an honorary member; was on Gov. Wade Hampton's staff in 1876 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, is solicitor of the Independent Fire Engine Co., of the Workingman's Building and Loan Association and of other associations. Though he has a large general practice, his specialties are real estate issues and collections, and in these branches his knowledge is thorough and exhaustive. Col. Sloan is the fourth son of Col. John T. Sloan, Sr., the veteran clerk of the house of representatives. He is descended from Huguenot stock on the maternal, and Scotch-Irish on the paternal, side. The Sloan family left Scotland in 1745, going to the north of Ireland, and thence, before the Revolutionary war, to the United States. He married Jeanie T., the youngest daughter of Col. Robert Beverly, of Fauquier county, Va., one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in the Old Dominion. They have three children: Robert Beverly, Annie Whitner and John T. Sloan, Jr. Mr. Sloan was elected state senator in 1890, and was appointed chairman of two important committees. He is cultured, genial, a pleasing and instructive conversationalist and is one of the old-school South Carolina gentlemen.

COLONEL JAMES LAWRENCE ORR,

one of the foremost members of the Greenville bar, was born in Abbeville county, S. C., on the 20th of August, 1852. He is the son of Hon. James L. Orr, ex-congressman, ex-speaker of the national house of representatives, and ex-governor of South Carolina. The father was born at Craytonville, Anderson county, S. C., May 12, 1822. He was the son of Christopher and Martha (McCann) Orr, both of whom were born in Pendleton district, now Anderson county, S. C. Christopher Orr gave his attention to merchandising and farming during his entire life. He carried on the mercantile business at Anderson for probably as many as forty years, being the most prominent merchant at that place. At the same time he also had extensive interests upon his plantations in the vicinity of Anderson. About ten years before the breaking out of the civil war, he removed to Mississippi, where the remainder of his life was spent. He there became the possessor of his large plantation interests, giving them his undivided attention until his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife died in 1861. Christopher Orr was the son of Capt. Jehu Orr, who was the commander of a cavalry company in the Continental army throughout the Revolutionary war. He was born in Bucks county, Penn., but in early manhood settled in Wake county, N. C., where he lived until the close of the Revolution. He afterward removed to South Carolina, settling in Pendleton district, where he was married to Jane Butcher Clinkscales. His occupation was farming and merchandising. He died in 1824. His wife survived him for many years, her death occurring at the advanced age of ninety-five years. At his death Christopher Orr left five children surviving him, namely, Jane Stewart, who married Dr. William Henry Calhoun, of

Abbeville county, whose death occurred in 1866. His widow still survives, residing at Verona, Miss. The second is Hon. James L. Orr, the father of the subject of this sketch; the third, Dr. Harvey C. Orr, a prominent physician at Tupelo, Miss.; the fourth, Elvira, who married Gen. Joel S. Miller, of Spartanburg, S. C., both of whom are now deceased; the fifth and youngest is Judge Jehu A. Orr, who served as a colonel in the Confederate army, as a member of the Confederate congress, and later as a circuit judge in the Mississippi courts. He now resides at Columbus, in that state, where he has an extensive law practice. James L. Orr, the subject of the present sketch, was reared to manhood in Anderson, S. C., attending the schools of that place till he reached the age of fifteen years. He entered the Kings Mountain Military academy at Yorkville, S. C., in November, 1867, graduating in 1869. After his graduation he spent a year on a farm near Anderson, and in the autumn of 1870, entered the university of Virginia, where he spent two years, devoting the first to academic studies, and the second to the study of law. Thus equipped, in the autumn of 1872, he entered the law office of McGowan & Parker, of Abbeville, and remained with that firm until January, 1873, when he went as the private secretary of his father, and second secretary of legation, to St. Petersburg, Russia, his father being United States minister to that foreign court. The father died in Russia in May of the same year, whereupon the son returned home and resumed his law studies. He was admitted to the bar November 8, 1873, and immediately after entered into a co-partnership with Judge J. P. Reed, of Anderson. In the autumn of 1874 he was chosen a member of the state legislature, in which he served two terms. In 1876 he was appointed chairman of the committee to capture the Mackey house at Columbia, or to be more explicit, to capture the republican house, of which Mr. Mackey was the speaker. At the head of his committee Col. Orr forced open the door and was the first to enter the house, he and his party taking possession of the house and finally triumphing over their opponents. Gen. Hampton was inaugurated as governor and Gen. Butler was sent to represent the state in the United States senate. Subsequently Col. Orr was appointed chairman of the committee on privileges and election, and was a member of the judiciary committee. He took an active part in the re-construction of state affairs, but declined a re-election to the legislature in which he had rendered such efficient service to his state. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of his chosen profession at Anderson, but removed to Greenville in 1880, when he became at once a conspicuous and honored member of the bar of that city. In June, 1881, Gov. Hagoood appointed him solicitor of the Eighth judicial circuit, and in the autumn of 1884 he was elected to the same position, serving therein for the term of seven and one-half years, but declining a re-election. At the democratic state convention, held in the autumn of 1888, he was chosen its permanent chairman. He was appointed a member of Gov. Hampton's staff in 1876, and served thereon for two years. This position conferred upon him the title of

colonel, by which military cognomen he has ever since been recognized. At the present time he is actively engaged in the practice of the legal profession, being a member of the law firm of Wells & Orr, one of the ablest and most favorably known law firms in the state. It makes corporation and commercial law a specialty, and has an extensive clientage in issues therein involved. Col. Orr is president of the Greenville News company, the Paris Mountain Hotel company, the Greenville Gas and Electric Light company, and is a director in three of the Greenville banks, as well as in the largest cotton mill of that city. Col. Orr was married November 12, 1873, to Bettie B. Hammett, second daughter of Col. H. P. Hammett, of Greenville. Six children now living have been born to them, as follows: Floride, James Lawrence, Jr., Eloise, Henry Hammett, Marshall Pinckney and George Duncan. Col. Orr is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor. He is an active member of the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural college, to which position he was chosen by the state legislature, and is a member of the executive committee of that board. He is an efficient and laudable worker toward the establishment of an educational institution which shall be an honor to the state of South Carolina, and which shall be second to no institution of its class in the country. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the South Carolina Medical college of Charleston a position he has held for the past four years. He is also a member of the board of visitors of Converse college, of Spartanburg. It will thus be seen that Col. Orr has been closely identified with the political affairs of South Carolina, and has taken and is taking a most creditable and praiseworthy interest in the educational progress in all its departments. Such a man cannot fail to earn an enviable recognition from all of his fellow citizens, and be abundantly entitled to the preferments which have been tendered to him by the authorities of the state.

HON. WILLIAM HAYNE PERRY,

congressman from the Fourth district of South Carolina, was born in the city of Greenville, on the 9th of June, 1839. He is the son and eldest child of ex-Gov. Benjamin F. Perry and Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Perry, a niece of Robert Y. Hayne, distinguished as the compeer of Daniel Webster in the United States senate, and afterward the honored governor of South Carolina. He received his early education in the elementary schools of his native city, and at an early age entered the Furman university, where he remained for several years, successfully continuing his studies until he was graduated. He was then sent to the South Carolina college at Columbia, where he remained not more than five or six months in the junior class, the exercises of the college being suspended at this time on account of an insurrection among the students. He was then sent north by his father, where he entered the junior class at Harvard university, Cambridge. At the end of two years he graduated with distinguished honors in a large

class, and was appointed fifth orator on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the university. Upon his return home, he at once began reading law, and after years of study, was admitted to the bar of Columbia, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his father. Shortly afterward, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and he immediately entered the service as a private in a troop of cavalry known as the Brooks troop, afterward incorporated in the Hampton Legion and commanded by the distinguished general of that name. He served during the whole war in this troop, under the leadership of Stewart, Hampton and Butler, with great bravery and credit to himself, in most of the battles fought by the army of northern Virginia. On account of his popularity with his comrades, at the re-organization of the troop to which he belonged, he was elected first-lieutenant of his company. Near the close of the war, his company in the meantime having been attached to the Second South Carolina regiment of cavalry, he was transferred with this command to defend the sea coast of South Carolina, and was in various severe engagements with the enemy. He acted as adjutant of his regiment while on the coast, and served as such to the end of the war, being on duty in and around Wilmington, N. C., at the time of the surrender of Johnston's army. In all the qualities of the soldier he had no superior, and on several occasions his conduct was such as to elicit the special notice and commendation of his superior officers. None were more brave, none more modest. On returning home after the surrender of the Confederate armies, he resumed the practice of his profession in connection with his father, and was at once elected a member of the state convention at the head of the ticket, being shortly afterward made a member of the legislature. He participated with the democratic party in all the political questions of the period of re-construction. In 1868, he was elected solicitor of the western circuit by an immense majority over his opponent, and discharged the duties of this office for four years with great ability, firmness and fairness. In 1872, Col. Perry lost his election by the infamous negro vote of Abbeville, which county had been added to his circuit for the express purpose of defeating him. With renewed energy and zeal he devoted himself to his profession, and had a large commanding practice, his father, meantime, having in a great measure withdrawn from the practice before the courts. Col. Perry was elected state senator from Greenville county in 1880, and served his county for four years in this capacity, declining a re-election for the same. By a unanimous vote, his name for the second time was presented to the congressional convention as a candidate for congress, and on November 4, 1884, he was elected to represent the Fourth congressional district of South Carolina. He has been twice re-elected to congress, and declined a fourth election in the fall of 1890. His term expired on March 4, 1891. At the time of his nomination in 1884, he stood at the head of the bar in Greenville, and was a prominent figure in the front ranks of his legal brethren of the state. At the close of his congressional career, he hopes to resume the law

practice. During his last term he was successful in securing an appropriation of \$100,000 for a public building in Greenville, which is now in the course of erection and which will be a lasting monument to the memory of a noble man—William Hayne Perry. It will thus be seen that his native county has bestowed upon him nearly every office in her gift, and the trust that has been reposed in him to such a great extent, has in no wise been misplaced. He was appointed colonel of cavalry by Gov. Orr after the war, and in 1881 Gov. Haggood made him one of his aides. "As a public man Col. Perry has proved himself a wise and careful legislator, noted for his quiet, but active and practical usefulness. Reared by his father in that school of political ethics and statesmanship, in which he belonged, and was a leader, in the pure and better days of Carolina's history, he has none of the sordid and selfish arts of the demagogue and political trickster. As a professional man and practitioner he is honorable, fair and conscientious; as an advocate, without being rhetorical, he has great weight and influence before a jury. In character he is manly, truthful and modest, and enjoys a personal character, admired by all who know him, for the purity and dignity of his private life." Col. Perry was married in 1888 to Miss Louise, daughter of Hon. John Bankhead, member of congress from Alabama. Three miles from the city of Greenville, at his valuable country seat, "Sans Souci", a home of beauty, comfort and hospitality, and memorable as the home of his distinguished father, Col. Perry enjoys relaxation from the cares of his profession and leads the life of a country gentleman, surrounded by the charms of a home presided over by taste, culture and refinement.

CAPTAIN GEORGE G. WELLS,

a prominent member of the Greenville, S. C., bar, was born in the city in which he resides, October 25, 1839, the son of Obed H. Wells, the founder, and for twenty-eight years the publisher of the *Greenville Mountaineer*. The latter was born at Greenfield, Mass., in 1804, and was a son of Patrick Wells, a native of Wales, and a sea captain by pursuit, being lost at sea. Obed H. Wells came to South Carolina from Massachusetts, in 1822, and located at Greenville, where at the age of twenty-one he married Miss Amelia Headden. He spent the remainder of his life here, devoting his attention almost exclusively to journalism. His death occurred in 1857. He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and of the Baptist church. Politically he was a democrat, being, however, a strong Union man. Amelia Headden, the mother of Capt. George G. Wells, was born in Chertsey, England, in 1808, and came to America with her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Headden, in about the year 1818. The family landed at Charleston, S. C., and resided there for a short time, thence removing to Greenville, where Miss Headden met and married Obed H. Wells. She died in 1869, a devout Christian, being a member of the Baptist church. Capt. George G. Wells has resided at Greenville all his life, receiving his earlier education in its schools. Later he at-

tended Furman university for one year. At the age of nineteen years he entered the South Carolina Military academy, from which he graduated, with honors, in 1862. He had already served in the Confederate army, having been at Fort Sumter when it surrendered. After his graduation he became lieutenant in the Confederate service, but was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain, holding the position until the close of the war. His service was confined to Virginia, North Carolina and the South Carolina coast. He was at Charleston on the night that Gilmore's Battery Swamp Angel, opened fire on the city. When peace was declared, he returned to Greenville, and for a short time gave his attention to school teaching, at the same time devoting his leisure hours to the study of law, having determined to fit himself for the legal profession. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, at once entering upon the practice of the law. He has devoted his undivided attention to it ever since, having pursued its practice during the whole time at Greenville, being an honored and prominent member of its bar. He is the senior member of the firm of Wells & Orr, his partner being Col. James L. Orr. The firm is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, ranking among the leading and ablest law firms of the state. As a citizen of Greenville, Capt. Wells is most highly esteemed, being a straightforward, upright man, whose character is beyond reproach. He has persistently avoided political service, though he has been frequently urged to become a candidate for high positions. His practice, of which he is very fond, has claimed his whole attention. Some of the offices with which his name has been connected are those of state senator and congressman, thus showing his standing in the county of his residence. In June, 1870, Miss Mary J., the daughter of Col. John W. Hill, then of Florida, but formerly of South Carolina, became his wife. Their children are as follows: Anna S., Mary H., Archie H., Maggie May, George G., Emma W., Clara T., and Lawrence O., all of whom are living with the exception of the eldest, Anna S., who died in September, 1860, aged nineteen years. In the month of June preceding her death she had graduated from the Greenville Female college. Capt. Wells is a democrat in politics, and in his religious belief is a Baptist, being an official member of that church. He is superintendent of the Greenville Baptist Sabbath school, the largest Sabbath school in the state, and among the largest in the south. He is a member of the Masonic and Chi Psi fraternities. The position of attorney for the Richmond & Danville railroad and the Peoples' bank he acceptably holds, while the firm of which he is a member, is retained by a number of important corporations. Capt. Wells is one of the trustees of the Furman university and Greenville Female college.

EX-GOVERNOR J. L. ORR.

James L. Orr, son of Christopher and Martha McCann Orr, was born at Craytonville, Anderson (then Pendleton district), S. C.,

May 12, 1822. His great-grandfather, Robert Orr, emigrated from Ireland, to Bucks county, Penna., in 1730, and after some years removed to Wake county, N. C. He was a Revolutionary soldier, as was his son, Jehu, the grandfather of James L. He was sent to a country school, and afterward to the Anderson academy. Out of school hours he assisted his father as salesman and book-keeper. His acquaintance with the people of his county, and the knowledge of human nature acquired by this training, were invaluable to him in after life. In his eighteenth year he went to the university of Virginia, where he was graduated in philosophy, political economy, belles letters, medical jurisprudence, and where he commenced the study of law. In 1842 he entered the law office of Judge Whitner (then solicitor of the western circuit), and was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. He opened an office in Anderson, and soon had a respectable practice. He also edited the *Anderson Gazette*. In 1844 he was elected to the legislature, having received a greater majority than any man in the state, and that in a district which had given a decided whig majority in 1840. He served two terms. His first speech was made in opposition to the "Bluffton movement." This proposed to again commit South Carolina to a nullification of the tariff of 1842. Thus early did he identify himself with the opposition to separate state action. This speech was characterized by one of the principal journals as "the boldest, plainest and most sensible speech of the whole discussion." He was an earnest advocate of giving the choice of presidential electors to the people. (In South Carolina they were then elected by the legislature.) The bill was carried in the house, where population was represented, but defeated in the senate, where territorial area alone secured representation. He advocated a liberal and enlarged system of internal improvements, and a general reform of the free school system. In 1848 he became a candidate for congress. His opponent had taken the field several months in advance of him, and was a lawyer of talent and professional reputation, and of great experience in political affairs, having been many years in the state legislature. Being both democrats, the contest turned exclusively on personal popularity. The campaign was active and exciting. In October Mr. Orr bore off the honors by 700 majority. Few men at the age of twenty-six have received so flattering a testimonial. From that time until 1858, when he declined to serve again, he was re-elected without opposition. He took his seat at the opening of the thirty-first congress. "There were giants in those days." In the senate were Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Douglas, Cass, Benton, and many more of high reputation. While in the house were Winthrop, Toombs, Stephens, Clingman, McDowell, Bayly and others of eminent ability. Mr. Orr, with becoming modesty, spoke very little during this session. The principal speech made by him was upon the agitation of the slavery question, and its dangerous tendencies against the perpetuity of the Union. During this session the "compromise measures" were passed, Mr. Orr voting against most of their features. These measures were

generally condemned in South Carolina. When he returned home he found a formidable party organized in favor of South Carolina seceding alone from the Union. A constitutional convention was called, Mr. Orr advising against the call. His own congressional district had nominated delegates in favor of secession two to one. Notwithstanding his belief that he was in a meager minority, he boldly proclaimed his opposition to the secession policy, and warned his constituents warmly and most earnestly of the disasters which would immediately ensue if their proposed policy were carried out. While he admitted the right of a state to secede from the Union, believing it to be the highest attribute of sovereignty, and the only effectual shield of states rights against the despotism of consolidation, he attended a general convention held by delegates from the Southern Rights associations of this state. This convention numbered some 450 members, and was distinguished for its intelligence, integrity and high moral worth, but represented the extreme views of the ultra party in South Carolina. Resolutions were offered reflecting the opinions of the majority. Mr. Orr introduced opposing resolutions, making a fearless and manly speech, and giving an exhibition of moral courage, which won for him the admiration even of those who widely differed from him in feeling. This speech was published by the executive committee of the co-operative party, and circulated throughout the state, and proved most effective. The convention opened the campaign, and there was but one newspaper in the state opposing secession. Mr. Orr made a most earnest canvass, which lasted two months, meeting the ablest secession leaders in public discussion. His party carried the state by 8,000 majority, and he was triumphantly sustained by the constituency which his opponents had threatened would visit him with ostracism. In congress he was an indefatigable worker, but always found time to extend courtesy, and often hospitality, to South Carolinians visiting Washington. He was appointed chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, and introduced a bill looking to their domestication and civilization, which accomplished much in changing the policy of the government toward the semi-civilized Indians. This decaying race never had a truer friend, and many years afterward, when he visited the northwest, he received an ovation from them.

In 1854 the Anti-Catholic abomination, Know-nothing-ism, was sweeping over the country, and let it be remembered to the credit of Stephen A. Douglas and James L. Orr, that they were the first public men in the United States, who made a bold and fearless assault on its insidious principles. On the 3d of July Mr. Orr addressed the democracy of Philadelphia from the Independence hall, and when he opened his batteries on this new heresy, he excited the enthusiasm of thousands of hearers. This speech was published and widely circulated. He was elected speaker of the thirty-fifth congress, and presided with marked fairness and ability. At the conclusion of that congress he returned to his home at Anderson, expecting to devote the remainder of his life to the practice of his profession, and

the enjoyment of his family. But the stirring events of that momentous time prevented the realization of these pleasant anticipations. After struggling for sixteen years against the secession policy, he was forced, as were many others of his section, to go with the tide, as further opposition would have caused that mountain region to suffer the horrors of east Tennessee guerrilla warfare. It was surely better for all to engage in a common, though desperate cause, than for brother to fight against brother. Although Mr. Orr had foretold the result, he did all that was possible to prevent the fulfillment of his predictions, and the short-lived southern Confederacy had no harder working supporter than himself. He was elected colonel of Orr's Regiment Rifles, and won the affection of his men by his care for their welfare, and their respect by his fairness. For some months he was in command of the harbor at Charleston. In December, 1861, he was elected Confederate senator, and in February, 1862, went to Richmond, where he spent most of his time till the end. He was untiring in his exertions for the comfort of the South Carolina soldiers, while in the council chamber, but who shall tell of those stormy times, when he urged with all his might and by every argument he could use, the making of a treaty of peace with the United States, while such a treaty was still possible. Even this appeal to the instinct of self preservation was worse than wasted, the favorable moment passed forever, and the next opportunity we had of making terms, was at Appomatox.

In September, 1865, a convention was called by provisional Gov. Perry, and in accordance with the constitution then adopted, the next governor was elected by the people. Heretofore the legislature had chosen the governor. Mr. Orr was elected and entered upon the discharge of his duties November 20th, 1865. The state had been for months under the jurisdiction of provost courts and military commissioners. No civil court had been held for more than a year, outlaws and desperadoes roamed over the land, outraging the persons and property of citizens. Gov. Orr gave to the work of re-organization every power of mind and body, and with the practical common sense which had ever characterized him, resolutely did the best he could with the resources at command. He used every endeavor to promote good feeling between the whites and blacks, and during the two years and nine months of his administration, there was no race riot in South Carolina.

In January, 1867, he went to Washington to hold a conference with a number of senators and congressmen. Finding that a qualified or a universal suffrage amendment to the constitution would certainly be passed, he returned to South Carolina, and urged on the people the necessity of giving suffrage, with educational or property qualification, to the negroes. The leaders of the movement in congress having agreed not to press universal suffrage, if qualified suffrage was granted to the blacks, this advice brought down a storm of abuse on him, which showed so unmistakably the temper of the majority in South Carolina, that the Howard amendment was passed, and also a

supplemental act, dividing the ten southern states into five military districts. Gov. Orr promptly endeavored to secure the co-operation of the military commands, and thus avoid conflict with this superior power, so far succeeding that they rarely interfered with the administration of criminal law, and where they were appealed to, to interpose their authority, they generally referred the matter to him for final decision. His course of conciliation often enabled him to intervene for the benefit of the citizen, in whose case the rigor of military power might have been oppressive, and to secure modification of military orders that would have borne heavily on communities. By his earnest remonstrance the taxes imposed by the military were not only materially reduced, but levied on a more equitable basis, and he was enabled to secure support for the public institutions. He urged all white citizens who had not been disfranchised to register, and vote for their best man to represent them in the state convention. But the strange delusion seemed to pervade the public mind, that the convention would not meet, and that if it did its action would be nugatory. Very few went to the polls, they ignored their opportunity, and surrendered to strangers, and to the colored people, the selection of delegates to the constitutional convention, perhaps the first instance in the history of a free, intelligent people, where the ballot having been given them, they refused its exercise. His successor, R. K. Scott, was inaugurated in July, 1868, and from that time till 1876, the republican party had absolute control of the state. The extravagance and corruption of the "Carpet Bag" government in South Carolina is a matter of history. Mr. Orr, knowing the impossibility of electing a democrat, advocated the choice of a moderate republican to succeed Scott, hoping that enough honest republicans and thinking democrats would unite to make this possible. His hope was disappointed. He was denounced, his motives impugned, and harsh and unjust criticism followed his earnest effort, and a "scalawag" was elected governor. During 1866 and 1867, he held the office of grand-master of Masons of South Carolina. Two months after the close of his term as governor, while traveling in the northwest, he was elected judge of the Eighth circuit of South Carolina. He was strongly urged by old and new friends to accept this position, as in the then chaotic condition of affairs, it was felt that his learning, moral courage and hard common sense would be of inestimable advantage to the circuit. He held that the debts contracted prior to and during the war should be sealed to the basis of the existing wealth, and resources of the country. No one could question that the war destroyed more than one-half the value of the property in the south, and while various causes just after the close of the war produced a depreciation of at least one-half of that half. If an individual chanced at the commencement of the struggle to have his whole estate invested in loans on bonds and mortgages, there could be no justice which would require that the note or bond-holder should not suffer at least pro rata with the debtor, whose property was ruined not by his own act, but by the calamities of the war and the act of the

government. This view was universally adopted by the juries, and was acceptable to the litigants, and aided many to pay their debts, who, if the letter of the law had been enforced, would have gone into bankruptcy. Indeed, only a few chronic grumblers failed to see the wisdom and fairness of Judge Orr's opinions. The juries adopted his view and found verdicts for fifty per cent.

In December, 1872, he resigned the judgeship to accept the position of minister to Russia, tendered him by President Grant. He sailed in January, and was presented to the czar in February. The interview was most satisfactory, and Prime Minister Gortschakoff was pleased to say that his majesty had been more favorably impressed by Mr. Orr than by any minister sent from the United States government. The change from the mild climate of South Carolina to the rigors of St. Petersburg, proved too severe for his constitution. He died suddenly from congestion of the lungs, on the 5th of May, 1873, attended by his eldest son. A funeral service was held at the English chapel in St. Petersburg, attended by all the English and American residents, and a handsome floral column was placed on his casket, by order of the empress. When his remains reached New York, N. Y., they were met by a delegation of Masons and other citizens, and after lying in state at the city hall, were accorded a magnificent Masonic funeral. A large deputation of citizens of Anderson met the remains in Columbia, and accompanied them home, where, on the 19th of June, they were laid to rest, in presence of the wife of his youth, his five children, and an immense number who came from all parts of the country; his old friends remembering only his uprightness of soul and kindness of heart, and mourning his untimely death. He was not quite fifty-one years of age, but he lived long enough to see the success of many of his measures and opinions, which outlived the censure bestowed on them and their author. Though sometimes feeling the bitterness of undeserved antagonism, he always received the sympathy and support of many warm friends, who in the darkest moments, never relaxed their confidence in the earnestness and honesty of his purpose to protect and promote the interests of the people of South Carolina.

GENERAL C. C. PINCKNEY

lived at a period when in the section of the country where he was reared, a finished classical education was considered an indispensable accomplishment either for a man of business, or of leisure. He was descended from an ancestry who came from England to South Carolina in 1692. His father, Charles Pinckney, who was known as Chief-Justice Pinckney, was twice married, his second wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Eliza Lucas, daughter of George Lucas, a colonel in the British army.

Charles C. Pinckney was born at Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1746. When he was but seven years of age, he was taken, with his brother Thomas, to England, by his father, to be educated. After

about five years' private instruction he was fitted for Westminster, and in 1758, he entered that celebrated institution, then under the care of a distinguished scholar, Dr. Markham. By industrious application and correct deportment, he soon won the respect and regard of his teacher, who entertained a high estimate of his character and abilities. From Westminster he was removed to Oxford, where he was under the private tutorage of the renowned Dr. Cyril Jackson, and where he had the benefit of the law lectures of Judge Blackstone. He left Oxford at the age of eighteen, with the reputation of being one of its finest scholars. From that renowned university he entered the Temple, as a law student, where he still maintained his studious habits. During the last year of his stay abroad he visited France and Germany, devoting nine months to the study of military science at the Royal academy of Caen. In 1769, he returned to South Carolina, his old affection for his native soil having remained undimmed by his sixteen years' absence, his patriotism sharpened by his indignation at the passage of the stamp act, while he still dwelt on British soil.

On the 19th of January, 1770, the provincial courts granted him a commission to practice law, and in 1773, he received the high compliment of being appointed the substitute of Sir Egerton Lee, His Majesty's attorney-general, to act in his stead in the district and precinct courts of Camden, Georgetown and Cheraws. His prospects for eminence, as well as emoluments, were most flattering, but they were at once dispelled by the overshadowing approach of the Revolutionary struggle. South Carolina, on hearing of the outbreak on the plains of Lexington, was ablaze with excitement, and a provincial congress was at once summoned to meet in Charleston. It assembled on the first of June, 1775, and from the known military qualifications of Gen. Pinckney, he was made captain in the First regiment, under that stern republican, Christopher Gadsden, as colonel. He immediately inaugurated a recruiting station at Newbern, N. C., and was soon promoted to the rank of colonel of his regiment, Col. Gadsden having been raised to the rank of brigadier-general. The triumphant defense of Fort Moultrie, for a time restored quiet to South Carolina, offensive operations on the part of the British being transferred to New York, and Gen. Pinckney, desiring more active service, joined the northern army. He was appointed aide to Gen. Washington, and in that capacity was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. The military lessons there learned were of great service to him in his subsequent career. When danger again threatened his native state, he returned home and resumed command of his regiment. He was soon required to join Gen. Howe's army, for the defense of Georgia, where he rendered most important service.

When the British admiral, Arbuthnot, threatened an attack on Fort Moultrie, Gen. Pinckney was in command of that fortress, and anticipated a grand opportunity to bring his military tactics into full play, but a storm having interposed, the British fleet was obliged to sail past the fort without opening fire upon it; but Gen. Pinckney

gave the passing vessels a parting salute, which inflicted considerable injury upon them. When Charleston was threatened by an overshadowing force of the enemy, Gen. Pinckney counseled resistance to the last extremity, but he was overruled, and the city capitulated in May, 1780, the little army of Gen. Pinckney being made prisoners and confined at Haddrel's Point, about two miles from Charleston. Here they endured untold privations, and in these extremities overtures were made to the officers to abandon the cause of American independence. In reply to an invitation of this character, proffered by Major Money, of the British army, to Gen. Pinckney, he repelled it in the following noble terms: "I entered into this cause after reflection and through principle. My heart is altogether American, and neither severity, nor favor, nor poverty, nor affluence, can ever induce me to swerve from it." To another British officer he said: "The freedom and independence of my country are the gods of my idolatry." Soon after this he was exchanged and peace was declared, but nevertheless, he was raised to the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

Peace restored, Gen. Pinckney resumed the practice of his profession under the natural embarrassments of a fortune wrecked by the ravages of war. He found, too, that the younger class of attorneys had taken the places of those whom the casualties of the war had withdrawn from practice. The new practitioners were far inferior in point of education to those whose places they had assumed, the exigencies of the war having broken in upon the regular course of law studies. Though such able scholars as Gen. Pinckney might have placed themselves at the head of the profession, he preferred to try and raise his young contemporaries to his own high plane, and, in such an undertaking, made himself very serviceable to the profession at large. Though his income became large, he made it a point of principle, instilled in his mind by his venerated father, always in his practice to befriend the widow and the fatherless, and he would never exact or accept a fee from that class of clients. He was offered a place on the supreme bench by Gen. Washington, as well as the post of secretary of war, to succeed Gen. Knox, both of which honorable positions he declined, but after a most pressing solicitation from Gen. Washington, in his private capacity, he was induced to accept the mission to France in 1796. On arriving at Paris, he had to submit to some indignities, and to meet a cold reception on the part of the French minister of foreign affairs, and he immediately asked for his recall. His stay was, therefore, short at the French capital, but during that brief period he exhibited an ability as well as a spirit of patience and forbearance which did him great honor. While in this position, he gave utterance to that immortal sentiment, which became a household expression: "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." Though his mission did not accomplish the objects desired, it was owing to no lack of ability or of diplomatic fitness on the part of Gen. Pinckney. He returned to America, arriving at Paulus Hook, October 12, 1798, where he was received by

a large concourse of citizens amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Soon after this, he received the commission of major-general in the United States army, the appointment doubtless being prompted by the war spirit which was then dominant throughout the country. This was an honor in which he shared with only three other conspicuous individuals, Washington, Hamilton and Knox. Gen. Pinckney was proffered many other distinctions, but his inclination for public positions only extended to a strong desire to serve his country, and be of use to his countrymen. In his later years he evinced a taste for the sciences, particularly for botany and chemistry, and he had a laboratory fitted up and supplied with philosophical apparatus, where he spent several hours of each day.

He was twice married, first to Sarah, daughter of Henry Middleton; of her three daughters were born. His second wife was a descendant of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, one of the proprietary governors of South Carolina. She had no children.

This most venerated citizen, profound scholar, able lawyer and accomplished and gallant general, closed his brilliant career on the 16th of August, 1825, having reached his eightieth year.

COLONEL JESSE W. NORRIS,

a planter of Anderson county, S. C., was born in that county, June 6, 1817, the son of Ezekiel S. Norris, a native of Abbeville county, and a farmer by occupation. He came to his death in 1877. Upon the paternal side, the family is of Irish descent. The maiden name of the mother of Col. Norris, was Lucy Ria Keys, daughter of Peter Keys, who was a native of Ireland. She died in 1882. Col. Norris, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Anderson county. While in his youth he attended the Pendleton Manual Labor school about three years. After this, he pursued his studies under Wesley Leverett, a well-known educator of that day, some two or three years. In 1837 or '38 he entered the university of Virginia, which he attended two years, taking besides other studies, a primary course in law. While there he was a classmate of Judge James L. Orr. He then entered the law office of Judge Joseph N. Whitner, where he remained some three or four years pursuing his legal studies, and attending to the clerical work of the office. He at once began the practice of his profession at a place called Pickens, in what is now Oconee county. He then practiced his profession successfully until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate service in 1863, in Company A, Eighth South Carolina state troops as a private, serving until the close of hostilities. His theatre of action was wholly within the state of South Carolina. In 1864, after the surrender of Charleston, he was detailed to an enrolling office, and stationed at Anderson. Since the war he has devoted his attention to farming in Anderson county. In 1869 he located on his present plantation, five miles and a half southeast of Anderson, the place being known as Varennes, where he has ever since lived. Col. Norris

has been a prosperous and successful farmer and has amassed quite a fortune. He has devoted much attention to the banking business in a private way. He is a director of the National bank of Anderson, a stockholder in the Anderson cotton mills, the Anderson Shoe & Leather company, and the Pendleton manufacturing company. In the latter enterprise, he is the partner of A. J. Sitton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Col. Norris is a stockholder in the railroads, which pass through Anderson. He is one of Anderson county's solid and substantial men. In politics he subscribes to the democratic faith. He has taken an active part in the Farmers' Alliance, and served as president of the county alliance from the time of its organization up to July, 1890. He is also ex-president of a subordinate lodge. Prior to the war, he served one term in the lower branch of the state legislature, representing the counties of Anderson and Pickens. Since the war he has served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, a distinction he has enjoyed for some years. He is a Mason and a past master; he is also a member of the Sons of Temperance. Col. Norris has been twice married, his first wife being Louisa Lesley, of Abbeville county, and his second wife, Susan Simpson, of Anderson county. Both are deceased. He has three daughters living, two of whom are the daughters of his first wife. Col. Norris has done good journalistic work, having been for several years, while practicing law in Pickens county, one of the editors of the *Kcovec Courier*, a paper which still lives, and of which he was one of the founders. As farmer, student, legislator, soldier, lawyer, journalist and citizen, he has held a representative place and has entitled himself to, and enjoys the respect of his fellow men.

COLONEL RICHARD WRIGHT SIMPSON.

Colonel Richard Wright Simpson, member of the Anderson bar, was born at Pendleton, near his present residence, September 11, 1840. His father was Hon. Richard F. Simpson, and ex-congressman, and a major in the Creek Indian war. He died in 1882. The maiden name of his mother was Margaret Taliaferro, a native of Anderson county, and daughter of Zachariah Taliaferro, a lawyer by profession, and a native of Virginia, who removed from that state to South Carolina, and subsequently located in the old Pendleton district. His wife's name was Margaret C. Carter, also a Virginian by birth. Zachariah Taliaferro was a brother of Judge Benjamin Taliaferro, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, who removed from Virginia to Georgia, and became prominent in legal and judicial circles of that state. The father of Zachariah and Benjamin Taliaferro was Zachariah Taliaferro, a native of Carolina county, Va., and a Revolutionary soldier. The progenitors of the Taliaferro family, in America, settled in Virginia in 1653. The father of Col. Simpson was born in Laurens county, in 1798, and graduated from the South Carolina college when he was but eighteen years of age. He studied law, was admitted to

the bar, and practiced law for a number of years at Laurens C. H. He served in the Florida Indian war, and was at different times a member of both branches of the South Carolina legislature. He was for three terms a member of the national house of representatives, from 1842 to 1848. He retired from political life on account of an accident, which befell him from being thrown from a carriage. He was a member of the South Carolina secession convention. He had been a great admirer of John C. Calhoun, and was a great secession advocate and a strong supporter of the Confederacy. At the close of the war he was in favor of burying the past and accepting the result, and he conducted himself in accordance with that position as long as he lived. His father, William Simpson, was a native of Ireland. He settled in Laurens county, and left surviving, a large family. Richard F. Simpson and his brother, Dr. John Simpson, the father of the late chief-justice of South Carolina, W. D. Simpson, were the two youngest members of this large family. Col. Richard W. Simpson, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Anderson county, near Pendleton. He graduated from Wofford college in 1861. From college he entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting in Company A, Third South Carolina regiment. It was one of the first Confederate regiments that entered Virginia. He served in it between one and two years, when, owing to poor health, he was discharged. After having partially recovered his health, he joined Maj. Adams' battalion of cavalry. He was offered official positions, but declined in every instance on account of poor health. He was again discharged on account of his health, and from that time until the close of the war, he served in other departments of the Confederate government. He was married during the war, in 1863, to Miss Maria Louisa Garlington, of Laurens, daughter of John Garlington, Esq. She is still living. From 1865 to 1874, Col. Simpson devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in Anderson county. In the latter year, his health having improved, he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1875, was admitted to the bar. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1876. He was one of the seven men who in 1876, broke down the door of the house of representatives, while the radical house was in session, and let the white democrats in. He was one of the most active spirits of that revolution which restored the state to white rule. He was a member of what was known as the "Wallace house," in 1876, at the time of the dual legislature, and was locked up with it in the legislative hall for four days and nights. He served as chairman of the committee of ways and means, during the life of the Wallace house, and was also chairman of two other important committees. After the Hampton government was recognized by President Hayes, Col. Simpson was chiefly instrumental in adjusting the financial obligations of the state left by the radical party. The correctness of his position upon the financial question of the state, has been abundantly proven by the fact, that it is now recognized by all, as the inauguration of the high financial plane upon which the state rests to-day. He was recognized as one of the most active and influential

legislators of the state during this epoch of its history, and was foremost in every movement and measure, that tended to establish the new order of things. In 1877 he was appointed a member of Gov. Hampton's staff, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. This position, as well as all other political positions, came wholly unsought. He was never a candidate in his life, and his elections in every instance, came from the spontaneous action of his friends. Since the close of his last term in the legislature, he has constantly refrained from, and refused any political preferment, and has devoted his whole attention to his law practice, which is very extensive. He is one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Anderson county bar. He is a member of the firm of Whitner & Simpson, one of the leading law firms in the state. In 1877, as a member of the legislature, he began the advocacy of the establishment of an agricultural college in South Carolina. He has labored industriously for the accomplishment of that purpose, and his efforts in that direction have not proven fruitless. In 1887, he became the confidential attorney of Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, son-in-law of John C. Calhoun, and the then owner of the Calhoun homestead. Col. Simpson wrote the will of that gentleman, and was appointed his executor. In the will, provision is made for the establishment of an agricultural college, and Col. Simpson was named in the will as one of the trustees. Mr. Clemson died in April, 1888. Col. Simpson, as executor of the estate, was defendant in the celebrated case of Gideon Lee, guardian, against Simpson, executor, an action brought to set aside Mr. Clemson's will. Though it was carried to the supreme court of the United States, Col. Simpson won all the way through. The will was sustained, and the college established. Upon the organization of the board of trustees, Col. Simpson was elected its president, which position he now holds. The site of this college, which is now in the course of erection, is the old homestead of John C. Calhoun, in Oconee county. When completed, it will be one of the finest institutions of the kind in the United States, and it will be the best endowed. Col. Simpson's politics are democratic. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has taken thirty degrees in Masonry. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, of Anderson. Col. and Mrs. Simpson have a family of nine children living, three of whom are sons.

JAMES L. TRIBBLE,

one of the members of the Anderson bar, was born on a farm in Abbeville county, S. C. He is the son of Capt. S. M. Tribble, also a native of Abbeville county, born in 1825, who served as a captain of the state militia prior to the war of 1861. His occupation was that of a farmer. His death took place in 1877. He was the son of L. W. Tribble, also a farmer, who removed from Virginia to South Carolina in early times. The mother of the subject of this sketch, before married, was Miss Ann Webster, daughter of James R.

Webster. Mr. Tribble's mother died in 1863. Mr. Tribble was reared on a farm in Abbeville county, where he lived until he arrived at the age of twenty years. He had few educational advantages in his youth. At the age of twenty-one he entered a school, taught by Capt. J. B. Patrick, a noted educator, the school being located at Greenville, S. C. He attended this school nine months, then spent three months in Furman university. He then taught school eight months, after which he attended Richmond college two sessions, studying law and graduating from the law department at the end of the second session. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1875, and immediately entered upon the practice of law at Anderson, and has continued in its active practice at that place ever since, devoting his sole attention to the profession. He rose rapidly in reputation as an attorney, and has attained a high place in the Anderson bar, being held as one of the ablest and most successful of its lawyers. He has entirely ignored politics, wisely choosing professional, rather than political preferments. His first partner was Col. James L. Orr, now of Greenville. In 1880, he formed a partnership with Col. Joseph N. Brown, which continued four years. In August, 1890, he formed a partnership with George E. Prince, and the firm of Tribble & Prince still exists, and is justly reputed to be one of the foremost law firms in the state. Mr. Tribble pays much attention to the equity side of the law, at the practice of which he is eminently successful. He is a member of the Anderson County Bar association, a democrat in politics, avoiding all political service and association, except the two years he was mayor of the city of Anderson. He is an official member of the Baptist church, a Royal Arch Mason and past master in his lodge. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor, and is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, of Anderson, of which, the firm of Tribble & Prince are attorneys. He is also a stockholder in the Anderson Cotton mills, Anderson Shoe & Leather company, and is a member of the board of directors of the latter company. The positions of vice-president and director of the Anderson Hotel company are his, while he holds the position of director of the Anderson Educational association, of which he is also secretary and treasurer.

STEPHEN D. MILLER

was born in the so-called Waxhaw settlement, of the Lancaster district, S. C., in May, 1787. He was the son of William and Margaret (White) Miller, and his ancestors were immigrants from the north of Ireland, of the Scotch type of Presbyterians. They came to this country to enjoy perfect liberty of conscience, and were ready to go to extremities to maintain both civil and religious rights. The father of Stephen D. Miller died when he, the son, was quite young, and he was placed under the care and was reared by his mother's relatives. His early education was entrusted to Rev. Mr. Coreser, a fine and versatile scholar, who not only gave his young pupil good and thor-

ough classical instruction, but gave him Scriptural lessons by way of a religious education. He made rapid progress in both directions. He was fitted for, and graduated from South Carolina college in the class of 1808.

Mr. Miller studied law at the office of John S. Richardson, in Sumter, and was admitted to the bar in 1811, at Columbia. He began practice in the Sumter district, succeeding to the business of his law preceptor, Mr. Richardson, that gentleman having been elected in the preceding year, to the office of attorney-general of the state. He resided in Statesburg, where he had an office, and also opened an office at Summerville.

About the year 1814, Mr. Miller was joined in marriage with Miss Dick, of Sumter. She lived to bear him three sons, but died in 1819. In 1818, he was elected to congress in place of Judge Richardson, who had been elected to represent the Sumter district, but who declined to serve in that capacity, chiefly on the ground of the pressure of his own private business. During Mr. Miller's first session in congress he was called home on the melancholy errand of attending his beloved, dying wife, an event which occurred as above stated. While in congress, he was one of the South Carolina statesmen who opposed Mr. Calhoun's states rights doctrines. At the expiration of his congressional term, he returned to his law practice, in which he did a large business in the Sumter, Lancaster and Kershaw districts. While practicing in the latter named district, he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Boykin, and in May, 1821, she became his second wife. The next year he was elected a state senator to represent the Sumter district in that branch of the legislature. He served three successive terms, when, in 1828, he was elected governor. At the close of his gubernatorial term, in 1830, he was elected to the United States senate for six years, but ill-health compelled him to resign after holding this office two years.

Mr. Miller was a member of the convention which passed the nullification ordinance, as well as that which assembled to rescind that ordinance, and in both conventions he appears to have acted in a moderate way with the nullifiers. In 1835 Gov. Miller removed to a plantation in Mississippi, which he had previously purchased, taking with him a large number of slaves for its cultivation. He was and had been for some time previously in precarious health, and his removal thither was doubtless with a hope of restoration; if so, it proved a delusive hope. After a manful struggle with disease, in which his natural cheerfulness of disposition was an important ally, he finally obeyed the dread summons, March 8, 1838, in the fifty-first year of his age. As yet his family had not joined him, and he died at the home of his nephew, Maj. Charles M. Hart, of Raymond, Miss. He left surviving him his excellent wife, one son and three daughters. Of his three sons by his first wife only one, Elias Dick Miller, reached manhood; he was a young man of rare qualities. He entered South Carolina college, and, among his fellow students, he was the object of love and admiration. But so bright and promising

an example of manhood was not to be spared, and he died in his sophomore year, in 1832, deeply lamented by all who knew him. His death was the cause of poignant sorrow on the part of his father, from the effects of which he never recovered. Though not an eloquent speaker, Mr. Miller was an able advocate at the bar, and was an excellent counselor. As a member of the state legislature and in congress he wielded an extensive influence. In private life he was an exemplary citizen and a true, devoted and valued friend.

JUDGE JOSEPH N. WHITNER.

Joseph N. Whitner, third son of Joseph and Elizabeth Whitner, was born at his father's residence, near Pendleton village, in South Carolina, the 11th day of April, 1799. The late Gov. Perry, in his "Reminiscences," says he was born on George's creek, in Pickens district, near Greenville Court House, where his father then resided. But this is a mistake. Mrs. North, relict of John L. North, told the writer, in the presence of Judge Whitner, that he was born in the house in which she then resided, about three miles from Pendleton village, which his father had previously sold to Mr. North, and in which both families resided until Judge Whitner's father could build a family residence on an adjoining farm. The place is still in the possession of one of the relatives of Mrs. North, to whom she devised it. Pendleton district was laid out as one of the municipal subdivisions of the state, by act of the legislature in 1789, and Pendleton village, established as the district seat or court house town, thenceforth became, for more than half a century, a place of residence for the gentry of the country, and a favorite summer resort for many of the wealthy families of Charleston and the sea coast. Gen. Pickens and Gen. Anderson, of Revolutionary memory, Mr. John C. Calhoun and other distinguished gentlemen, made their homes in the immediate vicinity. And the Hugers, Pinckneys, Elliots, Stuarts, and other families from the low country, had their houses there. Pendleton village had its "circulating library" as early as 1808, of which Mr. Joseph Whitner, the father, was for some time a trustee or commissioner, and its "jockey club" for the amusement of the gentlemen of the surrounding country, both incorporated by act of the legislature. It is to be presumed from the general intelligence of the people who made up the community, that it enjoyed superior educational advantages.

The subject of this sketch, after receiving the usual preliminary education, was matriculated at the South Carolina college at Columbia, the capital of the state, and was graduated with distinction from that institution in the class of 1819. His contemporaries and life-long friends, Francis Hugh Wardlaw, afterward of the chancery bench of the state, was graduated from the same class with the first honor, Judge D. L. Wardlaw, of the law bench, in the class preceding. After graduating, young Whitner read law, and for a few years practiced his profession at old Cambridge, in Abbeville district, near the old British fort of Ninety-Six, of the war of independence. While resid-

ing here, an incident occurred in his life which strongly illustrates the natural benevolence of his character. From his associations at Pendleton, he perhaps, naturally acquired a fondness for horse-racing, in that day a favorite sport with the gentry, and which had not fallen into the hands of professionals. Hiring from a friend a young negro boy to ride a comparatively untrained colt in a race at Cambridge, the boy was thrown and had one of his legs broken. It healed one or two inches shorter than the other, partially maiming the boy for life. He at once bought the boy, made him his body servant, and later in life, his coachman, in which capacity he served until his death, which happened only a few years before that of his master. Leaving Cambridge, which was situated in a malarial country, he returned to Pendleton, where he soon afterward formed a partnership with Judge Earle, then a prominent lawyer and solicitor of the circuit. In a short time he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and subsequently, to the state senate, from Pendleton district.

It was while serving in the state senate (1826) that Pendleton district was sub-divided into the districts of Anderson and Pickens, a measure in which he took a deep interest, and for whose success he was largely instrumental. In 1830 his friend and associate, B. J. Earle, was elected to the law bench of the state, and was succeeded as solicitor by Judge Whitner, who continuously filled that office until 1850, when he was himself elected to the same bench. His friend, the late Gov. Orr, who was also his law student, said of him as solicitor, that he never pressed for a conviction when he doubted the guilt of the accused, and the result was that, when he did, he rarely failed to carry the jury with him. It was somewhere about this time he was elected brigadier-general of the state militia, an office much sought by ambitious young men of the day, as a stepping stone to future preferment; and thenceforth, until his elevation to the bench, he was popularly known as "Gen. Whitner," and so adhesive were these old militia titles that it stuck to him with many of his old friends among the masses after he became a judge.

In January, 1830, he was married to Elizabeth Hampton, only daughter of Mr. James Harrison, a gentleman of considerable private fortune, who lived at the old town of Andersonville, at the head of the Savannah river, and carried on there many private industries, besides owning a large mercantile and planting interest. By this marriage he allied himself to the Hamptons, Harrisons and Earles, all prominent families in the state. The town of Anderson (now a city), having been established as the court house town of the new district of Anderson, Gen. Whitner removed there after his marriage, and entered upon a long and prosperous career at the bar, which only terminated with his elevation to the bench. Only once after he became solicitor was his name presented for political office, and that was for congress in 1838, during the sub-treasury excitement, in opposition to the incumbent, Gen. Waddy Thompson, afterward minister to Mexico, under Tyler's administration. He was induced to make the race by Mr. Calhoun and his political friends,

much against his own wishes, as Gov. Perry says in his sketches, and because he was at the time, perhaps, the most popular man in the congressional district. He took but little personal interest in the race and few regretted his defeat less than he did. His ambition was in the line of his profession. He was the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Calhoun, and after the latter's death was called upon more than once to act as the confidential friend and adviser of his widow and family.

In politics he belonged to the states rights school, was a nullifier in 1832, a delegate to the southern "Co-operation" convention, that met in Nashville, Tenn., in 1850, and a member of the secession convention of 1860. He was an ardent southern man, and believed that public sentiment of the northern states was yearly growing stronger in favor of a centralized government, and more and more antagonistic to the interests of the south. He was therefore earnestly in favor of the withdrawal of the southern states from the Federal union, and, in his relation of private citizen, zealously supported the southern Confederacy while he lived. With these views and at his time of life, it was perhaps fortunate for him that he did not survive the final issue, and was spared the mortification of witnessing the degradation of his state in the days of re-construction and the first few years of its rehabilitation as a member of the general government. He died the 31st day of March, 1864, leaving surviving him five sons, all of whom were in the southern army, three daughters, and his wife. About the time of his marriage he united himself to the Presbyterian church, of which he remained through life a most exemplary and devoted member. He was a man of the strongest religious convictions, uniting an earnest piety with a broad charity and large benevolence. He was, indeed, the highest type of the Christian gentleman, eminently just in his dealings with others, nicely conscientious in the discharge of every duty, firm and unwavering where principle was concerned, yet kind, considerate and even gentle to the faults of others. The Rev. Dr. Palmer, formerly of this state, but now of New Orleans, his intimate friend, spoke of him in his funeral discourse as one "combining all the firmness of a man with the gentleness of a woman." Gov. Perry in his "Reminiscences" says of him: "Judge Whitner was one of the kindest, most amiable and best of men. . . . Never was there a more conscientious man in the discharge of all his duties in every relation of his life, whether public or private." Such, in brief, was his character, which, with his intellectual endowments, social and official position, secured for him a commanding influence in the community in which he lived, and caused him to be universally regretted when he died.

B. F. WHITNER.

Major Whitner, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Anderson, where he has resided all his life, occupying at this time the old family homestead, the place of his birth. He graduated with distinc-



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tion from the South Carolina college, in 1855. He at once took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, Gen. James W. Harrison, and in December, 1857, was admitted to the bar. He immediately entered into partnership with his uncle, and began the practice of his profession. In December, 1858, he married Miss Annie Church, of Athens, Ga., youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Church, chancellor of the Georgia state university. In 1860, he was elected a member of the popular branch of the state legislature, and was an interested observer of the events that resulted in the secession of his state. He entered the military service in the spring of 1861, in the first troops enlisted by his state, joining a company commanded by his brother, but was soon called to the staff of Gen. M. L. Bonham, who commanded the first state troops that entered Virginia, and formed the nucleus of the southern army that fought the first battle of Manassas. Upon the organization of the southern troops into the Confederate army, Gen. Bonham lost his command as a major-general of state troops, and his staff was disbanded. Maj. Whitner having returned home, re-entered the service in the spring of 1862, on the coast of his state, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he joined the army of northern Virginia, on the personal staff of Gen. M. W. Gary, who commanded a brigade of cavalry. Here he remained until a month or two before the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomatox, having participated in the engagements of his command in front of Richmond. At the close of the war, and as soon as the courts were reopened, he resumed the practice of his profession in his native village, and has devoted himself to it ever since. He has been most successful in his chosen avocation, and ranks as one of the ablest lawyers in the upper portion of the state. His practice, though general in character, has turned largely to the equity side of the profession, and as an equity lawyer he holds a foremost position, being generally retained in all the more important cases on that side of the court. Enjoying a lucrative practice, and finding in his profession the mental stimulus and intellectual pursuit congenial to his taste, he has never largely entered into politics on his own behalf. He took an active part in the Hampton campaign of 1876, for the restoration of honest government in his state. He was once a candidate for the state senate, and came within eleven votes of securing the nomination of his party in the primaries, out of a vote of about 3,500; and once his claims were unsuccessfully pressed before the legislature by his friends for a position on the bench. In political faith he is, and always has been, a democrat, thoroughly imbued with its leading principles, such as the right of local self-government, free from Federal control, and a tariff for revenue only. He has been prominent in the councils of his party, and has repeatedly been a delegate to its conventions, both local and state. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention that nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock for president.

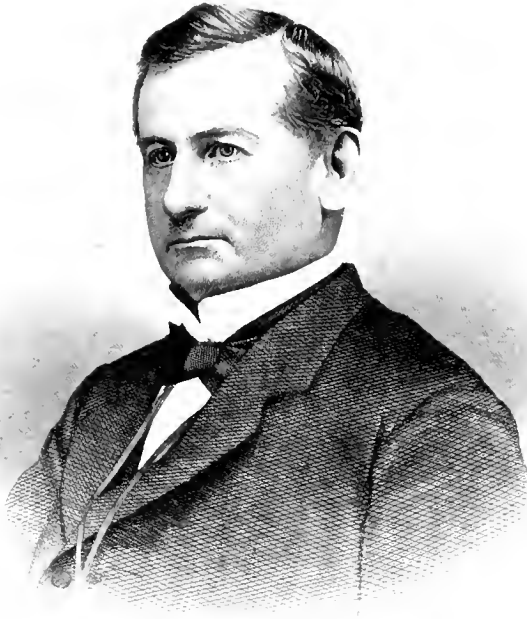
For several years after the close of the war Major Whitner relieved the tedium of professional life by engaging more or less actively in farming, though rather for pleasure than for profit.

While engaged in this pursuit he had his attention directed to the necessity of a change of the law (in force in his state, from its first settlement), which required cultivated lands to be fenced in and permitted live stock to run at large. As early as 1869, he began to advocate the change of confining the stock, and after using his influence with friendly members of the state legislature, and actively canvassing his county in its behalf, had the satisfaction of seeing the present "stock law," as it is called, adopted in his own county, in 1878, the pioneer county in this revolutionary movement. One county after another adopted it until finally the legislature made it the general law of the state. No single law has done so much to advance the agricultural interests of the state, and some of Major Whitner's friends most familiar with the facts, have claimed for him the distinction of being entitled to be considered the author of the agitation which led to its adoption. He, himself, concedes that others, friendly to the measure, did fully as much, if not more, to its establishment as a law.

Major Whitner took an active interest in the organization of the State Bar association, of which he is still a member, and it is as a lawyer he is best known in his state. He was one of the originators and directors of the Savannah Valley railroad, running from Anderson to Augusta, and continued to be one of its directors until consolidated with the Port Royal & Western Carolina Railway. He was from its organization its general counsel until the consolidation, and still represents it as local counsel. His wife died in February, 1876, leaving surviving her six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom still survive except the oldest daughter.

HON. A. G. MAGRATH.

Andrew Gordon Magrath, one of South Carolina's most distinguished jurists, was born in Charleston, February 8, 1813. As his name indicates, Mr. Magrath is of Irish descent, his father having been a soldier in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, for which he was arrested by the British government, but having effected his escape fled to this country, where he engaged in merchandising in the city of Charleston, and died at a most advanced age. The subject of our sketch received his primary education at Bishop England's school in Charleston, and in 1829, he entered in the South Carolina college, graduating at the head of his class in 1831, being a classmate of Rev. Dr. James H. Thornwell, the distinguished Presbyterian divine. He studied law under the celebrated James L. Petigru, and in 1834, entered the law school at Harvard university, graduating under the tutorage of Judge Story. In 1840, he was elected to the state legislature, and was called upon to perform a similar service for his state in 1842, at the expiration of which, however, he retired from politics with a view of devoting all his time and talent to his increasing law practice. Upon the exciting political issues of the day, he contributed largely to the press, the most famous among these papers being a de-



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fense of the rights of slave-holding states in newly acquired territory of the government.

In the Taylor-Cass campaign he supported Taylor, and in 1856, he was elected a delegate of the state at large to the national democratic convention at Cincinnati, but before the meeting of that body, he was appointed by President Pierce as district judge of South Carolina. He remained on the Federal bench until 1860 and the election of President Lincoln. At this momentous period when the muttering of national discontent began to find expression in that bitter sentiment which precipitated the war and disrupted the Union, Judge Magrath, consistent with his loyal southern sentiments, tendered his resignation to President Buchanan, on November 7, of that year. In his letter of resignation, he speaks as follows: “* * * Should that conflict arise, I shall not hesitate in my conduct. I shall devote my best energies to sustain South Carolina in whatever position she may resolve to occupy in this crisis.” It must be said that the resignation of Judge Magrath was the first official overt act which gave expression to the sentiments of the state and determined the position of her eminent men, with reference to the terrible conflict that came all too soon. Wherever the news of his resignation was heralded through the state, it was received with the wildest demonstrations of joy, and one of the most enthusiastic and largest meetings of citizens ever held in Charleston was the one which met to ratify and confirm his act of resignation.

Immediately following this Judge Magrath was elected a delegate to the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and while still a member of that body was made a member of Gov. Pickens' staff. Upon the establishment of the Confederate government he was appointed a judge. In this position he was often called upon to decide questions as to the right of the government to confiscate the property of its alien enemies with reference to belligerent vessels bearing commissions of the Confederate states, and other grave questions. He was elected governor of the state in November, 1864, and was inaugurated in December of the same year. That event is described as a gala day for the people of South Carolina. Such a concourse of people was never seen on the streets of Charleston before or since, and within the sound of the enemy's guns and the range of his shells, he was proclaimed governor amid the shouts of applause of his loyal people.

The inaugural address of Gov. Magrath upon that occasion, though too extended to give in so short a sketch as this, deserves to rank among the masterpieces of forensic eloquence in this or any other age. It was a defense of his people's position, a masterly dissertation upon the law of the situation, and a withering arraignment of the invaders of the state's sovereignty. It reads like one of Burke's defenses or Bradshaw's prosecutions, and more beautiful than either, like one of the mosaic word-paintings of Macaulay. During his tenure of the gubernatorial office, South Carolina passed through purgatorial fires of her existence. Her treasury was bankrupt, the foot of

the northern invader was upon her hearthstone, his mailed hand was at her throat, and her substance wasted by the fortunes of an unequal war. At the fall of the Confederacy, in April, 1865, Gov. Magrath was arrested by order of the United States government. His companions in prison were Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Hon. D. L. Yulle and Gov. Allison, of Florida, Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, Hon. G. A. Trenholm and Gen. Mercer, of Georgia. After his release from imprisonment he returned to Charleston and re-established himself in the practice of the law, where he has since resided.

THEODORE GAILLARD BARKER,

born in Charleston, S. C., August 24, 1832. On his mother's side, his ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Sanford Barker, was born in Rhode Island, and there connected with the families of Rogers and Sanford, of New England; while through his father's mother, his Gaillard lineage traced to the emigrant, Pierre Gaillard, a French Protestant refugee, who fled from France upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and settled in South Carolina. The spirit of "protest" against tyrannies, thus came into his blood from three distinct streams of Protestants — Irish, English, and French. His father was Samuel Gaillard Barker, a man of culture, who practiced law in Charleston for a number of years, was the partner of Mitchell King, and the contemporary of Hugh S. Legare, James L. Petigru, Thomas Grimke, Benjamin F. Dunkin, and Edward McCrady. Mr. Barker, the elder, retired from the bar, and, after engaging successfully in mercantile pursuits, ended his career as a cotton planter on the seaboard of South Carolina. His son was indebted to his father for the best part of his education, and, from his careful training and teaching, he derived his highest aspirations in his career in life. The subject of this sketch showed a certain precocity of mind in his early childhood, which was stimulated by his father's influence to a degree which the son often regretted in after years, when his strength came to be tested in competition with older boys and men in life. He was placed at a man's school before he reached his seventh year. From his seventh to his fourteenth year, he spent at the flourishing school of an English teacher, named Christopher Cotes, where most of the boys of wealthy parents of Charleston and the seaboard country were educated. At fourteen years, his classmates, all older than himself, had left school for college or gone to other places. A year was spent in preparation for college, under his father's direction, and the private tuition of Mr. William J. Rivers, who was afterward Prof. Rivers. At fifteen, he entered the sophomore class — near the end of the sophomore year — in the South Carolina college, then under the presidency of the Hon. William C. Preston, who taught elocution and belles lettres, with the distinguished divine, James H. Thornwell, as professor of moral philosophy. At the age of seventeen, Theodore G. Barker was graduated in the class of 1849. Among his classmates were Charles H. Simonton, now



*Mrs. Tudy
Theodore G. Barker*



United States district judge, James Conner, known to fame as Gen. Conner, and Thomas J. Glover, who, as a colonel in the Confederate army, was killed at the head of his regiment, in the second battle of Manassas. Precluded by want of years from entering the bar at the same time with his college classmates, Mr. Barker spent the next four years in the study of law, in the office of Hon. Robert Munro, afterward Judge Munro, and engaged also in teaching school. In December, 1853, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Charleston, until the state of South Carolina seceded from the Union in December, 1860. He had formed a co-partnership with Charles H. Simonton, a short time before the war commenced, under the firm name of Simonton & Barker. When the state seceded, he was appointed adjutant of the regiment of rifles by his friend Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, and served in Castle Pinckney, at Secessionville, on Morris Island, and on Sullivan's Island, from December, 1860, until after the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. In May, 1861, the Hampton legion was organized under Col. Wade Hampton, Lt.-Col. Ben. Johnson and Major Griffin, and Lieut. Barker became adjutant of the legion. This command, having been organized, left Columbus, S. C., in May, 1861, for Richmond, Va., where the troops were gathered in camp of instruction for several weeks previous to the first battle. The infantry companies of the Hampton legion reached Manassas Junction before dawn, on the morning of the battle of Manassas (known also as the battle of Bull Run), and was marched at once to the point of conflict on the turnpike road in front of the "Robinson" house. It there remained, engaged in the fight, near the "Robinson" and "Henry" houses, until the end of the conflict, and was with the advance line of Confederates when the pursuit of the Federal troops was stopped after sundown. Mr. Barker continued as adjutant under Col. Hampton, until the latter's assignment to the command of a brigade, when he became the adjutant-general of Hampton's cavalry brigade, with the rank of captain, and afterward was adjutant-general of Hampton cavalry division, with the rank of major, and served with the cavalry of the army of northern Virginia until the war ended.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies, Major Barker returned to South Carolina, and, as soon as civil life was re-established, resumed the practice of law in Charleston, S. C., which he pursued until his withdrawal from practice in the year 1890. After the war the law partnership of Simonton & Barker was resumed, and continued until 1886, when Col. Charles H. Simonton was elected judge of the Federal court. The career of the firm was blessed with a relatively full measure of success. In 1874 Mr. Barker was led, by a taste for agricultural life and by a chain of accidents, to invest in rice planting on Cooper river, beginning with the effort to reclaim the rice lands of "Mulberry" plantation, which had been the property of his grandfather, Thomas Milliken, and the place where his holiday months, as a school-boy, had been spent. His planting interests were managed by an agent, Mr. Peter Nelson, an emigrant

from Denmark, whom chance had brought to Cooper river, after the war, and who, without anything in previous life or training to adapt him to the work, developed an extraordinary ability in the management of negro labor, under the new order of things, and an unusual skill in the business of cultivating rice. To the faithful friendship and fidelity of Mr. Nelson, the ventures of Mr. Barker in rice planting on Cooper river, owed, in a great measure, the success which attended them, and which induced their extension to a wider range. Mr. Barker also purchased, in 1870, some abandoned rice lands on the Edisto or Pon Pon river, which he reclaimed and restored to cultivation, and his business there was conducted successfully under the management of his nephew, Samuel G. Fitzsimons. These ventures were not suffered to interrupt the practice of the law, and Mr. Barker took part in the details of planting only occasionally, and to a limited extent, until he retired from the bar, in 1880.

When, during the threatening and anxious days of what is known as the period of re-construction in South Carolina, the attitude of the negro population, misled by political adventurers, constantly menaced the peace and good order of society in Charleston, and along the seaboard, the white people in that section of the state were left without the protection of a state or municipal police force; indeed, negro riots were frequent and the negroes were tempted and goaded into conflicts with the white people by a political army of the worst and most radical republican leaders, backed by the power of the United States marshal and his deputies, the state sheriff and his deputies, the trial justices and their constabulary, and the entire city police force, all of which forces were in the hands of aggressive republicans, seeking to furnish food for the "outrage mills" and excuse any argument for measures of military despotism and political tyranny, in partnership with sectional politicians, in the pursuit of their party purposes. The necessity arose for some organized protection of the women and children and the property of the white citizens of Charleston, and gradually a volunteer police force was improvised by the formation, at first, of "ward clubs," and, when these were found not to be effective, afterward of "rifle clubs," which during the days of radical and negro rule in South Carolina continued, from 1869 to 1876, to be the only police protection of the white population against the constant threat of mob violence and race conflict. Major Barker, assisted by men who had served in the Confederate army, formed the "Carolina Rifle club," in Charleston, in 1869, the first rifle club organization formed in the state, and upon the model of which all the others were afterward organized. In order to escape the interference of the United States and state authorities, and of the republican party, these rifle clubs had to be formed ostensibly for social purposes and for rifle practice, and the fortunate accident of the previous existence of such a club among the German population of Charleston, was used as the pretext for similar (purely social) clubs.

Major Barker was elected the first president of the Carolina Rifle

club in 1869, and under the color of acting as an escort, on their annual festival, to the German Rifle club or Schützengessellschaft (an organization which had been formed for rifle practice and social enjoyment before the war), the first parade of the Carolina Rifle club was made. It was the first parade, after the war, of men under arms, in the state, meaning of course ex-Confederates. It was resented by the radical leaders of the republican party, and was watched jealously by the officers of the city police, during the parade. It was reported at the time that orders were actually issued to arrest the officers of the Carolina Rifle club, and to prevent the parade, but they were not carried out. In the stormy days of 1876, these rifle clubs had increased in numbers, and a general organization of all the clubs under Gen. James Conner had been formed, with a view to possible emergencies, requiring a protective military force. In the absence of Gen. Conner from the city, in the summer of 1876, on political campaign duty, in the upper counties of the state, the clubs composing this organization, had been directed to report to Major Barker, to be used in a certain named contingency, "of which ample notice would be given," and which, it was thought, might arise in connection with the threat of the radical leaders to impose a negro judge upon the community. The occasion thus anticipated did not arise, but on September 4, 1876, a sudden and unexpected negro riot broke out in Charleston, at ten o'clock at night, in connection with an angry political meeting in one of the wards of the city. It was wholly unexpected so far as the whites were concerned, but was evidently pre-arranged by the leaders of the negro mob. The result showed that the negroes had been thoroughly organized, drilled, and, to a considerable extent armed. Their system of communication, and of extending notice and summons to meet, were singularly perfect. The whites were almost without organization, wholly without drill or preparation, and were poorly armed, as was discovered after the emergency was upon them. The entire upper portion of the city, within an hour after the first disturbance, was in absolute possession of a howling mob of negroes, who occupied the streets, attacking white men whenever encountered, and threatening the lives and property of the community. An attempt was made by Major Barker to gather together an armed force of volunteers among the white men in the lower wards, but as no such event had been anticipated, and no organization or preparation for any such emergency had been previously made, or thought of, and as no plan of summoning the members of the various rifle clubs, who were at their homes, scattered throughout the city, had been arranged, the effort was unsuccessful. The white men had all gone to their homes, and by the time that about forty men had come together at a point of rendezvous, directed by Major Barker, the riot was over and the rioters were dispersing to their homes. The next day Major Barker began the work of organization and arming the rifle clubs, and preparing to meet the emergency, as well as times and limited means allowed. He found the rifle clubs collectively was an organization, existing only in name, and that in most of the clubs

there was want of discipline, and that they were generally without arms or ammunition. Notwithstanding these defects, on the next night, and the three nights following the riot, detachments of these clubs, infantry, artillery and cavalry, were posted in different parts of the city, and a system of communication with headquarters inaugurated. For four days and nights the white men of these organizations were on guard for the protection of the city, and although the negroes continued to be aggressive and insulting, and the blood of the white men was roused to the utmost point of endurance, the preventive measures, which were taken, and which were maintained by the improvised volunteer force acting independently of the constituted authorities, state and municipal, were happily successful in averting further rioting and bloodshed. On the 8th of September, Gen. Conner returned to Charleston, and the command of the rifle clubs was resigned by Major Barker into his hands.

Major Barker served one term in the legislature, as a representative from Charleston, in 1866, before the enforcement of the re-construction acts of congress, by which the state governments were broken up by the military power of the United States. Beyond the episodes of the war and of the period of re-construction, which have been referred to above, the life of the subject of this sketch has been the uneventful one of a lawyer—one who has steadily avoided political life and refused public office, and has taken part in political work only upon special occasion. When the political revolution in the state government was commenced in 1876, by what is known as the movement of the straight-out democrats, under the leadership of Gen. Wade Hampton, as the candidate for governor, against Daniel H. Chamberlain, as the candidate of the state republican party, Major Barker took part in the movement and in the public speaking of the campaign. After the election of Hampton, when the contest began in the courts, and the memorable campaign of lawsuits was entered upon, involving the title to the executive and legislative departments of the state government, Major Barker joined Gen. James Conner, Hon. Leroy F. Youmans, Major John T. Rhett and other lawyers, who took charge of the legal fight at Columbia, and participated with them in the varied issues and proceedings, which marked that contest, and which resulted in establishing the title of the Hampton government, and restored white supremacy in the state of South Carolina.

Major Barker was a delegate from Charleston to the state democratic convention in 1876, which nominated Gen. Wade Hampton as the candidate of the straight-out democracy for governor, with a full executive legislative and congressional ticket. When the call was made in the congressional convention for the name of a candidate for congress in the congressional district, in which Charleston county was included, no response was made. One gentleman after another was nominated and declined, and the report of the congressional convention was on the point of being made to the general convention, with no candidate from the low country to oppose the republi-

can nominee. In this juncture Major Barker nominated himself, and offered to make the contest, which was then believed to be a forlorn hope, or rather, to involve certain defeat. At the same time he announced that he would withdraw in favor of any other democrat of good character who would make the race. After the Hampton movement began the complexion of affairs changed rapidly, and the democratic ticket was launched into the campaign with great hopes and promise of success. In the course of a few weeks the Hon. M. P. O'Connor consented to run for congress, and Major Barker withdrew in his favor. Major Barker has on several occasions been urged to become a candidate for congress, but he has always declined the honor. In the national democratic convention, at Cincinnati in 1880, Major Barker represented the state of South Carolina, as delegate from the state at large, along with Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. M. C. Butler and Gen. John Bratton the other delegates from the state at large.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. BRAWLEY.

Prominent among the representative men of South Carolina is Maj. William H. Brawley, a leading member of the Charleston bar, and representative to congress from the First South Carolina congressional district. Maj. Brawley is a native of South Carolina, and was born on May 13, 1841, at Chester. His early education was secured in the academy at Chester, from which he entered South Carolina college, at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1860. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private, joining the Sixth regiment of South Carolina volunteers. After participating in the siege of Fort Sumter his regiment was ordered to Virginia, and became a part of the army of northern Virginia. With the regiment he arrived on the battlefield of the first Manassas during the first day's fighting, and after that engagement was with his regiment until after the first day's fight at Seven Pines, where, at about dark on that day, he was so seriously wounded in the right arm that on the following day the member was amputated below the elbow. He was confined in the hospital for about three months, and then returned to his home. His father having died in the meantime, Maj. Brawley took charge of the plantation, and conducted the same until 1864, when, not having recovered his health, he determined to go abroad, and in March of that year ran the Federal blockade at Wilmington, and went to Europe. He remained abroad until November, 1865, spending most of the time in London and Paris and traveling on the continent. Upon returning home, Maj. Brawley began reading law in the office of his uncle, Mr. James Hemphill, at Chester, and in May, 1866, was admitted to the bar. Immediately after his admission to the bar he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Samuel McAliley, of Chester, the leading lawyer of that circuit. In 1868, Maj. Brawley was elected solicitor of the Chester circuit, and was re-elected in 1872. In 1874 he resigned the solicitorship and removed to

Charleston, where he formed a co-partnership in law with the Hon. W. D. Porter, one of the eminent men of South Carolina.

Upon the dissolution of this firm, Major Brawley formed a partnership with Joseph W. Barnwell, and with that gentleman continues to practice under the firm name of Brawley & Barnwell. In 1882, Major Brawley was elected to the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1884, 1886, 1888, and served in that body with distinction. He resigned his seat in the legislature, and in 1890 was elected to represent the First congressional district in the fifty-second congress. Major Brawley is a director of the South Carolina R. R. Co., and of the Charleston & Savannah R. R. Co., of which he is also general counsel. Major Brawley has since his residence in Charleston figured as one of the most prominent and influential citizens, having identified himself with the best interests of the city. His enterprise and public spiritedness is recognized, as he has always been ready to contribute his share toward the development of all worthy enterprises calculated to be of benefit and value to the growth of Charleston. As a lawyer Major Brawley ranks among the leaders of the local bar, being able, eloquent and logical, and his success has been gratifying to his friends. As a legislator he has distinguished himself by his ability and faithfulness to duty, which he discharges in an independent and fearless manner, always looking to the best interests of those whom he represents. So far his life has been eminently successful, and that his future may be a continuation of success and advancement is the wish of his many friends.

GENERAL JAMES CONNER.

General James Conner, son of the late Henry W. Conner, was born in Charleston on the 1st of September, 1820. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1840, in the same class with Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, M. C., Maj. Theodore G. Barker, Col. Chas. H. Simonton, and Judge William H. Wallace. After his graduation he read law under the Hon. James L. Petigru, and was admitted to the bar on January 22, 1852. His knowledge of his profession and his ability as a pleader were speedily recognized, and in 1856 he was appointed United States district-attorney for the district of South Carolina, the Hon. A. G. Magrath then being district judge. Soon after his appointment a number of novel and highly important questions were presented for adjudication in relation especially to the slave trade. District-Attorney Conner conducted the prosecution of Capt. Corrie in the proceedings in regard to the Wanderer, which had brought a cargo of slaves to this state. He also prosecuted Judge T. J. Mackey for participation in the filibustering expedition of Gen. Walker, "the grey-eyed man of destiny." In the discharge of his arduous duties, District-Attorney Conner justified the expectation of those who had the highest opinion of his talent and his industry. In December, 1860, the political agitation in the state and the expected withdrawal of the state from the Union, caused Gen. Conner to resign the office of dis-



James Connor



trict-attorney. In tendering his resignation he said: "For all that has been done I have neither apology to make nor explanation to offer. The record is clear and speaks for itself. What the future will bring forth, none can tell. The reasons which have governed me in the present step are satisfactory to my own judgment. It is neither necessary nor appropriate further to allude to them within the walls of a court of justice." Afterward Gen. Conner was a member of a committee, consisting of himself, Judge Magrath, and the Hon. W. F. Colcock, who were charged to visit Columbia and urge the legislature, then in session, to call a convention of the people to consider the necessity of immediate secession. From the time of the passage of the secession ordinance, Gen. Conner took no active part in politics, but applied himself with characteristic energy to preparation for active service in the army. Upon the formation of the Confederate States government, Gen. Conner was appointed Confederate States district-attorney for this district. He declined positively to leave the field, and the duties of the office were discharged by Mr. C. Richardson Miles and Col. Samuel Lord, Jr., Gen. Conner remaining titular district-attorney. Gen. Conner went into service as captain of the Montgomery guards, and in May, 1861, was chosen captain of Company A, Washington Light Infantry, Hampton Legion. On July 21, 1861, he became major, and in June, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-second North Carolina regiment. Being disabled for field duty, he was detailed as one of the judges of the military court of the Second corps, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. On June 1st, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and by assignment, commanded McGowan's brigade and Lane's brigade. Subsequently, as acting major-general, he commanded a division consisting of the brigades of McGowan, Lane, and Bushrod Johnson. On the return of Gen. McGowan to duty, Gen. Conner was assigned permanently to the command of Kershaw's old brigade. Gen. Conner was in the following engagements: Fort Sumter, in 1861, First Manassas, Yorktown, New Stone Point, West Point, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Chancellorsville, Riddle's Shop, Darby's Farm, Fussell's Mill, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plankroad, Ream's Station, Winchester, Fort Republic and Cedar Run. Gen. Conner was severely wounded in the leg at the battle of Mechanicsville, on June 26, 1862, and was again wounded in the same leg at Cedar Run, on October 12, 1864, when amputation became necessary. Returning to Charleston when hostilities had ceased, he resumed the practice of his profession, forming a co-partnership with the Hon. W. D. Porter. This co-partnership was dissolved in 1874. Gen. Conner was assistant counsel of the South Carolina railroad until the death of Mr. Petigru, whom he succeeded as solicitor of the road, and continued to hold that position until the appointment of a receiver by the United States court, in 1878. He was also solicitor for the bank of Charleston from the time of Mr. Petigru's death. In November, 1878, Gen. Conner was appointed receiver of the Greenville & Columbia railroad company, and managed that important line successfully and to the complete satisfaction of

the public, until it was acquired by the present Columbia & Greenville railroad company. Gen. Conner was elected one of the directors of the new company, and appointed the company's general counsel.

At the bar Gen. Conner was distinguished by qualities and habits which are far from common. Approaching every case with an unbiased mind, and forming his opinion of its merits without regard to his own immediate interests or the feelings of his client, there was no danger that he would leave those whom he represented in false security. They were made acquainted with the weakness as well as the strength of their position, and could then decide for themselves whether to proceed or not. In the preparation of cases he was painstaking and exact, working with a method which insured good results. Order was the first law of his nature. But he was more than methodical and orderly. To quickness of apprehension, he added extraordinary clearness in the presentation of a subject. His arguments were strong and compact, as well as clear. Yet they were not cold. When opposition quickened the flow of blood in his veins and he felt that fierce joy of the combat which is the inheritance of his race, the words rushed from his lips with the overwhelming force of the avalanche. It was noticeable that in law, as in war and in politics, he was eminently a fair fighter. Sharp practice of every sort he abhorred. No court was ever misled by him, and he could no more misquote a case than he could misstate a fact. That he was courageous and uncompromising as an advocate, it is unnecessary to say.

The capacity for business which stood Gen. Conner in good stead at the bar, found ample scope while he was receiver of the Greenville & Columbia railroad. Mastering the details, and comprehending and applying the principles of railroad management, he held his own with ease amongst men who had made railroads the study of their lives. There are men whose minds are narrowed by the practice of law, but he was not one of these. In the management of a railroad as at the bar, the forms and methods of action were his servants, not his masters. And so was it throughout his career in war. The first step was to prepare thoroughly for the expected work. While others were speech-making and debating, Gen. Conner was studying tactics and strategy. A civilian all his life, saving his command of a volunteer company, the Montgomery guards of Charleston, he went into active service an instructed soldier.

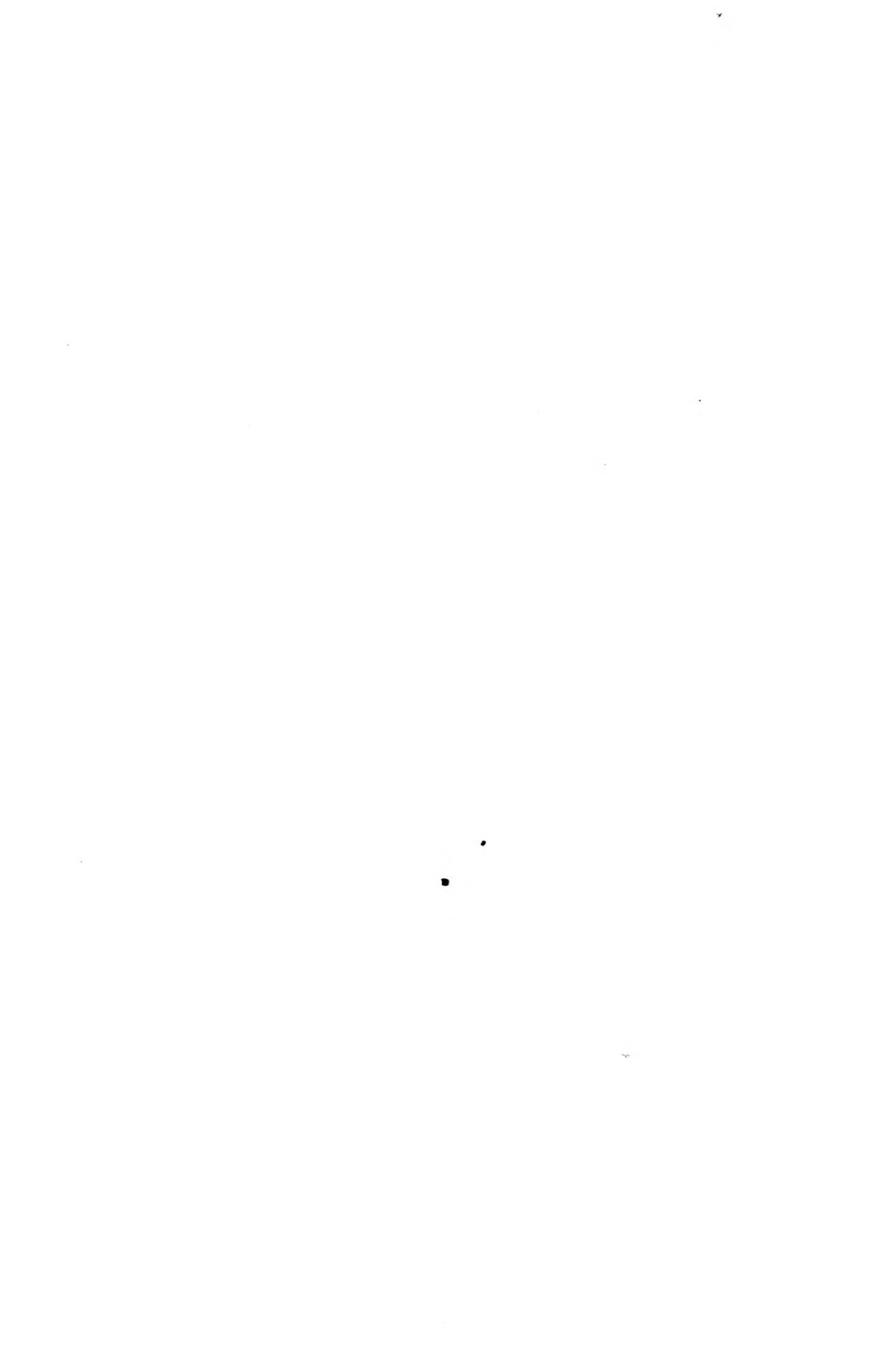
Promotion, as we have shown, came to Gen. Conner quickly. Cool, self-reliant, quick to decide and prompt to move, he was implicitly trusted by his men as well as by his superior officers. Upon the wounding of Gen. (then colonel) Hampton at the first battle of Manassas, the command of the legion was given by Col. Hampton to Capt. James Conner, the senior officer present. He led the legion in the charge in which Ricketts's battery was captured. With each successive engagement, Gen. Conner's reputation grew brighter. The wound he received at Mechanicsville was severe and painful, but he refused to accept promotion to the rank of brigadier-general until he should be able to take command in the field.

General Conner received repeated marks of the esteem and trust of Gen. Lee, and by him, under peculiarly flattering circumstances, he was placed in command of Kershaw's old brigade. The brigade knew him and liked him, and the improvement in the *morale* of the command was so rapid and marked as to attract general attention. When he received the wound which permanently disabled him, the grief of the command was intense, men in the ranks crying out that they would cheerfully have given their life to save his. It must not be supposed that he won popularity by undue indulgence. On the contrary he was rigid in his requirements. Every officer and soldier was required to know his duty, and do it, and severe punishment followed swiftly after any omission or neglect. But his requirements never went beyond what was strictly necessary to make the command an effective weapon, and the soldiers knew that their general asked from them no sacrifice he himself did not gladly make. While Gen. Conner had not military genius, he was the arm with which genius strikes, and it can not be doubted that only his honorable wounds prevented him from rising to a higher rank than that which he attained. This was his ambition. In no undertaking was he willing to halt short of the farthest point to which study, earnestness and fidelity could carry him.

To the people of South Carolina Gen. Conner was justly dear, and at no time did his popularity wane. The people trusted him, and among the battle-scarred heroes of the state, few, if any, were nearer to the public heart. For political office he had no liking, and while he was always ready to give his assistance to his fellow-countrymen, he was disposed to hold aloof from the intrigues of conventions and the contentions of political canvasses. In 1870, however, he went actively into the state canvass, in behalf of the union reform ticket, Gen. M. C. Butler (now United States senator) being the candidate for lieutenant-governor. To what is known as the straight-out movement in 1876, culminating in the nomination of Gen. Hampton as the democratic candidate for governor, Gen. Conner was steadily opposed. In his view the needed reforms could be more surely reached by abstaining from making a party nomination for governor, and concentrating the party strength upon the election for members of the legislature. This he believed to be wiser than to stake the fortunes of the democracy and the hopes of the people on the election of a full democratic ticket, which would require the campaign to take the shape and encounter the hazards of political revolution. He consented to be a delegate to the state convention which met in May, 1876, in order that his influence might be thrown against premature nominations. On the floor he was pitted against Gen. Gary, who advocated the adoption of resolutions committing the democracy to the nomination of "straight-out democrats for the state and Federal offices." Gen. Conner advised, in a speech that was listened to with the deepest attention, that no policy should then be declared, but that the party should go on and make its organization as thorough and effective as possible, and "wait and watch the development of events." This

course was taken, and Gen. Conner was elected chairman of the state democratic executive committee. In August, a second convention of the democratic party met in Columbia, and nominated a full democratic ticket, with Gen. Hampton at the head. The opinions of Gen. Conner had not changed, but he acquiesced in the decision of the convention, and, in token of his readiness to cast his lot with that of his people accepted the nomination for attorney-general. From that time he was the principal adviser of Gen. Hampton, going into the struggle without grudging the cost. The history of the canvass need not be recounted here. For the immediate purpose it is enough to say that in Charleston, Gen. Conner was a tower of strength to the people. During the excitement caused by the Cainhoy massacre and the negro riots before and after the election, he was in command of the rifle clubs which had dispersed, to outward appearance, at the mandate of President Grant. They kept guard in their armories night after night for anxious months, and were the only protection the people had, and the only guaranty of order and security. Gen. Conner was the controlling spirit. It was said of him then that there were other men in the state whose command would unhesitatingly be obeyed when they ordered an advance, but that at Gen. Conner's word the column would instantly halt, whatever the impetuosity of the charge. He could restrain where others could only stimulate and excite. It needed rare self-control to be silent and passive in those fearful days. No influence less powerful than that of Gen. Conner could have saved Charleston from the horrors of civil war. The election over and won, the next task was to secure the results of the victory. Gov. Chamberlain claimed that he was elected, and he was hedged about with bayonets. The strain was terrible. Gen. Conner was the official counselor of Gen. Hampton and his colleagues, and there was hardly a day when a bloody struggle might not have been precipitated by some careless act. For contests in the courts and for armed conflicts it was necessary to be equally prepared. At last Gen. Hampton took possession of the state house, the United States troops having been withdrawn. There was then in prospect a long controversy with such of the republican candidates as remained in their offices, still asserting that they had been elected. Throughout the proceedings from first to last—now in Columbia before the state board of canvassers, now in Washington in conference with the democratic senators, now in the United States court and the supreme court of the state, now in Charleston attending to such private business as could not be neglected—Gen. Conner was incessantly at work. None could surpass him in his fidelity to his chief, Gen. Hampton, or in his loyalty to the state. He resigned the office of attorney-general in December, 1877.

In transmitting the resignation of Gen. Conner to the legislature Gov. Hampton said: "The arduous duties of this officer have been discharged with a zeal, energy and patriotism, which could not have been surpassed, while his counsel has been of incalculable assistance to me during the past year. He has won the respect, esteem and affec-





Edward Ross

tion of our people, and he will carry to his retirement the confidence of all with whom he has been associated, as well as the consciousness of having done his whole duty." The general assembly adopted the following concurrent resolution:

"WHEREAS, This general assembly has received notice of the resignation of Atty.-Gen. Conner, and, whereas, it is the sense of the general assembly that General Conner has, in the conduct of the arduous and delicate duties entrusted to him, deserved the gratitude of this state. Therefore,

"Be it resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that the thanks of this general assembly are hereby tendered to Atty.-Gen. Conner in the name of the people of this state."

The words of Gov. Hampton and the terms of the resolution of the general assembly expressed, as such utterances rarely do, both the sentiments of the individual and the feeling of the state.

From the time of his resignation as attorney-general, Gen. Conner refused to entertain any proposition to nominate him for any public office. His only subsequent appearance in state politics, we believe, was as a delegate to the state convention of 1880, when he advocated the immediate nomination of candidates for state offices. The convention decided to do this, and Gen. Hagood and his colleagues became the candidates of the party. It was earnestly desired that Gen. Conner should become a candidate for chief-justice of the state, upon the expiration of the term of Chief-Justice Willard. But he was not at liberty so to dispose of his remaining years. The wound he had received in 1864 exhausted his strength, and he was attacked by a disease which could have no other than a fatal termination. It was his duty, he felt, to devote the rest of his days to making a suitable provision for those dependent on him, and to this end he bent every energy of his nature, working with a restless assiduity that would have exhausted many a more robust man. There was no regard for self, no thought that by sparing himself his life might be prolonged. It seemed that he was determined not to die until his self-imposed task should be accomplished, and with iron will and grim tenacity he labored on in defiance of physical weakness and the pain by which he was racked.

JUDGE EDWARD FROST.

Judge Edward Frost, deceased, was one of the prominent and representative men of his day, in South Carolina, he having achieved distinction at the bar, upon the bench and in the legislative halls of his state, as well as in the private walks of life. He was born in Charleston, in 1801, and was the son of the Rev. Thomas Frost, the well-known Episcopal minister of that city. After spending two years at Yale college Judge Frost read law, and while still a young man, in 1823, was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice, and for twenty years was one of the leading and most successful members of the South Carolina bar. He took an active part in public affairs; served as United States district-attorney until 1832,

when he resigned; at an early period in his career he was elected to represent Charleston in the state legislature, and was repeatedly re-elected, serving until 1843, when he resigned. He was twice elected chairman of the Charleston delegation, which was an uncommon evidence of popularity, and was also chosen chairman of the house judiciary committee, a position he filled with great acceptance and ability, discharging the functions of that distinguished post with learning and judgment of rare order. In 1843 he was elevated to the law bench of the state for life, where he sat with the eminent men who then composed that bench. In 1853 Judge Frost resigned the position upon the bench, after ten years of faithful and valuable service to his state, and the following year was elected president of the Blue Ridge railway company, which was at that time the largest enterprise ever undertaken in the state. His interest in internal improvements in South Carolina was warm and decided, and the completion of the Blue Ridge railway by which the products of the west might be brought to Charleston, was an object of his earnest devotion, and to which he gave much of his time and ability. But the beginning of hostilities between the north and south put a stop to the construction of the road, and after the war, when the hope of completing the same had passed, his private affairs were pressing him, and Judge Frost resigned the presidency of the company. Judge Frost was one of a committee sent from South Carolina to Washington after the war, to interview President Johnson as to the establishment of a provisional government in the state, and the election of a governor. He was a member of the state convention in 1865, to form a new constitution for South Carolina, and participated extensively in the heated debates of that convention, which was composed of the ablest men in the state. He opposed the black code law, passed by that convention, and offered a resolution against the same which was supported by himself and one other delegate only. Judge Frost died on July 21st, 1868. Few men enjoyed such universal popularity, and all his acquaintances were friends. From his youth he was beloved and esteemed by his fellow citizens for the purity of his character, the elevation of his sentiments and his unswerving truthfulness and fidelity. As a judge, he was learned, able and fearless, and his administration of the law was characterized with such purity and integrity as have not been surpassed by any magistrate upon whose shoulders rested the ermine. He was one of the chief men of his state, and gave tone and character to a community. Conscientiousness, a sense of duty and a reverence for the right controlled all his actions. His fellow citizens had unbounded confidence in his motives and the excellence of his judgment. As a citizen and magistrate he performed every duty and filled every relation, not only without reproach, but with perfect acceptance.

COLONEL JAMES SIMONS

was born in Charleston, S. C., on November 30, 1839. His early education was received at private schools in the city, and he entered



Augustine J. Sneythe

the South Carolina college in December, 1856. He left the South Carolina college in 1858 and went to the university of Leipzig, where he completed his classical education. In 1860 he left Germany and returned to Charleston, and was admitted to the bar just at the opening of the war. He volunteered for the war and was elected first lieutenant of the German volunteers, a company raised by the Germans of Charleston for the army of north Virginia. The company was assigned as Company H, to the infantry battalion of Hampton's Legion. The company was afterward changed into an artillery company, and served in Virginia until near the close of the war, when it was ordered south. At the close of the war Capt. Simons was in command of the company. After the war Capt. Simons commenced the practice of law with his father, Gen. James Simons, under the firm name of Simons & Simons, and during the past few years has been practicing his profession as a member of the firm of Simons & Siegling. Capt. Simons was elected by the democrats to the legislature in 1878 from Charleston county, and in 1880 he was re-elected, and was chairman of the Charleston delegation. In the house of representatives Capt. Simons has been a member of the judiciary committee and was chairman of the committee on rules. As chairman of such committee he reported the rules under which the house is now governed. He was again returned to the legislature from this county in 1882, and was elected speaker of the house that year. Mr. Simonton, the chairman of the committee of the whole, said, in 1882, in presenting the resolutions that had been adopted thanking Speaker Simons for the "marked ability, high courtesy and unvarying impartiality" with which he had discharged the functions of his important office, "that in Gen. James Simons the older members had recognized the best model of the typical speaker," while his son, the subject of the resolutions, had shown that he has "inherited those high qualifications," and "bids fair to emulate, if he cannot surpass, the reputation of his father." He has been returned to every session of the legislature since his first election to that office in 1882. Col. Simons is past master of Strict Observance lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M., an honorary member of the German Rifle club and first lieutenant of the German Artillery, S. C. V.

AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE

was born in the city of Charleston, on the 5th day of October, 1842. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Smythe, D. D., Presbyterian minister, who for over forty years had been the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in the city of Charleston. Dr. Smythe was originally from Belfast, Ireland. His mother was the eldest daughter of James Adger, who for many years had been prominent as a merchant in the city of Charleston. Mr. Smythe's early education was under the charge principally of Prof. A. Sachleben, whose school he attended, and from which school he entered the South Carolina college, in 1860. He remained in the South Carolina col-

lege until the breaking out of the war, when he left it to enter the Confederate States army. He was with the College cadets, a corps composed of the young men of the South Carolina college, during the first attack of Fort Sumter. Shortly after leaving that corps, he enlisted in the Washington light infantry, Company A, which was attached to the Twenty-fifth or Eutaw regiment, South Carolina volunteers, under the charge of Capt. Charles A. Simonton. With this command he served during the war, at various points along the coast, being engaged in the battle of Secessionville, and the other engagements on the islands in and around Charleston. He was transferred from this command to the Signal corps, and was present in Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner, in the city of Charleston, during the siege of those places, and the several attacks upon them by the Federal fleet. Upon the evacuation of Charleston, Mr. Smythe went with the Confederate army to North Carolina, and was there at the time of its surrender by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. At the close of the war, Mr. Smythe commenced the study of law in the office of Simonton & Barker, in the city of Charleston, and was called to the bar in the year 1867. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Charleston, where he has ever since continued. He has been engaged in cases of more or less prominence, particularly in the celebrated case of the state against the Pacific Guano Co., in which the whole question of the rights of the state to the phosphate deposit in its streams, and the extent of its boundaries, in such tidal streams, was discussed and settled.

In the year 1880, Mr. Smythe was elected as one of the senators from the city of Charleston, in the state legislature, a position which he has continued to fill, and is still filling, having been twice unanimously re-elected. He has for the last eight years, been chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate, and has been active in all legislation which has come before the body. In addition to these political engagements, Mr. Smythe has been active in every other line. He was for years an active and energetic member of the volunteer fire department, and also took great interest in the militia of the city, having been for years, captain of the Washington artillery. His interest in Masonry has been very great. He has been honored with the election of grand master of the state, and also grand high priest, past eminent commander of the South Carolina commandery, No. 1, and has advanced to the thirty-second degree in the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite.

JUDGE CHARLES HENRY SIMONTON.

Among the most prominent of South Carolina's representative citizens, is Judge Charles Henry Simonton, of Charleston, who, for a quarter of a century, has figured conspicuously in the history of the state as lawyer, legislator, soldier and jurist. He is a descendant of one of the old families of the Carolinas. The first of the family in South Carolina was the great-grandfather of Judge Simonton, who was one



Yours truly
Anselm S. Munton



of the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania. He left that state after Gen. Braddock's defeat, coming south and engaging in planting. The father of Judge Simonton was Charles S. Simonton, who was long a well-known citizen and merchant of Charleston. He was a native of Fairfield, and was born in 1789. About 1810 he removed to Charleston, dying in that city in 1838. His wife was Elizabeth Ross, a native of Ireland, who was brought to America early in life, and was reared in Richland district. Judge Simonton is a Charlestonian by birth, and was born July 11, 1829. After passing through the high school, he became a student at Charleston college, but the same year entered the South Carolina college at Columbia. From this college he was graduated in 1849, with first honors in a large class, many of the members of which became prominent and distinguished citizens of the state. After leaving college, he taught school for about one year with William J. Rivers, of Charleston. He then read law with the late Judge Robert Munro, and was admitted to practice in 1851. Practicing his profession alone until 1857, he formed a partnership with Theodore G. Barker, which firm, under the name of Simonton & Barker, continued until 1886, when it was terminated by Judge Simonton's appointment to the bench of the Federal court of the district of South Carolina. His public career began in 1851-2, when he filled the position of assistant clerk of the South Carolina house of representatives. In 1858, he was elected a member of the legislature, and successively re-elected until 1860. When the war broke out in 1861, he entered the Confederate army as captain of the Washington light infantry, and in 1862 was elected colonel of the Twenty-fifth regiment South Carolina volunteers, commanding that regiment the balance of the war. In February, 1865, he was taken prisoner at Town Creek, below Wilmington, N. C., and was held until the following August. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Charleston, and in 1865 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of the state. The same year he was elected to the legislature and chosen speaker of the house. He continued a member of the legislature until the state was taken possession of by the military governor, but in 1877, was again elected to the legislature and re-elected consecutively until 1886, and served during that time as chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. On September 6, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of district judge of the United States court for the district of South Carolina. In 1868, he was a member of the democratic national committee, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention that year. Probably no other citizen of Charleston has been so prominently identified with various interests of a public nature, as has Judge Simonton. He has always been interested in educational matters, and has given much time and attention to the development and advancement of the schools of the city and state. He has served as chairman of the Charleston city board of school commissioners, president of the board of trustees of the Charleston Medical college, and president of the Charleston Library society. He has also served as a commissioner of the Orphan

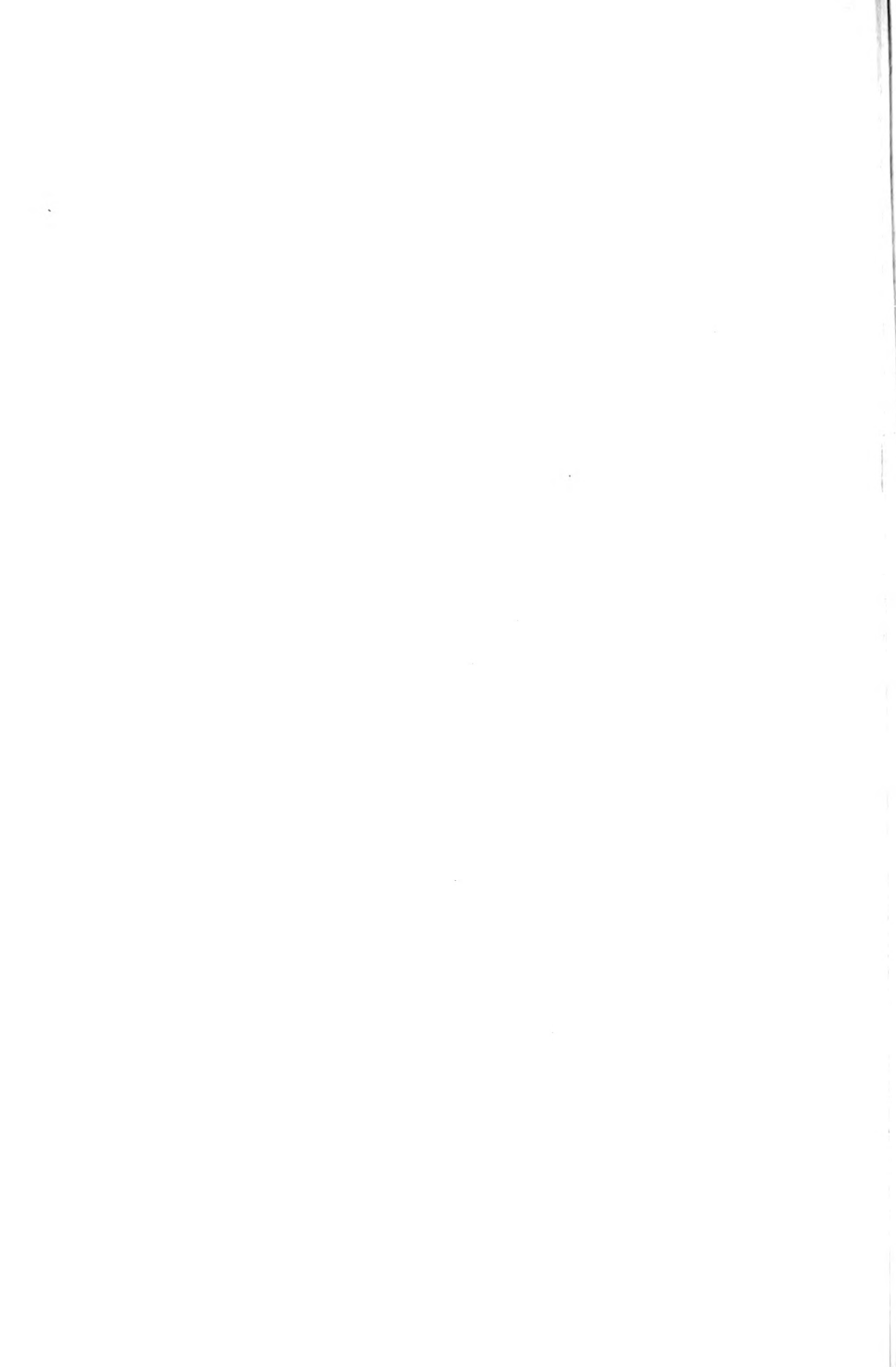
House of Charleston, an institution in which he is still much interested. Other positions which he has filled were those of solicitor of the People's bank of Charleston, from 1852, until it was dissolved after the war; solicitor of the People's National bank from its incorporation until 1886; director of the Stono Phosphate company, of which he was one of the original members and incorporators. He is also president of the Charleston club, the leading social organization of Charleston. Judge Simonton was married in 1852, to a daughter of Judge T. W. Glover, deceased, of Orangeburg, S. C. As one of the most able and distinguished members of the bar of South Carolina, Judge Simonton holds a first place. His career as a lawyer, legislator, and judge, has been uniformly successful; as a citizen, he is exceedingly popular; as a man he is without reproach, a patriot without stain, and a soldier without fear. In every position of trust to which he has so far been called by the partiality of the people, he has shown himself worthy of their confidence and respect, and the ability with which he has discharged every duty has fully justified that confidence.

GENERAL B. H. RUTLEDGE.

Gen. B. H. Rutledge was born in Statesburg, Sumter district, S. C., June 4, 1829. His father was Benjamin H. Rutledge, and the maiden name of his mother was Alice Ann Weston. He attended school at Edgehill, but at nine years of age was placed under a private tutor, William Keating Stuart. At the age of fifteen young Rutledge left home and went to Dr. Muhlenburg's academy, at "College Point," Long Island. There he remained a year and a half, after which he entered the sophomore class in Yale college. From that institution he graduated in 1848 with distinguished honors, though the youngest member of his class. He took a brief post graduate course, remaining nine months for the study of philosophy and metaphysics, under the tutorage of Rev. Noah Porter, afterward president of the college. Mr. Rutledge then returned to South Carolina, and entered the law office of Messrs. Petigru & Lesesne; was admitted to the bar, and set out for a European tour for the next eight months, after which he returned home and began the practice of the legal profession. But clients were not plenty, and he was three years without a case, when he went into partnership with William Whaley, Esq., and business began to present itself. The Wappetaw church case was the first really important case which he argued that brought him into public notice, and attracted the attention of his contemporaries of the bar. Gen. Rutledge was several times solicited to stand as a candidate for the state legislature, but he steadily declined that honor. The first public body he attended, as a member, was when he was chosen as a delegate to the secession convention. He was the youngest man in that body, and was one of the signers of the secession ordinance. In 1858 he married Eleanor Marian, daughter of Oliver H. Middleton, granddaughter of Gov. Middleton, and great-granddaughter of Arthur Middleton. In the same year of



Respectfully yrs
B H Rutledge



his marriage he was chosen captain of the Charleston light dragoons. Shortly after the passage of the ordinance of secession he left the convention and took command of his company as state troops, and was stationed on Sullivan's Island, where he remained until after the fall of Fort Sumter. When the attack was made upon the forts at Port Royal he was ordered with his command to that section, and remained there for several months. The company was re-organized for the war, and Mr. Rutledge was elected captain, and thus became an officer of the Confederate army. While in that department the battle of Pocotaligo was fought, and in the official account of that engagement Capt. Rutledge was honorably mentioned for gallant conduct. Some months later he was promoted to the rank of colonel and put in command of a regiment, composed of Stoke's battalion, four companies, Emanuel's battalion, four companies, and the light dragoons, and Capt. Thomas Pinckney's company. In May, 1864, Col. Rutledge was ordered with his regiment to Virginia, and took part in the battles of Hawes Shop, Cold Harbor, the two days' fight at Trevillians (where Sheridan was defeated), the affair at White House, the battles of Nances Shops, Gravely Run, Reams Station and of Burgess's Mill. In December, 1864, he was ordered to South Carolina, and took part in the affairs around Columbia, and the perpetual fighting in retreat in front of the Federal army. While in South Carolina he led a successful cavalry charge at Cantey's farm, and in North Carolina participated in affairs at Fayetteville and in other skirmishes too numerous to recount. After the close of war he resumed the practice of the law, and formed a partnership with Mr. Young, and they pursued their law practice with great success. He was urged to go to the state convention for the re-organization of the government, but declined, because he knew that the ordinance of secession had to be repealed, and preferred it should be done by others who had not signed it. In 1870 Gen. Rutledge was appointed presidential elector for his congressional district, and was the first who undertook to address the colored people in the low country. He stumped the whole congressional district. In 1872 he took a very prominent part in the Carpenter and Butler state canvass, and again stumped the whole low country in support of what was known as the reform canvass. About this time he went to the tax payers' convention and was appointed on the committee to draft the memorial, and was also one of the delegates who went to Washington to interview Gen. Grant about it. After the war Col. Rutledge was elected captain of the Light Dragoons Charitable association. Subsequently he was called upon in the troublous times that disturbed the state to re-organize the light dragoons as a sabre club. He complied with the request and was made president of the club. In 1876, in the Hampton canvass, he was desperately ill at its beginning, but took a full part in the most exciting period of it. He spoke repeatedly and especially at the meeting in Charleston, urging his auditors to pledge themselves to stand by Hampton and eject Chamberlain. After Hampton was seated he requested Mr. Rutledge to raise a mounted

brigade between the Santee and Savannah to protect the country and preserve order, which he did. In the same year he was sent to the legislature at the head of the ticket, served that term and was re-elected and served another term. When the state volunteer troops were organized he was appointed senior major-general. In Cleveland's administration he was again appointed presidential elector and was elected. Some time prior to this he was elected president of the Survivors' association, of Charleston. While in the legislature Gen. Rutledge took an active part in the debates, especially on the bond question, settlement of state debt, the usury laws, etc. In 1880 he was nominated for the state senate, but declined to run. On several occasions he was urged to run for judicial positions which he was assured there would be no difficulty in securing, but always steadily declined, looking upon such a position as not suited to his taste. Since the war he has made addresses before literary and professional bodies, in colleges and lyceums, delivered memorial addresses, taken part in nearly all the political canvasses and in every sort of social, military and political assemblages, besides the legal speaking which is incident to his profession.

THE McCRADY FAMILY.

The first of this family who came to America was Edward McCrady, of Antrim, Ireland. He was a man of education, had been a tutor by profession. Tradition gives a romance as the cause of his immigration. He followed the lady who was afterward his wife, Eliza Campbell, of Scotland, to this country, and married her in Philadelphia. He was a man of some means, and first settled in Albany, N. Y., where he purchased real estate, thence moved to Charleston, some time before the Revolution. He took an active part in the Revolution, and was among the first of those who, after the capitulation of Charleston, in 1780, were in violation of their paroles, arrested by the British authorities, and first imprisoned in the prisonship, and afterward exiled to St. Augustine, Fla., where they were kept until the war was practically over. He was one of the few of those who occupied no official position — a fact which indicates that it was his personal character and influence which rendered him obnoxious to the British rule. He was one of the original members of the Mount Zion society — the first member of it from the low country — a society which was organized for the purpose of establishing a school in what was then known as the Camden district — at what is now the town of Winnsboro; and was also a member of the Fellowship society, which was then engaged in making the first effort to establish a lunatic asylum and hospital in this country. He owned a farm, and negroes, in Christ Church parish, and other lands in Spartanburg and on Edisto Island, and considerable real estate in Charleston. He died September 16, 1794, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Philips, of which church he was a member. He left but one child living at his death, a son John, a sketch of whom follows:





Yerustulz
Edward W. Crady

JOHN McCRADY,

son of Edward and Eliza, was born June 13, 1775. He was sent at an early age to Princeton college, where he graduated with distinction in the class of 1791. Upon his return home he at once commenced the preparatory study for admission to the bar, in the office of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and was admitted to practice on the 29th of September, 1796. Gen. Pinckney's appointment as minister to France, about this time, opened a large practice to Mr. McCrady, and his brother-in-law, William Johnson, who had been admitted to the bar the year before, from Gen. Pinckney's office, and Mr. Johnson's elevation to the bench in 1799, left other large business upon Mr. McCrady. His devotion to it sacrificed his life. He died on June the 12th, 1803. A most flattering tradition, both of his character and reputation, still survives him, and that there should be preserved such a remembrance of so short a career is in itself strong proof of the ability and success with which it was run. Col. William Drayton, an eminent member of the same profession, thus sketches his mind and character in a paper written immediately after his death:

"Nature had gifted Mr. McCrady with a vigorous understanding, clear in its perceptions, solid and discriminative in its judgment. His strong and correct mind stood not in need of, and disdained all artificial resources, and they who have heard him in debate, armed with no other intellectual weapon than manliness of diction and nervous, unsophisticated argument can testify that he was copious without verbosity, logical without dryness, and eloquent without parade of metaphor or the pomp of rhetorical flourish. These were the prominent features of his mind. The characteristics of the heart were candor, liberality and a nice sense of honor. To these recommendations of a higher order were added the minor, though perhaps not less alluring attractions of a vivacious disposition and an accommodating temper, a genuine vein of poignant humor, accompanied by unvarying good nature."

Mr. Charles Fraser, in his *Reminiscences of Charleston*, speaks of him as an earnest and energetic speaker, with great manliness of diction and eloquence without the parade of ornament. Mr. McCrady was devoted to his profession; he held no public office, except that of warden of the city of Charleston in 1799. He married in 1797, Jane Johnson, the daughter of William Johnson, who was one of the earliest patriots in the Revolution, and who had been a prisoner in St. Augustine with his (John McCrady's) father. Mr. McCrady left four children, one son, Edward, a sketch of whom follows this, and three daughters: Eliza, the wife of John Bonneau; Sarah, the wife of Henry Trescot, and mother of the Hon. William Henry Trescot, now of Washington, D. C., and of the late Dr. George E. Trescot, of Greenville, S. C., and Jane, who was unmarried.

EDWARD McCRADY,

the son of John, was born March 16th, 1802. He was not quite two years of age at the death of his father. He was reared under the care of his grandfather, William Johnson, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Thomas Frost, and was sent to Yale college at the age of fifteen, and graduated there in 1820. He is now the oldest living graduate of that great university. He studied law, at first under the direction of his uncle, William Johnson, associate justice of the

supreme court of the United States, and afterward completed his course under the direction of the Hon. Mitchell King, with whom he practiced for a short time after his admission to the bar in 1824. Mr. McCrady warmly espoused the Union side in the nullification struggle in 1832, in which his friends, the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett and Dr. Joseph Johnson, were so conspicuous leaders. He was chairman of the committee of correspondence of the union party in Charleston, and as such issued a circular taking the ground (which was afterward embodied in a resolution introduced by the Hon. Henry Middleton in the nullification convention) that, as the sovereignty of the state resides in the aggregate body of the freemen, a convention apportioned in a compound ratio of population and property for the purpose of taxation was not adequate or competent to exercise the highest attribute of sovereignty. He attended that convention as one of the agents of the administration, reporting to Washington the transactions of each day. He had also a seat in the union convention, which met at Columbia at the same time.

After the compromise between Jackson and the nullifiers at the intercession of Virginia, whereupon the ordinance of nullification was rescinded by the convention at its re-assembling in March, 1833, another question came up which aroused again all the party feeling. The convention passed an ordinance empowering the general assembly to provide for the administration of oaths of allegiance to all officers of the state, and the general assembly immediately passed the act. The union party resisted the imposition of this oath, alleging that disunion was the real meaning of the action of the convention; and, to test the question, Mr. McCrady was elected an officer of the Washington Light Infantry, then, as now, one of the most prominent military organizations in the state, and applied to Col. Hunt, the commander of the regiment, for his commission. Col. Hunt tendered to him the oath, which he declined to take, and he thereupon demanded his commission, without it. This was refused, and Mr. McCrady applied for a mandamus. The report of the case occupies 282 pages of the second volume of Hill's Law Reports. It is entitled *The State ex relatione McCrady vs. Hunt*, but it was really the cause of the *Union Party against the Nullification Party*. It was elaborately argued by all the leading members of the bar at that time. Mr. Thomas F. Grimke, in opening his argument for Mr. McCrady, said:

"I feel that it is not only my friend the relator who summons me here, but that I come to speak in behalf of all those who think with him. I feel that I represent not them only, but even those of our fellow citizens who differ with us. . . . I feel that I stand not here in a private but in a public cause, not in the case of a citizen, but of my country"—and so Mr. Petigru, for Mr. McCrady, declared: "The parties to the record are Mr. McCrady and Col. Hunt, and the office about which the dispute arises is one of minor importance. . . . Between the parties to the record there is in fact no dispute. Col. Hunt consents to make the question for the sake of all who have an interest in common with the plaintiff; and Mr. McCrady pursues his right in behalf of thousands of his fellow citizens for the purpose of testing the validity of a law which incapacitates them from office."

The decision of the court in Mr. McCrady's favor led to the overthrow of the court as then constituted, and to an amendment of the constitution. Mr. McCrady was appointed United States district

attorney in 1839, and held that office, which withdrew him from all state affairs, until 1850, when, convinced that resistance should be made to the encroachments of the northern states upon the institutions of the south, and determining to join the Southern Rights association, an association of the conservatives of that day, who were opposed to the secession party, but in favor of co-operation between the southern states in the maintenance of their institutions, he resigned the office. His resignation produced a great effect at the time upon public sentiment, as Mr. McCrady had been so pronounced and active a supporter of the Union in the nullification struggle. No one could be found to accept the office he had vacated until Mr. Petigru, after some time, came to the assistance of the United States government and volunteered nominally to assume its duties. Mr. McCrady followed up his resignation by the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "Our Mission. Is it to be Accomplished by the Perpetuation of our Present Union?" In this he reviewed the question as considered by the light of revealed religion. Tracing the historical analogy between the twelve tribes of Israel, and the states, even to the subdivision of one of them, Carolina, into two, thus completing the analogy to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, he avowed the conclusion to which he had so reluctantly come, but now earnestly desired a dissolution of this Union between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding states.

Mr. McCrady was, immediately upon his resignation, elected to the legislature, and in that body voted for the act to provide for the appointment of deputies to a southern congress, and to call a convention of the people. In the legislature of 1851, Mr. McCrady urged the preparation of the state for the coming struggle, for he never believed in the illusive doctrine of peaceful secession. In his view, the constitution was a treaty between sovereign states, which, if not by its express terms perpetual, as was declared in the articles of the confederation, was to last until dissolved by the same power which ordained it, unless violated. He recognized the right of a state as a sovereignty, which had entered into this treaty to judge of the question whether the treaty had been violated, and if in her judgment violated, to withdraw from the Union it formed. But, on the other hand, he equally recognized the right of the other states to maintain that the constitution had not been violated, and to insist upon its maintenance. Secession, therefore, to him, meant war, and he was unwilling to move until the state was ready for hostilities. When, therefore, the legislature of 1851 adjourned without making military preparations, though \$3,000,000 was appropriated for the purpose, he opposed in the convention the resolution adopted which declared that in the exercise of the sovereign will, it was the right of the state, without let, hindrance, or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secede from the Federal Union.

In a letter to the *Mercury*, May 10, 1852, in answer to strictures upon this vote, Mr. McCrady thus stated her position:

"Sovereign and independent states may enter into compact with each other and mutually assume obligations which they are bound to observe and perform. If any of the states, without the consent of the other parties, insist upon the abrogation of a compact solemnly made between them, she must have real cause for so doing, or she breaks her faith. Of the justice and sufficiency of her cause, she may be, and is a judge, and the only judge for herself and her citizens or subjects, but the other sovereign parties to the compact she would abrogate are not bound or concluded by her judgment, having an equal sovereign right to judge for themselves. The justice of the cause alone can make the abrogation of a compact right. A seceding state is not necessarily infallible, any more than those from whom she secedes. If she be wrong, if the other parties to the compact have scrupulously observed such terms on their part, they would have perfect right to require her to abide by her engagement, even if disadvantageous to her, and if she persisted, they would also have perfect right, as the one only remedy among sovereigns who have no tribunal whereto to resort for judgment, to enforce her to the observance of the compact on her part, and to *let* and *hinder* her from abrogating it if they could, and to make war upon her until she consented to do them justice." "The only just consequence of her accession to the Federal Union as a sovereign, appears to me to be her right to secede as a sovereign, with all the attributes, but also with all the responsibilities, of a sovereign. The chief attribute of sovereigns in this aspect is the right of the state to decide authoritatively and conclusively for herself and for her citizens when and why they will secede. Her decision must necessarily bind all who, in the providence of God, stand to her in the relation of citizens or subjects."

This he considered the doctrine of Calhoun, as enunciated in his work (page 301). He concluded:

"Having always considered the right of the state to secede as sovereign, as the chief corner-stone of the structure of our national liberties and its universal recognition, the surest refuge and best defence against aggressions of the Federal government, I cannot but regard the terms of the ordinance as most unfortunate. The extravagant assertion of a right brings it into doubt as well as disrepute. Truth is never in so great danger as when propounded to unwilling minds in an erroneous form. The ordinance appears to me to represent the most favorable opportunity to those who deny the right of secession to assert it with advantage," etc., etc.

Mr. McCrady had been opposed to the whole doctrine of nullification. He did not believe in the right of a state to remain in the Union and to refuse to obey the laws enacted by it, however unjust. He had opposed the exaction of an oath which at the time he regarded as a step to disunion for which he was not then prepared; but he believed in the sovereignty of the state and her right to secede, subject to the right of the other states to resist her doing so as a violation of a treaty. Mr. McCrady had not lost the confidence or support of the people by his vote and the doctrine of his letter against the prevalent view of the right of secession; and he was returned again to the legislature in 1852, and continued to represent the city in several legislatures. As chairman of the committee on federal relations, one of the most important during that period, he made an elaborate report upon a communication of Her Britannic Majesty's consul relative to the law of the state prohibiting free negroes and persons of color coming into it, as it affected the class of persons entering the ports of South Carolina in trading vessels or in cases of distress, and who had been under such circumstances taken from the protection of the British flag and imprisoned in the common jail. The report, which was agreed to and published by the legislature, maintained the right and expediency of the law, except in cases in which the vessels when driven into our ports by stress of weather or unforeseen accident, provided in this case the colored seamen confined themselves within such vessels under their own flag. It recommended, however, that special provisions should be made for the safekeeping of such colored seamen, and that they should be kept apart from the prisoners in her jails.

He was again elected a member of the convention of 1860, and voted for the ordinance of secession, as he believed that that movement could no longer be delayed without anarchy at home. He served again in the legislature in 1864 and 1865. During the war, Mr. McCrady was engaged in two important cases connected with the struggle. The first was that arising under the Sequestration Act of the Confederate government. Mr. McCrady earnestly opposed this law, both in his personal and professional character. He resisted its enforcement himself and declined to answer as to the property of other enemies or not which had been committed to his care, and under his advice all his clients did likewise. With Mr. James L. Pettigru and Mr. Nelson Mitchell, he vigorously fought these cases. His argument, which has been preserved, is one of great ability, and when the decision of the court was made sustaining the act, by an appeal to the supreme court provided by the constitution of the Confederate States but not yet in existence, he prevented its enforcement upon his clients. It was his satisfaction that no client of his had lost by this act a dollar which had been committed to his care or to the care of those whom he represented. In the other case, he undertook, at the request of Gov. Bonham, to represent negro soldiers who had been taken prisoners, and against whom proceedings were taken under the laws relating to negro insurrection. With Mr. Nelson Mitchell he appeared before the court of magistrates and made objection to its jurisdiction, which was sustained, and the negroes returned to the military authorities as prisoners of war.

Mr. McCrady has occupied no official position since the war; but has kept up his interest in public affairs, never failing to vote even at a primary election. His last public service was as chairman of the committee of the Charleston bar appointed to resist the seating of the infamous Moses and Whipper upon the bench of the state, to which they were elected by the last legislature which sat under the radical rule of the state. We are indebted to the Hon. Charles Richardson Miles, late attorney-general of the state, for the following sketch of Mr. McCrady as a lawyer:

"Mr. McCrady has filled many positions of usefulness, and done many good services to his state and people, but his widest and highest reputation is as a lawyer. The son of a lawyer, who, in his short career at the bar, had made a strong impression, the nephew of Judge William Johnson of the United States supreme court, under whom he studied, the pupil and partner of Hon. Mitchell King, Mr. McCrady was by inheritance and training, a lawyer. Having been admitted to the bar in 1824, he is the lawyer of oldest standing in the state. His only contemporary at the bar who survives, is the Hon. Alexander Mazyck, who is now in his ninety-first year, and who lives in London, Canada. Mr. McCrady's study and training in the learning of the common law, were thorough, and especially in the knowledge of the law of real property, he was without a superior among his contemporaries at a bar, which adorned the profession at its brightest epoch. With this learning he was so thoroughly imbued, that it was always im-

mediately available, and it enabled him at once to perceive the principles involved in a case; and to find the cases or authority sustaining the principles, was an easy labor. It was customary for him to say to lawyers who consulted him, as he was most accessible, especially to his juniors, 'this is the principle—you will easily find the authorities to support it.' From the thoroughness of his knowledge in this branch of the law, he was especially fond of conveyancing, in which he was very skilful. He used to say that it had become the habit of the profession to resort to proceedings in equity to settle many things which could and should be done by careful conveyancing. His practice was largely in the court of equity, in suits involving the construction of wills and deeds. His most marked characteristic as a lawyer, was his earnestness of conviction, and the thoroughness with which he identified himself with the cause of his client. He was constitutionally brave, and this quality was as conspicuous in his career as a lawyer as in all the transactions of his life. While Mr. McCrady was distinguished and successful in the conduct of litigation, he was, perhaps, most successful and useful as an adviser. He secured the absolute confidence of his clients, and by many of them he was consulted and they were guided by his advice in almost all the most important transactions of their lives. This large influence was mainly due to the elevation of his moral nature, which he never subordinated to considerations of expediency or pecuniary advantage. Mr. McCrady so completely regulated his life by conscientious rules, that he was in his exterior, seemingly austere, but those who enjoyed familiar association with him, appreciated the true gentleness and affection of his nature, as to those, his friendship was very dear and its memory will be ever highly cherished. To the young men of the profession, he was always happy to listen, and to give them counsel and advice, and to many of them he was a very encyclopedia of law, which they were ever at liberty to consult, and to which they referred without hesitation.

His life was absorbed by his duties and his family, and his circle of familiar friends was small; but to such friends, and especially to those of his early life, he was thoroughly staunch, and his interest and affection never flagged or lessened. While never robust in health, Mr. McCrady continued in the active discharge of the exacting duties of his profession for an unusually long period. The preservation of his intellectual activity was, I think, due to his realization of the prudent limits which should be put upon professional work, while there was no consciousness of failing powers, and the firmness with which he restrained himself within his self-imposed bounds. He found his best rest and relaxation from professional labor, not in pursuit of pleasure or in idleness, but in change of labor; and he kept up not only an active interest, but sustained work in many departments of thought and study.

After a life protracted to the longest span, spent in one community, his whole duty to which was ever done, and guided and governed by the highest intellectual, moral and religious standards, he

still survives, a shining example of what the bar of South Carolina has ever been. Mr. McCrady was a member of the legislature in 1859, when the "Separate Court of Appeals" of three judges was substituted for the courts of appeal at law and in equity, consisting, respectively, of all the circuit judges and all the chancellors. Mr. McCrady prepared and advocated a plan for a court of appeals—of four judges—three permanent, and the fourth the eight circuit judges in rotation. This he thought would better secure stability of decisions than a system in which two judges of the supreme court might overrule the decision of possibly more than one circuit judge. If a court of four judges should be equally divided, while the circuit decision in that case would stand, the question would be open for future decision by a majority of the court. He also considered that it would be an advantage to have on the appeal court one judge who was experienced in *nisi prius* trials. There are many of the profession who still think this a better system than a separate court of three judges."

Mr. McCrady has been as thorough a theologian as a lawyer, and has devoted still more of his time to the service of the church than to that of the state. He is widely and deeply read in church history, and has been recognized throughout the United States as one of the most learned laymen in the Episcopal church. He represented St. Philips, the mother church of the diocese for fifty years in the diocesan convention, was a member of the standing committee of the diocese for forty, and a deputy to the general convention (including the southern council during the war) for over thirty. His last years have been devoted, in a great measure, to the study and discussion of the question in regard to the admission of negroes into the councils of the church. In this discussion Mr. McCrady has written much and ably. He has also been a contributor to the church reviews and periodicals upon other religious subjects. Two of his recent articles are remarkable, one on the "Litany" in 1882, and the other a review of Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World"; the latter of which, written in his eighty-fourth year, is extraordinary for the closeness of its reasoning and the terseness of its expression. This last article has been pronounced by a competent critic the best review written in this country or in England of that great work.

Mr. McCrady married in 1829, Louisa Rebecca Lane, the daughter of Robert Lane, an English merchant, who had settled in Charleston, and Louisa de Berniere. He has had a large family of children, of whom four sons and four daughters reached the age of maturity. Of his sons, John and Edward, sketches will be found below. His third son, Thomas, was at an early age an officer in the Confederate army in which he served with distinction, having been twice severely wounded, receiving his second wound in battle while on crutches and on leave of absence from his post. He died on the 28th of March, 1882, aged thirty-nine years. The simple fact which was observed at the time, that St. Philips church was more closely crowded at his funeral services than it had ever been

since the burial of Calhoun, attests the regard in which he was held by the community. Mr. McCrady's fourth son, Col. Louis de Berniere McCrady, is a prominent member of the bar, associated in the practice of the law with his father, his brother Edward, and his brother-in-law Thomas W. Bacot, who form the legal firm of McCrady, Sons & Bacot. Of Mr. McCrady's four daughters, one, (Louisa de Berniere) is the wife of Thomas W. Bacot, Esq., above mentioned; the others, Ellen Madeline, Jane and Mary Margaret, are single.

PROF. JOHN McCRADY.

Professor John McCrady, the eldest son of Edward McCrady, of the next preceding sketch, was born in Charleston, S. C., on the 15th of October, 1831, and was educated at the school of Samuel Burns and the Charleston college. His classmates and companions at school and college were the poets, Paul Hayne and William Henry Timrod. He was himself, perhaps, not inferior in poetic ability, but science demanded his life and he seldom indulged his muse. Upon his graduation in 1850, he commenced the study of law with his father, but was soon attracted to scientific pursuits. Dr. Gabriel E. Manigault, professor of natural history and curator of the museum of the Charleston college, in a sketch of the Elliott society of natural history, gives this account of Prof. McCrady's introduction to the study of that branch of science:

"Professor McCrady, soon after graduation at the Charleston college, in 1850, was attracted to the subject of zoology; first, by Dr. Edmund Ravenel, who was a conchologist of some repute, and afterward by Agassiz during his lectures at the medical college. The latter proposed to him that he should attend the anatomical lectures during the winter, and then join him in the summer at Cambridge and other places on the New England coast, when he could familiarize himself with their marine zoology. In this way Prof. McCrady visited Cambridge as a student under Agassiz for three successive summers, and when he returned in 1854 he was one of the few American naturalists who had been thoroughly trained as such under the instruction of Prof. Agassiz. The results were immediately apparent as soon as he undertook to make original observations of his own."

"In 1856, William Porcher Miles, the assistant professor of mathematics in the Charleston college, having been elected mayor of the city of Charleston, Prof. McCrady was appointed to his place. In addition, however, to the duties of his chair of mathematics, he pursued his scientific researches. Dr. Manigault says: He became an enthusiastic supporter of the Elliott society as soon as it was established, and his name is among the list of the curators for the first year. His paper on the *medusae* occupies over 100 pages of the proceedings. The observations were made principally on Sullivan's Island, and they required over two years to complete. They mark an event in the history of zoology at the south, inasmuch as naturalists who preceded McCrady confined themselves to describing spe-



very respectfully
your old servant
John McCurdy



cies almost exclusively among the vertebrated animals; whereas McCrady, with the assistance of the microscope, studied out carefully the development of the various *medusae* from the ovum to the adult state. The consequence was that he was able to eliminate many forms which were thought to be distinct species, but which upon careful examination, were found to be the same animal in various stages of growth. The animal sub-kingdom to which sea-blubbers belong is that of the *celenterates* or hollow-boweled. At the time referred to, that subdivision of the animal kingdom had only been slightly investigated in America, and Prof. McCrady's paper has frequently been commented on since as never having been exceeded in its accuracy."

The volume of the proceedings of the Elliott society, from 1856, to the commencement of the late war is composed almost entirely of his work. Two-thirds of the papers were read by him. Prof. McCrady continued thus engaged until the breaking out of the war, upon the secession of the state, when disregarding the exemption of his profession as a teacher, he at once laid down his scientific work and went into the military service. He was with the detachment of state troops under Col. Pettigrew, which took possession of Castle Pinckney, on the evening of the 27th of December, 1860—the very first act in the war. Learning that two companies detailed for that service, supposed to be a most dangerous one, were those in which were his two brothers, Edward and Thomas, he smuggled himself on the transport which was to take the troops across the harbor, to the attack of the castle, and coming out after the steamer was well on her way, it was too late to prevent his joining the party. He volunteered then as an engineer, and built the battery at Cumming's Point, on Morris's Island, which was the most seriously engaged in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, of the 13th of April, 1861. He was at the battery of Fort Johnson, and present when the gun was fired from that fort, the signal for the commencement of the bombardment. Soon after, he entered the service of the Confederate government as an engineer, and rose to the rank of major in that branch of the service. He served upon the military staff of Gen. Beauregard, and was in charge of the construction of the fortification around Savannah, joining the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, after the evacuation of that city. He was thus in the war from its very inception to its end, and attained the reputation of a most able and skillful military engineer. His manuscripts and books, the result of his scientific researches and labors of the seven years before the war, were burnt in Columbia, when that city was sacked by Sherman.

At the close of the war he was again elected professor of mathematics in the Charleston college, and filled that chair, until he was called to Harvard university. In 1873, Prof. McCrady, at the instance of Prof. Louis Agassiz, was invited to accept the position of assistant to his great master at that institution. This he did, and upon the death of Agassiz, he was appointed his successor in the chair of zoology. He held this position for four years, delivering a

course of lectures before the theological school of the university during some part of this time. In August, 1877, Prof. McCrady was elected professor of biology and the relation of science and religion, in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., and spent the remainder of his life at that institution. How highly he was esteemed, and how much loved, and how great the work he was doing there, the following memorial tributes will best tell. He was taken very ill in September, 1881, and while only partially recovered, the house in which he lived, and a large part of his manuscripts, with his library, were burnt. This shock, and the dangerous illness of a member of his family, arrested his recovery. He died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 16th of October, 1881.

(*Charleston News and Courier*.) "The news was received in this city last evening of the death of Prof. John McCrady, which took place at Nashville, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Charleston in 1831, and had just completed his fiftieth year at the time of his death. A graduate of Charleston college, he early devoted himself to the scientific and philosophic studies in which he was to attain such eminence. In the late war he served as major of engineers on the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and had in special charge the district of Georgia. Under his plans and directions the fortifications around Savannah were constructed. At the burning of Columbia by Sherman's troops, he lost his valuable library and Mss., with the recorded thoughts and observations of years. After the war, for some time, he held the position of professor of mathematics in the Charleston college, and there earned the unbounded admiration of his students by the clearness and thoroughness of his instructions. At an early age he had impressed the late Prof. Agassiz, whose student he was, with the solidity and extent of his intellectual attainments and the originality and grasp of his scientific and philosophic conceptions. Their mutual esteem led to a friendship that ended only with the death of Agassiz. So earnest was the faith of Agassiz in his friend's ability and learning, that in 1873, he was instrumental in procuring for Prof. McCrady a chair as his own assistant at Harvard university. In the world of thought his talent made itself so felt that after the death of Agassiz, he was chosen as his successor in the chair of zoology. This post he left to accept the professorship of the relations between science and religion at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. In his new position he applied himself to the perfecting of what he considered his life's task and the crown of his labors—the demonstration of the perfect harmony between the results of science and the revealed religion, and the entire dependence of the former on the latter.

"The chair at Sewanee, Prof. McCrady accepted upon the material guarantees which he considered necessary, and under an agreement to devote only certain months to his work there, leaving him for a large part of the year free to pursue his studies uninterrupted, or to devote himself to labors elsewhere. Little more than a year afterward the university fell into financial difficulties, and the appeal was made to him, for the sake of the university, not only to cancel his first agreement and guarantees, but to devote his whole time to the university, undertaking other and distinct branches of instruction from his particular chair, and for that to accept a much smaller compensation than was first agreed on, and that too to be uncertain and contingent. He never hesitated. Other and more profitable places were open to him, but with unflinching self-sacrifice he remained at his post, and gave to the university the advantage of his reputation and his services when it was recognized that his loss would have been simply irreparable.

"The clearness and brilliancy of his lectures, and the singular originality of Prof. McCrady's philosophic thought and system, now attained a fuller recognition in the scientific world, and last winter, by engagement, he delivered a series of lectures for the Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. In these he outlined his philosophical system, and left an impression that will not easily pass away. One qualified to judge, who then heard him, said that 'his genius came nearer to inspiration than anything he had ever heard before or read.' Among many students and professors at Sewanee, his great ability caused him to be regarded with profound respect, and his sterling qualities created in the hearts of his students an affection and admiration that cannot be expressed.

"His intellectual labor was incessant. Every moment he could steal from his needed rest and pressing occupation was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge and the pursuit of original investigation. The strain was too great. His physical system gradually became undermined, and an attack of illness in August last, which at one time threatened a fatal termination, interrupted his labors. Following upon this came the burning of his home at Sewanee, in the dead of the night, with the great consequent loss and the shock of the danger to his invaluable Mss. and library. A day or so after he received the intelligence of the dangerous illness of a daughter, and he was hastily summoned to Nashville. There he was taken with the last and fatal attack. It was borne with unshaken firmness and Christian fortitude, an endurance that never wavered in the midst of excruciating pain. With him has passed away a mind of singular originality, of wide attainments, and of earnest devotion to the chosen work of his life,

Yet leaving here, a name we trust,
That will not perish with the dust."

Extracts from an address of the Rev. Dr. William P. Du Bose, at the memorial service held at Sewanee, upon the occasion of his death:

"We feel, professors as well as students, that we have lost a teacher—a master at whose feet we have been happy to sit. We all feel that a great man— I wonder how many of us realize how great a man—has fallen among us?"

"The physical and natural sciences, mathematics, psychology, ontology, philology, ethnology, mythology, all nature, all books—*the Book*—we all remember how familiarly he drew his illustrations and proofs from each and all of them. In realizing the principle that to know something of all, it was necessary to know *all* of something, he selected the particular science of zoology and made a reputation for himself as a specialist in that branch of research; zoology to him was not an end but only a means to an end. If in his special research he discovered particular facts, it was only that from these facts he might ascend again to that grand induction, that universal law which was to him the substance of truth—truth which in its essence is all one, in its highest unity, at once natural and supernatural, the logical expression of the mind, the thought, the will, the law, the logos of God. It is easy enough to talk of the unity of all things, but to be able to see all things in their unity, to grasp the one law that runs through all, to enter into the counsel of the one mind that animates all, to comprehend God in the secret of his working, belongs alone to the highest philosophy.

"And Mr. McCrady was a profound investigator, not only of the natural, but of the spiritual creation of God, not only of the universe, but of Christianity. He saw that in the highest sense they, too, are one, the expression of one mind and one law. As he loved to express it: the logos of Christianity is one and the same with the logos of the universe. He who understands both, cannot believe and accept one without believing and accepting the other."

Address by Bishop Gallaher, of Louisiana, in Christ church, Alexandria, November, 1881:

"This great Christian scholar died on the 16th of October, in Nashville.

"The sentence just written will carry sorrow to the hearts of a great number of earnest and thoughtful people who had learned to look to this man, with confidence well founded, for the popularization of a Christian science and a Christian philosophy.

"For one who knew him as the writer did, it is difficult to speak calmly and quietly of this modest, learned and godly man, who has been summoned away from us to a world of higher thought and clearer vision than ours. And when men who did know try to tell others of him, something may be conceded to an affection and a reverence which were generated by qualities of a most exceptional kind. John McCrady, in the last years of his life, was in the Sewanee forests. His little lecture room would not hold sixty men. He could hold the most accomplished and cultured audiences spell-bound by his lucid speech and lofty thought. He could teach the teachers in universities of highest rank. He could make men feel that Christianity is the purest form of intellectual life. And he could do all this without betraying a consciousness of his marvelous ability. Modest and wise, able and lowly minded, this was John McCrady, a man of men, knight-errant of truth, the bond-servant of our master, Christ. The grief is not that he is dead and gone from us, but that he lived to die as he did—unknown to the great number of those for whom he gave his life, unknown by communities he would have made famous in the world of thought. Oh, brothers, you would not believe that there was a man in the Sewanee woods who was the first of American biologists. You would not remember that the favorite pupil and successor of Agassiz was then doing heroic work for you and Christ's religion, doing it brilliantly and powerfully, as no man that you have can do it.

"Yes, the knowledge gained will not die. It will grow from more to more, but many a year will come and go before you will find another man to speak and feel as did this man who, after fifty years of life, rests.

"He had sounded all the depths and shoals of modern science, and then with the spoils of his long study, came to kneel with the humblest at the foot of the cross. He might have had fame and wealth and power—he preferred to teach young men to love truth and worship God.

"Not long ago, the medical world assembled to raise a monument to the great surgeon, McDowell, the country doctor of Kentucky. Fifty years hence, another band will climb the Sewanee heights, and plant on the Cumberland rocks a shaft that shall strive and strive in vain to tell the nobility and greatness of John McCrady, of South Carolina."

Professor McCrady married Sarah Dismukes, a daughter of Paul Dismukes, of Tennessee (and a granddaughter of Thomas Lynch, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution and member of the continental congress—whose son, Thomas, elected as his successor, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence). He left one son, Edward McCrady, now a student of divinity in the University of the South, and four daughters, one of whom, Louisa Rebecca,

is the wife of William H. Barnwell, and another, Sabina Lynch, is the wife of Theodore S. Fitzsimmons. The other two daughters, Esther Lynch Bowman and Catherine de Berniere, are unmarried.

EDWARD McCRADY, JUNIOR,*

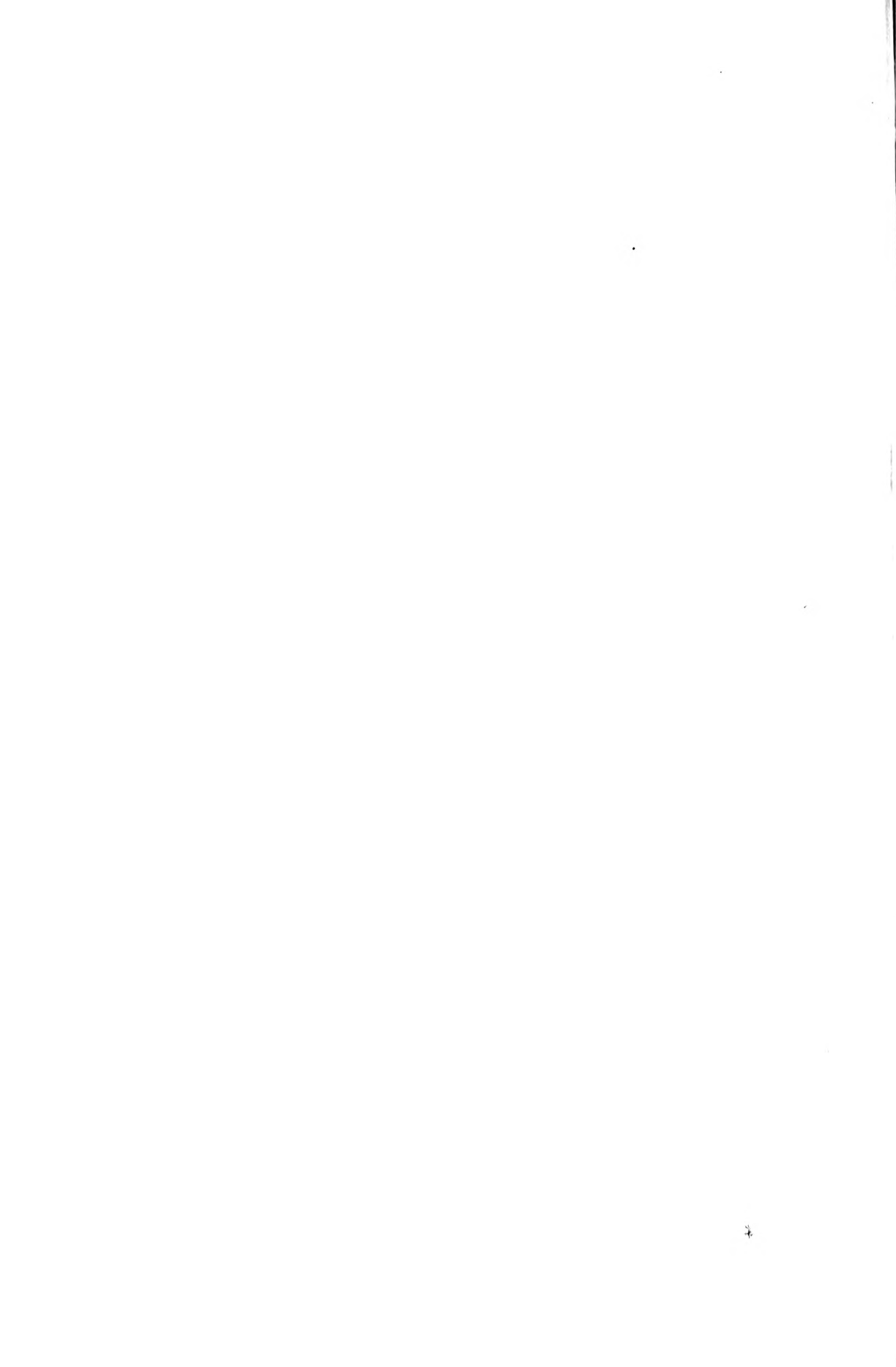
was born at Charleston, S. C., April 8, 1833. He is the second son of Edward McCrady. Educated at the school of Samuel Burns, in his native city, he was graduated from the Charleston college in 1853, studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. A close student, not only of his chosen profession, but also of the political history of his country and state, Mr. McCrady was early impressed with the uncertain tenure of the Federal bond, and the prospect of a rupture with the general government. These impressions led to an interest in military affairs and a study of military subjects. In 1854, he was elected major of the battalion of rifles, South Carolina militia, and the next year contributed articles on the necessity of militia reform, which led to his appointment on commission to examine the militia system of the state, under resolution of the legislature of 1859. In 1860, he resigned his commission as major of the rifle battalion, and accepted the captaincy in a company of guards. He entered the state military service at the taking of Castle Pinckney, December 27, 1860, and served until the surrender of Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. He entered the Confederate service as captain of the Irish volunteers, June 27, 1861, and was ordered to Virginia in July, 1861, and in August, 1861, joined Gregg's First regiment South Carolina volunteers; promoted major December 14, 1861, and upon the fall of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel June 27, 1862. When the battles around Richmond commenced, Col. McCrady was in Richmond, sick in bed, but, determined to share in that important movement, expressed his determination to join his command in the field. His surgeon positively refused permission, assured him that he could be of no possible use in the lines, and predicted death as the penalty of the attempt. Too weak to ride on horseback to the front, Col. McCrady hired a carriage and had himself driven to the lines, joining his brigade just as the battle of Cold Harbor began, and reported to Gen. Gregg for duty. Unable to walk, Gen. Gregg ordered him to serve on his staff, so that he might remain mounted. In the discharge of the duties thus assumed, he shared the fortunes of his command during the action, rendering valuable service, but fainting three times upon the field, and after the battle, was taken back to his sick bed, in Richmond, to linger for weeks from typhoid fever. On July 30th, scarcely recovered and very feeble, he rejoined his command, and was present in command of his regiment at Cedar Run, August 9th, and at Second Manassas, August 28th, 29th and 30th, at which latter place he was severely wounded in the head on the third day. Narrowly escaping death from this wound, he missed the Maryland campaign, rejoining his brigade after its return to Virginia,

* By W. R. D.



Very truly yours

Edward M. Crady Esq.



during the affair at Snicker's Gap, October 30th. Was present for duty at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and rendered good service in aiding to repulse the Federal attack on Gregg's brigade, in which that general was killed. On January 27, 1863, at camp, on Morse's Neck, he was seriously injured by a falling tree, and rendered unfit for further action in field duty. Rejoining his command several times only to find himself physically disabled and unfit for duty, he saw the last actual engagement at Mine Run, December, 1863, and in March, 1864, was transferred to command of the camp of instruction at Madison, Fla., where he served until April, 1865, when on his way to rejoin the army of Virginia, he heard of Lee's surrender.

In October 1865, he resumed the practice of law, in partnership with his father, in Charleston. In 1867, he organized the Survivors' association of Charleston, and in 1869 succeeded Col. P. C. Gaillard in the presidency. Was also chairman of the executive committee of the State association in 1869, and as such commenced the work of recovering and collecting historical materials of the war. In 1870 he made a report to the meeting of the Survivors' association at Columbia, which report forms the basis of all the information we now have of the troops of the state. Diligently and successfully engaged in the practice of law, Mr. McCrady still found time to keep abreast of the age in matters legal, political and religious, and to contribute to the current literature of the day, reviews, letters, articles, essays and speeches on those subjects which have attracted public attention, directed thought, moulded opinion and influenced action. Among these the principal are:

1. *Upon legal subjects:* An article in the American Law Review, Boston, 1872, on "Doubtful Points in our Bankrupt Law." An essay, "An Inquiry into the Subject of the Territorial Limits and Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States," 1873, which has been re-published by Judge Hughes of Virginia as an appendix to his Circuit Reports U. S., 3 Vol. 1879. An article in the Southern Law Review on "Private Communications to Judges," 1874. An article in the same Review on the "Responsibility of Newspapers," 1875. A paper on the "Re-organization of the Supreme Court of the United States"—re-published in the Central Law Journal. 1875.

2. *Upon political subjects:* A pamphlet "Review of the resolutions of the press conference," 1870. This pamphlet contained a series of articles upon the resolutions of the conference recognizing the right of citizens of color to the suffrage. The daily papers of the city of Charleston refused their publication, whereupon they went rapidly through two editions in pamphlet form and were largely re-published elsewhere. An article on the registration of electors, in 1879. An address before the students of Erskine college, Due West, on "The necessity of education as the basis of our political system," 1880. Pamphlet, "The necessity of raising the standard of citizenship and the right of the general assembly to impose qualifications upon electors," 1881. An address to the South Carolina military academy at

the commencement of 1887, upon the subject of the necessity and true use of the primary government. Letter upon "Roads and railroads," in 1883, and articles, "Some studies of the railroad problem," in the *Dixie Magazine*, Atlanta, 1885.

3. *Upon historical subjects*: An address before the survivors of Co. A. First Regiment S. C. V., Williston, S. C., "The real cause of the war," 1882, re-published in the southern historical papers, 1889. "Education in South Carolina prior to the Revolution," a paper read before the historical society of South Carolina, 1883, pamphlet, IV. Vol. historical collections. "Gregg's brigade of South Carolinians at the Second Manassas." An address before the survivors of the Twelfth regiment S. C. V. 1884, re-published in the southern historical papers, 1883. "History of the medical profession in South Carolina," address before the medical college of South Carolina 1885. Address before the association army of northern Virginia, Richmond, Va., 1886, on the "Formation, organization and characteristics of the army of northern Virginia," in the southern historical papers, 1887. "Heroes of old Camden district," "South Carolina, 1776-1861," an address to the survivors of Fairfield county, delivered at Winnsboro, South Carolina, 1888, southern historical papers, 1889. "The peopling of the state," an address before the literary society of Statesburg, South Carolina, 1889. "The historical sketch of South Carolina" at the opening of this volume.

In 1880, Mr. McCrady was elected a member of the legislature for Charleston county, and re-elected for several legislatures. Admirably equipped for the place, and enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-legislators, he was able to take an active and influential part in all important measures coming before the house, and to introduce and secure the passage of some much needed and valuable legislation. In 1882, he introduced and carried through the legislature, an act to establish a Confederate bureau in the office of the adjutant-general of the state, for the collection of war records, and to this bureau, Mr. McCrady presented all the material on that subject which he had so laboriously and diligently collected. Thanks to this act and his previous industry, the record of the South Carolina soldiers in the Confederate service is well-nigh complete, and for this work of value alike as a heritage to the people of the state and a mine of historical research and collated established facts, Mr. McCrady is entitled to the credit. He also took an active part in passing and perfecting the railroad laws of the state, the stock law and local option laws, introduced the resolution endorsing civil service reform, and did effective service in favor of the "bill to prevent duelling." He was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and a member of the judiciary and railroad committee. Appointed in 1882 major-general of South Carolina militia, he had much to do with bringing the militia of the coast region up to a high state of efficiency and value. Professionally, Mr. McCrady took part in all the political trials since re-construction, made the question as to the test oath to jurors, arguing that as "Rebellion" was a crime in

the eye of the law, no one could be asked on his *voir dire*, after having been brought into court by subpoena, whether he had been guilty of rebellion—a point which was afterward sustained by the United States supreme court. He took active part in the defense of the stockholders of the banks broken by the war, and made before the supreme court of the United States an argument which is said to have gained the case for the stockholders. His services in these cases, and his arguments in the McKeegan will case and the Davie will case, with others, have defined his place at the bar of his native city.

The political campaign of 1876, resulting in the election of Gen. Hampton, governor, and a complete transfer of the state to the hands of the white population, did not alter the relative strength of the two parties or races in the state. The negroes were still vastly in the majority, and their return to power, with all that their government of the state implied, could only be prevented under the then existing election laws by the constant use of most questionable and most demoralizing methods at the polls, a choice between fraud and violence was all that was left to the most conscientious democrat, and the constant recurrence of struggles to be decided by such means, was endangering the political virtue of the purest and best of our political workers. Besides, it was only a question of time, when such methods would involve the state with the general government, and result in the loss of all the ground gained in 1876. No one in the state more fully and intelligently comprehended the situation than Mr. McCrady, and none other so earnestly set out to remedy the evil. So that we find him as early as 1870, printing in pamphlet form, his first paper on "The Registration of Electors," followed in 1880 by his address before Erskine college at Due West, on "The Necessity of Education as the Basis of our Political System," and in 1881, by his essay on "The Necessity of Raising the Standard of Citizenship, and the Right of the General Assembly to Impose Qualifications upon Electors," also printed in pamphlet form and widely distributed in the state, especially among the members-elect to the legislature. Having thus prepared the public mind for the change, and being himself elected in 1880, a member of the legislature, in 1881, he submitted to the committee of the general assembly, appointed on that subject, a draft of the eight box registration law, the very first effort, at least in this section, at ballot reform.

After a long, and, strange to say, bitterly contested fight in the legislature, the present election law of the state was placed upon the statute books principally by Mr. McCrady's influence, and has resulted in giving at least ten years of peace and prosperity to the state, and in the cultivation of the friendliest relations between the whites and blacks. This law, which is, in reality, the application of an educational test to voters, has, as Mr. McCrady foresaw and predicted, confined the suffrage to intelligent electors, has removed all necessity for fraud or violence, has assured white supremacy in the state and relieved the fears of a race war, which so constantly and persistently menaced the peace of the state under the old election

laws. It was not, as has been charged, a law to deprive the negro of his right of suffrage; but in reality a law designed and intended to elevate the standard of citizenship, white and black alike, and to protect all electors at the polls when qualified to exercise the high and important right of suffrage. Ten years' experience has fully justified these claims, and entitle Mr. McCrady to the gratitude of all classes in the state for his labor and success in this important matter of legislation. Gen. McCrady is now vice-president of the South Carolina Historical society, trustee of the Medical college of Charleston, of the Charleston Library society, and has been for eighteen years vestryman of St. Philips church; is now chairman of the vestry and delegate to the convention, and succeeded his father as delegate to the general convention in the United States for the diocese.

His father and he have been associated in the practice of law for thirty-six years; the law firm now consists of Edward McCrady, Edward McCrady, Jr., T. W. Bacot, and Louis de B. McCrady, under the firm name of McCrady, Sons & Bacot. It is remarkable in this age of progression and change to note that in almost every position of life, Edward McCrady, Jr., has succeeded his father, Edward McCrady, and so singularly alike and consistent have their two lives been treading with like steps the self-same paths, that to them may well be applied what is said of the Byings in Cook's History of Party, volume 3, page 268: "In popularity or through odium he (the father) still retained his consistency, and so well had he impressed upon his son the character he himself bore, that in reading the parliamentary debates we must have recourse to extraneous sources to discover where the father's course ended and where the son's began."

Mr. McCrady married, in 1863, Mary Fraser, daughter of Maj. Allen J. Davie, an officer of the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Gen. William R. Davie, a famous partisan leader of the Revolution, minister to France and governor of North Carolina, a sketch of whose life will be found in this work.

BENJAMIN T. ELMORE.

Benjamin, the eldest son of T. Elmore and Sarah Saxon, first saw the light of day in Laurens district, S. C. His father fought in the Revolutionary war with distinction. He came, first, to South Carolina in company with Gen. Greene. In 1810 Benjamin graduated from the South Carolina college, with the class of which James Dallet had the first honor, William Lowry the second, and Chancellor Job Johnson the third. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he was commissioned a first lieutenant, and served gallantly in the campaigns of Fort Moultrie and during the war. In consideration of gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted to the rank of captain. When "grim-visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front" he returned to Newberry, where he studied law in the office of Anderson Crenshaw, Esq., and was admitted to practice at Columbia in 1815. He opened an office at Laurens, but gave but

little of his time to the practice of law, having about this time presented himself as a candidate for treasurer of the upper division of the state, to which office he was elected. After this he was twice comptroller-general, serving during the years 1823, '24, '25 and '26.

Mr. Elmore was married to Sarah Aurora, daughter of Judge Brevard. As captain of a company he conducted a successful campaign against the Seminole Indians of Florida. Capt. Elmore was a most pleasant and congenial man, fond of his friends, jovial and hospitable; but his military and office habits unfitted him for any of the more active callings of life, of which, indeed, he felt no necessity, as he had large financial ability, which will be fully attested by his returns as comptroller-general. He was a kind-hearted man, fond of conviviality, and his early death has been, by some, attributed to his convivial habits. His death occurred at Limestone Springs, in 1840, his amiable and most accomplished widow surviving him.

By those who knew him, Mr. Elmore will be remembered more for the genuine good qualities of heart, of which he was possessed, than for the more conspicuous attractions which are the creations of ambition. He neither sought nor achieved that flattering height in public life which is oftentimes secured at the peril of a good name and the sacrifice of the tenderest ties of friendship; he lived among and for his friends, recognizing every man as his neighbor, and his ample means were always at their command. The lives of the eminent statesmen make men free and patriotic; but the lives of such men as Mr. Elmore make men happy, and the secret of a life is read in his people's hearts.

WADDY THOMPSON

was elected a judge of the court of equity in 1805, to succeed Judge Marshall, who died the same year. Judge Thompson was a Virginian by birth, having been brought up and educated on the "sacred soil." He was a very thorough lawyer, and man of great literary erudition. He had a strong, well-balanced, clear, legal mind, and oftentimes decided cases without waiting for the arguments, yet he was never charged with partisanism. He largely disclaimed in his decrees the affectation of learning, frequently reasoning out his decisions without reference to authorities. For many years he was an eminent chancellor in the court of appeals in equity. From the general reference which North Carolina biographers make to a "court of appeals in equity," it would seem, as indeed the writer believes was a fact, that there were two courts of concurrent jurisdiction as the court of last resort, one taking cognizance of law, and the other of equity proceedings. This practice was largely prevalent in all the colonial states, the practice coming directly from the English procedure, as is indeed the case in all the southern states where the doctrine of the common law has been preserved in its integrity, and where the so-called "New York code" has not been adopted. Over the highest court of equity, Judge Thompson was, therefore, thought competent to preside, and

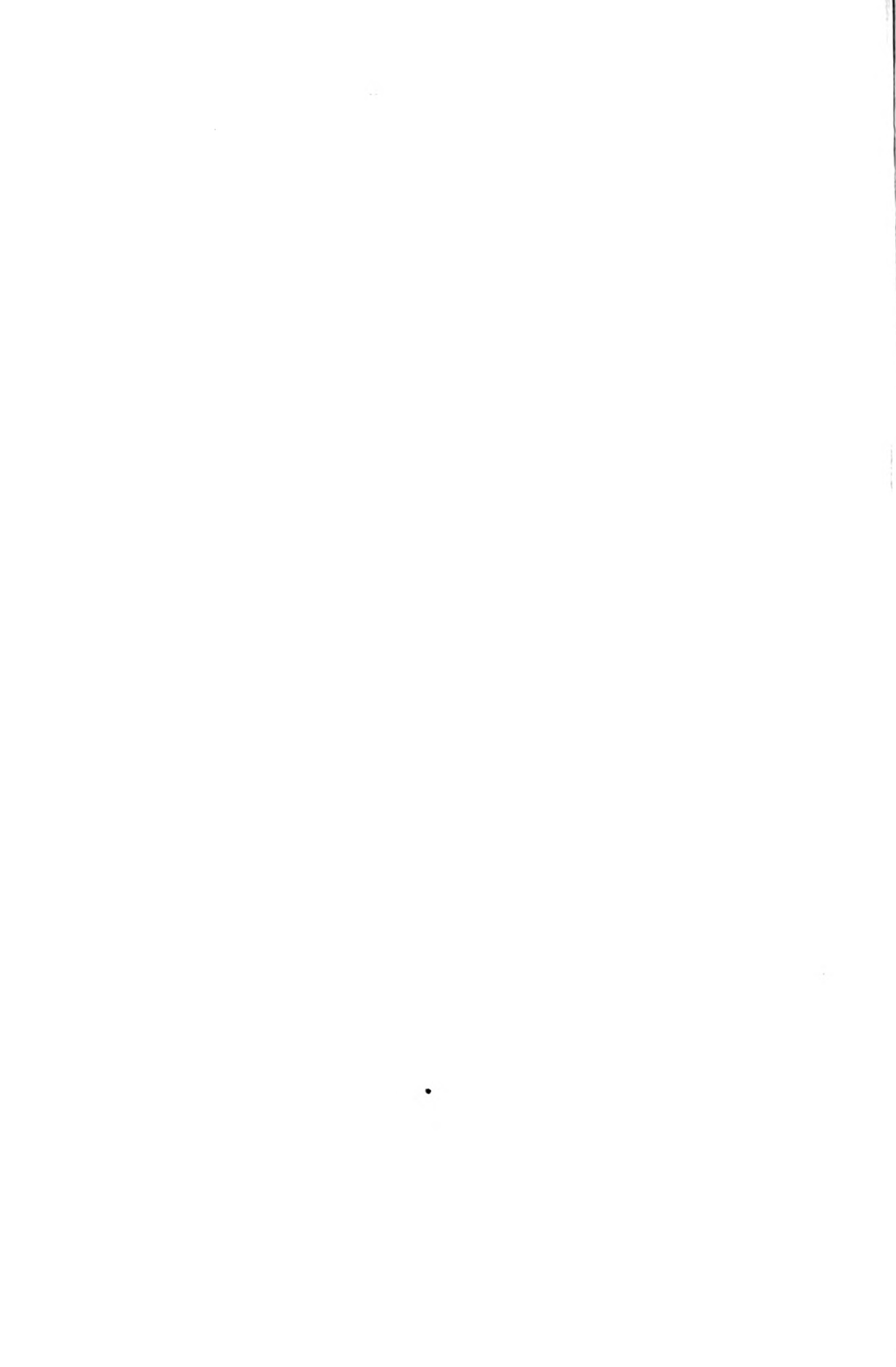
if it is considered that in this court he encountered all that grand array of "special pleaders" which has made the bar of South Carolina famous the world over, one may be able to form some estimate of his qualities as a judge. In 1824 he was elected to the supreme bench, in company with Judge DeSaussure, which position he held until his death a few years later.

COLONEL BEAUFORT WATTS BALL,

one of the leading and distinguished members of the Laurens county bar, was born on a farm in the southern portion of Laurens county, S. C., on the Saluda river, November 16, 1830. He is a son of John Ball, who was also a native of Laurens county, and a planter by occupation. He died while the subject of this sketch was in his infancy. He was the son of George Ball, a native of Virginia, who removed to South Carolina immediately after the Revolutionary war. The family of Mr. Ball on both sides is of English descent. Col. Ball's mother's maiden name was Narcissa Watts, daughter of Capt. John Watts, a native of Virginia, and a captain of militia, who also removed to South Carolina immediately after the Revolutionary war. She died in 1869. The younger days of Col. Beaufort W. Ball were spent on a farm in Laurens county. He was chiefly reared by an uncle, a brother of his mother, Col. Beaufort T. Watts, who was once secretary of state in South Carolina, and later *charge d'affaires* to the Republic of Colombia, S. A. Col. Ball received his early schooling in the country schools. In 1847 he entered Erskine college, where he remained two years. He then entered South Carolina college, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in December, 1851. About a year later he took up the study of law, and in May, 1854, was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Laurens, which has ever since been the place of his practice. In the spring of 1861, he entered the Confederate army, in which he remained throughout the war. During nearly all his term of service he was with Hampton's legion. In 1862 he was promoted from a private to the rank of adjutant. In May, 1864, he was made assistant adjutant-general of Gary's cavalry brigade. He was with Gen. Lee at the surrender of Appomatox, and was once slightly wounded. Returning, after the war, to Laurens, he resumed his law practice. In politics, Col. Ball is a Jeffersonian democrat, and is in hearty accord with the old school principles of the party. In 1865, he was a member of the constitutional convention, and, during the two ensuing years was a representative in the state legislature. He was elected intendant of Laurens and served one term. In 1876 he was elected solicitor of the Seventh judicial circuit of South Carolina, serving a term of four years. He was a candidate, in 1884, for representative in congress before the democratic convention of the fourth congressional district. There were five other candidates before the convention, but after two days' balloting the number was reduced to three—Col. Ball, Col. W. H. Perry, and Col. Henry Gail-



My Truly
B. W. Ball



lard. The majority of the convention decided to put the names of these three in a hat, and have a man blindfolded draw from the hat, the first name drawn to be the nominee of the convention. Capt. G. W. Shell was the person designated to do the drawing, and he drew the name of Col. W. H. Perry, and he was accordingly made the candidate of the convention. Col. Ball was chairman of the democratic county central committee from 1876 till 1886. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity which he joined in 1852, and in which he has taken both the chapter and the council degrees. He served as grand master of the state in 1875, and has served as master of his lodge for several years, still holding that position. He is an official member of the Presbyterian church. As a lawyer, Col. Ball has made for himself a reputation possessed by but few of his profession in the state. While his practice has been of a general nature, his special attention has been directed to the criminal branch of the law for the practice of which he possesses peculiar qualifications. No other attorney in the state, probably, has had more of this practice or been more successful in its prosecution. He is one of South Carolina's ablest and oldest attorneys. Col. Ball was married, November 27, 1867, to Miss Eliza Watts, daughter of William D. Watts, Esq., a planter of Laurens county. They have two children living—a son and a daughter, the former of whom, William Watts Ball, is the partner of his father in the practice of the law.

COLONEL JOHN W. FERGUSON,

for two terms state senator from Laurens county, S. C., was born in Newberry, on the 29th day of November, 1835. He is the son of Dr. George Ferguson, a native of Laurens county and a graduate of the medical college at Lexington, Ky. He died when his son John W. was two years of age. The father of Dr. George was Ward Ferguson, a native of Virginia, who removed from that state to Laurens county. He was a farmer by occupation, and was of Scotch descent. John W. Ferguson's mother's maiden name was Mary Peterson, a native of Newberry and of Danish descent. She died when her son was seven years of age. John W. Ferguson was reared to manhood in his native county, the greater part of his time being spent in the city of Newberry. Both his parents having passed away in his early youth, he resided with the relatives of his mother. His first education was received in the common schools of the county, but at fourteen he entered a Presbyterian male academy at Greenwood, S. C., taught by Dr. Isaac Auld, who at that time had gained much eminence as an educator. Here he remained four years, after which he entered Oglethorpe university at Milledgeville, Ga. He graduated from this institution in 1856, then at the age of twenty. Returning to his home he took up the vocation of teacher, which he followed for one year in the lower part of Newberry county, in what is known as the Chiniquin section. He was chosen as principal of the male academy at Cross Hill, Laurens county, which position he held until the breaking

out of the war, and while there he devoted his leisure time to the study of law under Col. B. W. Ball, of Laurens. He was opposed to secession, but went with the tide of his state, and in the spring of 1861, enlisted in Company F, of the Third regiment of the South Carolina volunteers. Here he served some three or four months, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. On his return home he resumed teaching, which he followed until September, 1864, when he re-entered the military service as a member of the state troops, and upon the organization of the Fourth regiment of the state troops, he was chosen major. One month later, the colonel of the regiment resigned and Mr. Ferguson was elected to the colonelcy. He held this rank until the close of the war. All this time he carried a discharge and his service was consequently voluntary on his part. In 1866 he was chosen principal of the male academy at Laurens. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, namely in May, 1868, but he retained his position as principal of the Laurens male academy until 1872. He was then elected a professor in the Laurensville female college. He resigned this position in 1874, and entered upon the practice of law which he has ever since followed. His success in his chosen profession has been marked, and he is now recognized as one of the foremost attorneys in the state. He is the local attorney for the Richmond & Danville railway company, to which he renders effective service. His politics are democratic. He was elected in November, 1880, a state senator from Laurens county, and served in that position four years, declining another election. In 1888, however, he was again persuaded to make the race for state senator and was successful. He is now serving his second term. He has once held the office of mayor of the city of Laurens. He is an official member of the Presbyterian church, is a director in the National bank of Laurens, and one of the trustees of the South Carolina college. He is a stockholder in the Laurens oil mill, is one of the trustees of the Laurensville female college and a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the chapter and council degrees. Col. Ferguson was married December 30, 1869, to Miss Mary Dorroh, daughter of Dr. W. M. Dorroh, of Newberry county. They have four children, three of whom are boys.

COLONEL JOHN LAURENS MANNING IRBY

was born in Laurens county, S. C., September 10, 1854. His primary education was acquired at the academy in his native county, and he afterward attended Princeton one year, then entered the University of Virginia, spending three years at that institution, leaving it in 1873. He then studied law in the office of Henry McIver, at present (1890), judge of the supreme court of South Carolina. In 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office at Laurens, where he practiced two years. At the expiration of that time he retired to a farm, and has been engaged in the farming occupation ever since. In 1876, he was an ardent and effective supporter of Wade Hampton, for gov-

error. That campaign ended, he quit politics for a decade, confining himself to his own private affairs. But in 1886, he was elected to the legislature from Laurens county, and was re-elected in 1888. His aptitude for leadership was at once recognized in the house of representatives, and he took a prominent part in the legislation of that body. He was a member of the state executive committee, as well as of the Chesterfield county committee, though that body was from the beginning opposed to the policy pursued by Gov. Hampton and his political adherents. This state of the public sentiment of the county, caused Col. Irby to quit the county, and return to Laurens county, where he could more effectively support Gen. Hampton for governor. In 1890, Col. Irby was again elected to the legislature, practically without opposition, to represent Laurens county. He was made speaker of the house by a unanimous vote. To Col. Irby, Capt. Shell, and Gov. Tillman, more than to any others, is the credit due for the success of the Reform or Farmers' movement in the state, in the campaign of 1890. In the August and September conventions for that year, Col. Irby was appointed chairman of the state democratic executive committee, and thus was imposed upon him the responsibility of conducting the campaign. Most nobly did he sustain the confidence and trust reposed in him by his party in the achievement of the splendid culmination of the reform movement. Failure is not incorporated in Col. Irby's constitution, and triumphantly did he vindicate that characteristic in the success of this movement. In 1876, Col. Irby was married to Nannie McFarland, of Cheraw, S. C. They have been blessed with a family of six children, whose names are: Julia, William C., Gary Pope, J. L. M., Jr., Pierce Shaw and Henry Gratton Tillman, the last son being named in honor of Gov. Tillman. The father of Col. Irby, was James H. Irby, a descendant of one of the heroes of the Revolution. He was born in Laurens county, and was a lawyer by profession. Though he died in 1860, his record shows that he was opposed to secession. He was married to Miss Henrietta Earle, a first cousin of Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, and of ex-Attorney-General Joseph H. Earle. They had eleven children, of whom Col. Irby was the eighth in the order of birth. Col. James H. Irby, in 1854, was elected lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and in 1858 lacked only one vote of being elected governor. At his death, in 1860, he left an estate of the value of \$500,000. He was a graduate of South Carolina college, and was in the widest sense of the term a self-made man, having an exhaustless store of sound common sense, correct judgment, and an innate knowledge of human nature. His widow, the honored mother of the subject of this sketch, still survives. The grandfather of Col. Irby, was a native South Carolinian, and was a captain in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather of Col. Irby, on the maternal side, was Judge Thompson, of Greenville, S. C.

COLONEL JAMES DRAYTON NANCE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Newberry, S. C., October 10, 1837, and was the son of Drayton and Lucy (Williams) Nance.

He received his school education at Newberry, and was graduated from the Citadel military academy at Charleston. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Newberry. In the winter of 1860-61 he was unanimously elected captain of the "Quitman Rifles," an infantry company formed at Newberry, and afterward incorporated into the Third regiment, South Carolina volunteers. With his company he was mustered into the Confederate service at Columbia in April, 1861. With his company he was at the first battle of Manassas. On May 16, 1862, upon the re-organization of the Third regiment he was chosen its colonel, a position which he filled until his death. As colonel he commanded the regiment in the battles of Seven Pines, Savage Station, Malcolm Hill, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg (where he was wounded), Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville and the Wilderness, where, on the 6th of May, 1864, he was instantly killed. His body was brought home and was interred with fitting honors. He was a brilliant and brave officer, and rendered marked service in the field of battle to the cause of the Confederacy, and had he lived would have risen to higher position and greater honor, as at his death it was generally understood that a commission as brigadier-general had already been decided upon as his just dues by his superiors. At the age of seventeen years Col. Nance united with the Baptist church at Newberry, and from that time until his death was distinguished for his Christian consistency.

COLONEL RICHARD CANNON WATTS

is a native of Laurens county, being born there on the 15th of March, 1853. His father, John Watts, also a native of Laurens county, was by occupation a planter, and was born in 1808. He died in 1857. He was the son of James Watts, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He came to South Carolina immediately after the close of the war, and settled on Saluda river, in Laurens county, where he engaged in planting, and where he spent the remainder of his life. He had a brother, John Watts, who also removed from Virginia and settled in Laurens county. A son of John Watts, whose name was Beaufort T. Watts, served as secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, under Arthur Middleton, then United States minister to Russia. After serving in that capacity four years, Beaufort T. Watts served eight years as United States minister to New Granada, South America. He subsequently served as secretary of state in South Carolina, and also a quartermaster-general of this state. He died in 1868. Another brother of the family was a grandfather of Thomas H. Watts, removed from Virginia to Alabama, and was twice chosen governor of that state. He was afterward attorney-general of the southern Confederacy. A brother of John Watts, uncle of the subject of this sketch, whose name was William D. Watts, served as probate judge of Laurens county twenty years, and was a member of the South Carolina convention which adopted the ordinance of seces-

sion. He died in 1861. A nephew of John Watts, whose name was Col. J. Washington Watts, was a member of Gen. Young's staff during the war, and served several terms in the South Carolina legislature. A son of Judge William D. Watts, whose name was John W. Watts, served as a captain in the Confederate army, and was sheriff of Laurens county. The paternal branch of the family was of Welsh and English descent. Many of its members were prominent in the early history of South Carolina. The mother of Col. Watts was Elizabeth C., the daughter of Col. Richard Cannon, a wealthy planter of Newberry county. She was a niece of Col. George S. Cannon, who served as colonel of the state militia prior to the war, and was a member of the legislature from Newberry county. Her second cousin was the wife of ex-Gov. Ross, of Texas. She is also related to the Garys, a prominent South Carolina family. On the maternal side the family is of Scotch descent, Lord Lindsey being a relative of the family. Col. Richard C. Watts, the subject of this sketch, is the sixth of seven children, four daughters and two sons. Five—two sons and three daughters—are still living. The eldest son, James Watts, stood highest in his class in South Carolina college during his two years' attendance. He left college to enter the civil war, but shortly after died of sickness. The second son, Major William A. Watts, is present cashier of the People's Loan & Exchange bank, of Laurens. Col. Watts has spent his whole life in Laurens county, and was educated at the Laurensville male academy and the University of Virginia. He read law with Col. B. W. Ball, of Laurens, and was admitted to the bar in 1873 under a special act of the legislature, he being only twenty years of age. For six years he was the law partner of Hon. Young J. Pope, present attorney-general of South Carolina. He was then for ten years partner of Col. Ball, his former preceptor. He has always been recognized as one of the ablest and most successful members of the Laurens county bar, and one of the leading attorneys in the upper section of the state. His practice has been a lucrative one. He is a member of the South Carolina bar association, his politics are democratic, and he took a very active part in releasing the state from negro domination in 1876. In 1877, he was appointed as aide on the staff of Gov. Wade Hampton, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served as chief of staff during the gubernatorial term of Gov. W. D. Simpson. He is a member of the South Carolina club, serving as its president in 1879. In December, 1890, he was nominated in the primary convention for a seat in the state legislature (and elected without opposition) made vacant by the resignation of United States Senator John L. M. Irby. He is a member of the South Carolina Farmers' association, and was very prominent in the Tillman movement of 1890. He was a member of the farmers' convention which suggested the nomination of Gov. Tillman, and of the democratic convention which nominated him. Col. Watts was one of Gov. Tillman's enthusiastic supporters. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Masonic lodge, in which he has also taken the chapter and council degrees, past master of his lodge and past high grand priest

of the grand chapter of South Carolina. He is a prominent member of the general grand chapter of the United States. He is a stockholder in the National bank and the People's Loan & Exchange bank, of Laurens; is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Laurensville Herald*, and is a heavy real estate owner, having in all 5,000 acres of land in Laurens and Chesterfield counties. In 1881, he was joined in marriage with Miss Alleine Cash, daughter of Col. E. B. Cash, late one of the foremost and wealthiest planters of the state. They have four children, one son and three daughters.

CHRISTOPHER GUSTAVUS MEMMINGER.

This distinguished son of South Carolina, though born in Wurtemberg, Germany, was among her most honorable and patriotic citizens. He was born on the 7th of January, 1803, and was the son of Christopher Godfrey Memminger, at one time a captain in the army of the elector of Suabia. Our subject's grandfather was an officer in the University of Babenhausen. August Goebert, the manager of the railway systems of Belgium, married a cousin of Mr. Memminger. At the early age of four years Mr. Memminger was left an orphan, and was placed in an asylum at Charleston. At the age of nine years he was adopted by Mr. Thomas Bennett, afterward governor of South Carolina, introduced into his family, and brought up with the same care and training as that of his own children. As soon as he had finished his collegiate course he studied law under Mr. Bennett, and after three or four years of study commenced a most brilliant career in the field of politics, and at the bar. In 1832, when the question of nullification was exciting the leading minds of the south, he espoused the union party in the state, and published a most withering satire on his side of the question, entitled, the "Book of Nullification." In 1836 he was elected to the house of representatives from the city of Charleston, which office he held for four years. In the great money panic of that year, in which all the banks of the state suspended specie payment, he was largely instrumental in securing the forfeiture of the charters of all the suspended banks. In 1854 he undertook the colossal task of reforming the public school system of the state. Up to that time the system consisted of a few "charity schools," hardly worthy of the name. Mr. Memminger went north to examine the system there, in order to conduct the schools in their integrity. He returned home, presented a bill in the legislature levying an educational tax, and in spite of strong opposition, carried it, and put the school system of the state on a strong and enduring basis. Immediately after the passage of the ordinance of secession Mr. Memminger was appointed a member of the celebrated Confederate congress, at Montgomery, Ala., and he it was, who as chairman of the committee, drafted the constitution of the Confederate States. Upon the organization of the government he was appointed secretary of the Confederate treasury, which he managed with a skill and ability almost seemingly

impossible with the means at hand. Through his unflinching resources the treasury was eked out for nearly five years, never, in the words of Jefferson Davis, "having sufficient for the day that is passing over." He first adopted the plan of issuing Confederate notes to be taken up by bonds, a method afterward employed by Secretary Chase in the United States treasury, with great success. Having shared the evil fortune of his fallen brothers in the disastrous results of the war, he returned, in 1867, to the practice of the law, and since that time he has rendered the state important service, although he has studiously avoided politics. He has organized a company for the development of the phosphatic beds of the state, from which has grown the immense fertilizer industry of South Carolina. He re-organized and re-opened the South Carolina college, which is at this time in a prosperous condition, and from which some of the most illustrious men of the state have graduated. In his religious views, in common with all the higher classes of the south, Mr. Memminger was an Episcopalian, and stood high in connection with official action of that church in South Carolina. In all the rush of his public life Mr. Memminger found time to devote to his most happy and interesting family circle. He has been twice married, first, to Miss Mary Wilkinson, of Virginia, a niece of Commodore Wilkinson, and second, to Sarah A., the sister of his first wife, in 1878. There are eight children of the two unions living: Dr. Thomas Bennett Memminger, a physician of St. Louis; Rev. Robert Withers Memminger, a distinguished divine of Charleston, and author of "What is Religion?" "Present Issues," and "Greatness"; Christopher Gustavus Memminger, an orange grower, of Florida; Allard Memminger, analytical chemist; Ellen Memminger; Mary, wife of Mr. Van Cotte, an engineer of Brussels, and Virginia, wife of Ralph J. Middleton, Jr., of Charleston.

MAJOR STILES PLUMER DENDY,

a prominent member of the bar of Walhalla, was born in Pickens district, now Oconee county, S. C., May 28, 1839. He was the son of Capt. James H. Dendy, a native of Laurens county, who for sixteen years served as ordinary of the old Pickens district. The father died in 1846. On the father's side the lineage of the family began in Scotland. The maiden name of Major Dendy's mother was Elizabeth Knox, a native of what is now Oconee county, S. C., born in 1804. She was the daughter of John Knox, a native of Ireland, and died in December, 1880. Maj. Dendy spent his boyhood days on the old Dendy homestead in Oconee county. He received his earlier schooling in the country academies, and in 1859, entered the Thalian academy, under the supervision of the Rev. John L. Kennedy, a famous institution of that day, where he entered upon the study of the classics, remaining there during one session. Then, in the fall of 1859, he entered the Pendleton male academy, where he completed his preparatory course under Prof. W. J. Ligon, late of Anderson.

In the early part of 1861 he entered the freshman class of the South Carolina college, at Columbia, and attended one session. The war having come on, a company of cadets was organized in the college of which he became a member. This military organization sought permission from the governor to go to Charleston at the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. This was granted and the cadets proceeded to Charleston and witnessed the bombardment but took no part in it. After the reduction of the fort they returned to college and continued their studies until the close of the session, in July, 1861. Maj. Dendy then returned home, and the war having been fully inaugurated, in the fall of 1861, he concluded not to re-enter college, but instead to enter the Confederate service, which he did. He assisted in the organization of Company C, Second regiment, South Carolina rifles, in which he became first lieutenant. The regiment became a part of Jenkins' brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, army of northern Virginia. It was mustered into service November 2, 1861. The regiment was first ordered to Sullivan's Island, where it was placed under command of Col. James L. Orr. Maj. Dendy served in this regiment until the close of the war. He was twice promoted, first to captain, last to major, serving in the latter capacity during the last two years of the war. He participated in several leading battles of the war, but escaped without being wounded except in the battle of the Wilderness, when he suffered a slight wound. From the war he returned home and took a brief review of his literary studies at a country academy. In 1867 he went to Carnesville, Ga., where for a year and a half he taught a classical school, and, at the same time, pursued the study of law under Judge John B. Estes. In the fall of 1868 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he remained two years, pursuing legal and philosophical studies. Returning to his home in Oconee county, he was admitted to the bar at Walhalla, in the fall of 1870. Shortly after his admission to practice he was elected to the office of probate judge and subsequently was twice re-elected, serving three terms of two years each. Meanwhile, November 2, 1871, he was joined in marriage with Miss Alice E. Sitton, of Pendleton, the daughter of John B. Sitton, Esq. His place of residence has been at Walhalla since 1871. After retiring from the office of probate judge, he devoted his time wholly to the practice of law until 1880. In that year he was elected a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, serving therein two years. Aside from this he has pursued his legal practice uninterruptedly, the same being of a general character, and great success has crowned his labors. He is one of the foremost lawyers in the upper portion of the state. He is a democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious faith, being an elder and a very prominent worker in that church. In 1876 he represented the presbytery of South Carolina in the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, which met at Savannah, Ga. In 1881 he represented the South Carolina presbytery in the general assembly which met at Staunton, Va., and in 1888, he represented the same body in

the general assembly which met at Baltimore, and by virtue of this office he represented his presbytery in the centennial of the organization of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, which was held at Philadelphia in May, 1888. Major Dendy is a prominent Free Mason, having taken both the chapter and council degrees, and being at present the senior warden of the grand lodge of South Carolina. He is the present master of his lodge and has served in that capacity for a number of years; he is also the present high priest of his chapter and a past thrice illustrious grand master of his council. Mr. and Mrs. Dendy have been blessed with three children, two of whom are daughters. Both daughters are students in Converse college, at Spartanburg, while the son, who is the youngest, at present remains at home with his parents.

COLONEL WILLIAM CALHOUN KEITH,

late a distinguished lawyer, an able editor, and a highly esteemed citizen of Walhalla, S. C., was born in what is now Oconee county, S. C., February 6, 1836. He received a good elementary education, one of his teachers being the Rev. J. L. Kennedy, an eminent educator of that day. Later he pursued his studies for a short time at Furman university, after which, in 1853, he entered the freshman class of South Carolina college. He had as contemporaries there such men as Hon. M. C. Butler and Capt. H. L. McGowan, but notwithstanding such famous competitors, he stood at the head of his class. He graduated in 1857, and at once entered upon the study of law with his brother, Col. E. M. Keith, of Pickens, S. C. He afterward read law a few months in the office of Judge J. J. Norton. In response to the call for troops by the state of South Carolina, he entered the Confederate service July 18, 1861, taking rank as sergeant in Company A, Orr's regiment of rifles. He was subsequently elected lieutenant of his company, and was finally made adjutant of the regiment, which position he held until he was captured near the close of the war. For a considerable time after Lee's surrender he suffered in a northern prison. Throughout his entire military career he served his country with distinguished zeal and patriotism, maintaining that same popularity which characterized his whole life. At the close of the war he resumed his law studies, and was soon admitted to the bar. He shortly afterward formed a law partnership with the Hon. J. P. Reed. In point of brilliancy and effectiveness in his profession, his record as a lawyer has never been surpassed and rarely ever equalled in the state. In the pursuit of his calling he gained both honor and competence. No man had greater strength or influence before a jury, and his legal brethren, both at the bar and upon the bench, were delighted and instructed by the ingenuity of his arguments and his profound knowledge of the law. His success at the bar was due to his marked sagacity, his searching investigation of all cases intrusted to his care, his correct conclusions, and the clear, forcible and logical manner in which he presented them to the courts. Throughout almost his entire pro-

professional career he was a resident of Walhalla, at which place he died, and at the bar of which he was the recognized leader. His practice, however, was by no means confined to Oconee county. His fame as a successful advocate became wide-spread, and with it his practice grew until it extended over a considerable portion of the state. Though skilled and accomplished in every department of the law it was in the practice of the criminal branch that he was more particularly strong and effective. As a criminal lawyer he was second to none in the state, and he had few, if any, peers. He defended more than twenty persons for murder, all of whom were acquitted. Learned, eloquent, logical, his pleas for the lives of his clients always carried conviction to the minds of the jury. His advocacy was characterized by a thorough knowledge of the law, a quick and direct application of the law to the evidence, and it was strengthened and enriched by apt and effective illustrations drawn not only from familiar scenes in life, but also from the broad fields of ancient and modern history. Not only did he distinguish himself at the bar, but also during his brief, yet brilliant, career, did he display superior talent as an editor and a politician. For nearly twenty years prior to his death he was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Keowee Courier*, and though the circulation of this paper was confined chiefly to Oconee county, he wielded an influence in its editorial columns that was felt throughout the state. He gained a fine reputation as a writer for the press, and though bold and fearless in giving expression to his opinions, he was always considerate of the feelings and positions of those who might differ from him. He was never personal nor offensive, but wielded a trenchant pen with marked ability, and it is safe to say that had he devoted his whole attention to journalism he would have acquired both honor and prominence in the journalistic field. Throughout his entire career Col. Keith was a consistent democrat; he was one of the leaders of that party in the upper part of the state, and exerted a strong influence, both in private councils and upon the stump. Shortly after the close of the war he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, and rendered good service to his constituents in that body. He was one of the few members who voted against what was then known as the "Black Code," the passage of which contributed much to force re-construction upon the south. He was appointed by Gov. Orr colonel of a militia regiment, but re-construction soon followed and the militia was not re-organized. In 1868 Pickens district was divided in two, and from that portion of it now known as Oconee county, Col. Keith was sent to the house of representatives in 1869. He was re-elected to the house, after which he was elected to the state senate, where he did faithful and effective service for four years. He was returned to the legislature as long as he would consent to be a candidate, and was repeatedly urged to represent his county in that body after he had determined to retire. For many years he ably filled the chairmanship of the democratic county committee, and from that position also, he voluntarily retired. During the memorable campaign of 1876, he held that position and exer-

cised a powerful influence toward harmonizing and unifying the democracy of the county. Col. Keith was a member of the Methodist church. He was deeply imbued with the religious feeling. His home was always open to his friends, and the ministers of all denominations were cordially invited to the enjoyment of his generous hospitality. He contributed liberally for church purposes, and to promote the moral improvement of the people. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; was a full man, an exact man, and every one with whom he came in contact, whether his ally or opponent, knew and felt him to be a man of superior talents, a profound reasoner, a brilliant lawyer, and a capable and fully equipped man of affairs. But it was his inborn honesty, courtesy, gentleness and manly congeniality that endeared him to all whose pleasure and privilege it was to enjoy his acquaintance. The father of Col. Keith, Major William L. Keith, served for nearly thirty years as clerk of the court in Pickens district. Col. Keith died at his home in Walhalla, February 7, 1889, and was interred in the Baptist cemetery of that place, in which an appropriate monument has since been erected to his memory by his wife. Her maiden name was Elizabeth M. Reid, daughter of Samuel Reid, Esq., and ex-sheriff of Pickens district. She still survives, and together with nine children left to her sole care upon the death of her distinguished husband, occupies the family residence in Walhalla. She proved to be a most worthy helpmeet to her illustrious companion, and her devotion to him while living, though of the most tender and affectionate character, did not surpass her constancy to his memory since his death.

COLONEL JAMES WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,

late an honored and distinguished citizen of Seneca, S. C., was born in Abbeville county, S. C., August 12, 1832, being the son of Dr. John F. Livingston, a physician by profession. Col. Livingston's mother was Miss Amanda Brooks before her marriage. The early life of Col. Livingston was chiefly spent in the town of Abbeville, to which his parents removed when he was yet a small child. He entered the South Carolina college in 1849, and graduated in 1852. He then studied law at Abbeville, under Judge Thomson, and was admitted to the bar, after which he began the practice of his profession in that place. In 1858 he married Miss Clara Kilpatrick, the accomplished daughter of John C. Kilpatrick, and sister of Col. Frank Whitner Kilpatrick, who was killed in the battle of Lookout Mountain. Immediately after his marriage Col. Livingston removed to a farm in what is now Oconee county, and turned his attention to agriculture. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he entered the service of the Confederate government, having organized Company A of Orr's regiment of rifles, of which he was chosen captain. He commanded his company, however, only a few months, having been, by reason of a vacancy, promoted to the rank of major. In that capacity he served about one year, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of Orr's regiment. Ill health obliged him to resign in October, 1862, and re-

turn home. He never fully regained his health, continuing to reside on his farm until 1874. In that year he removed with his family to Seneca, but still retained possession of his farm, which he continued to own until his death. It is still in the possession of his surviving wife. He was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature in the fall of 1874, shortly after he removed to Seneca. He served one term in the house, and in 1876 was elected to the state senate, serving in that body a term of four years. Upon the close of his senatorial term he became editor and proprietor of the *Seneca Free Press*, which he published some three or four years. He was a democrat in politics, and was one of the active members of that party in his section of the state. For a number of years prior to his death he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Masonic lodge. His death occurred August 25, 1886. His widow and seven children survive him. Three of the children are sons, and of the daughters two are married. Mrs. Livingston is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JUDGE JOSEPH J. NORTON.

Among the prominent and representative citizens of South Carolina is Judge Joseph J. Norton, being born of Miles M. and N. Frances Norton, in Old Pendleton, S. C., June 13, 1835. His great-grandfather, William Norton, coming from Pennsylvania, became a citizen of South Carolina, over a hundred years ago, and his descendants are scattered over the southern and northwestern states. His son, Jephtha, grandfather of Judge Norton, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was also a member of the legislature. Capt. Miles M. Norton was a merchant of large business at Old Pickens Court House, having removed there while his son, the judge, was an infant, and there served as commissioner in equity for more than fifteen years. On his mother's side, Judge Norton descended from the good family of Grisham. His grandfather was one of the most prominent men of Old Pendleton, and an extensive land owner, selling in 1845, to the German settlement society, 16,000 acres, upon which the present town of Walhalla is situated. Judge Norton's education began at an early age, under the tutorship of the Rev. John L. Kennedy, and he continued school at that place till seventeen years old, when he being an only child, his parents went with him to Athens, Ga., where he graduated from the university, in 1855. Returning to Old Pickens, he at once began to study law under Gov. Perry, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, at the age of twenty-one years, and devoted his time and talents to the practice and study of his profession until 1861. When the call for volunteers was made, he was among the first, with his father, Miles M. Norton, to organize companies, and at the head of Company C, and E, Orr's rifles, respectively, the father and son, being the only male members of their families, bade adieu to home to espouse the cause of their country on the battle-fields of Virginia. Thus the father and only son entered the army, and

were foremost and prominent in the battles around Richmond, until death, by a wound in the second battle of Manassas ended the gallant services of the father, in which battle Cols. Marshall and Ledbetter were killed, whereupon Col. Norton assumed command of the regiment. With equal devotion and patriotism he continued in the army, participating in every battle in which Orr's regiment was engaged, up to the memorable battle of Fredericksburg, when in the midst of the battle he received a wound in the right arm. Shifting his sword from his right to his left hand, he gallantly led his regiment until he received a serious wound in his left arm which resulted in amputation. Thus disabled for active service, having received five wounds, he returned to his native state with an empty sleeve, and took charge of the enrolling department of Pickens district.

After the war closed Judge Norton recommenced the active practice of law at Old Pickens, and continued there till the district was divided, when he moved to Walhalla, in 1868, where he continued his large and lucrative practice till his election as judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, in 1886. Being elected over some of the brightest talent of the state, Judge Norton has proved the wisdom of his friends in electing, and re-electing him in 1890, to fill this position. To show how much he is appreciated as judge, from very many complimentary notices in the state press, we select three: "Judge Norton comes to us with only fifteen days' experience on the bench. But it would be hard to make any one not acquainted with the fact believe that he was a new judge from the ease and dignity with which he fills the judicial chair, and the legal acumen which he displays in instantly comprehending and deciding the most intricate points which sometimes arise during the progress of the trial of a cause."—*Cor. News and Courier*. "No man stands higher than he in the estimation of the bar and people, and the supreme court has acquired the habit of sustaining his positions, some of them taken against the judgment of the most brilliant and distinguished lawyers. We see praise of his decisions, bearings and methods of doing business wherever he goes. Oconee has abundant reason to be proud of this son of hers."—*Greenville News*. "He is strict yet courteous, dignified yet affable. He is firm in his rulings yet they are given in the most pleasant manner."—*The County Record*. Very seldom reversed by the supreme court, the press all over the state with no exception, unite in saying that the fairness, the justice, the firmness combined with gentleness, the expeditiousness and the knowledge of law, combined with his fine social qualities, place him among the most honored and respected of the judiciary.

Judge Norton represented his county in the state legislature just after the war, but since then refusing all political offices, he is always ready with his wise counsels and his means to advance the cause of good government of his beloved state. As a Christian gentleman, Judge Norton's light shines upon all who come within his reach, elected ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, at the age of twenty-one years, he has continuously performed the duties of that office in

a manner worthy of being copied, giving liberally of his means, time and talents. No one knows the judge till they see him in his home life, affectionate, gentle, considering nothing a trouble that gives pleasure to those he loves. He was most happily married in March, 1860, to Miss T. A. Campbell, daughter of Dr. R. E. Campbell, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Laurens county. To them four children were born, three of whom survive, two daughters and one son. Judge Norton taken in every position in life, is found to be a man of irreproachable character, pure-hearted, generous, clear-headed, conscientious, ever ready to do his duty.

COLONEL ROBERT ANDERSON THOMPSON,

a leading attorney of Walhalla, S. C., was born in Pickens county, S. C., June 13, 1828. His father was Capt. Charles Thompson, a native of Union county, and by occupation a farmer. Capt. Thompson was the son of William Thompson, of Irish nationality and a farmer by occupation. His death occurred while a resident of Alabama. Capt. Thompson, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Pickens county, having reached the age of seventy-three years. His wife was Mahala Gaines, a native of what is now Pickens county. She was the daughter of Rev. Robert Gaines, a minister of the Methodist persuasion, and a native of Virginia. She died at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, in Walhalla, April, 1882, aged seventy-one years. Col. Thompson was reared on a farm until he arrived at the age of fourteen, receiving a good common school education. At that age he went to Pendleton and there served a four years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the *Pendleton Messenger*, one of the oldest papers in the upper part of the state, having been established in 1807. He followed his trade in some three or four different places, until 1849, when he returned to Pendleton and took a proprietary interest in the *Messenger* at that place. He was connected with this paper as joint proprietor about three years. In 1853, he went to Pickens C. H., where shortly afterward he became the sole proprietor and sole editor of the *Keweenaw Courier*, which had been established in 1840. He continued in this double relation from 1853 until 1868. He has been connected with this paper continuously ever since 1853, but as sole editor and proprietor only until 1868. In that year he removed the establishment to Walhalla, where, immediately after he sold an interest in it. Ever since that period, Col. Thompson has been a joint proprietor and associate editor of the paper. He was elected in 1853, a commissioner in equity for Pickens district, by the state legislature, serving in that capacity constantly up to 1868. The office was discontinued that year by legislative enactment. In 1860, Col. Thompson was a member of the South Carolina secession convention, and in the fall of 1861, entered the Confederate service, a captain of Company B, Second South Carolina rifle regiment, commanded by Col. John V. Moore. This regiment belonged to Jenkin's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, army of northern Vir-

ginia. Col. Thompson continued to hold the rank of captain until the fall of 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had commanded his company in the battle of Seven Pines, but after that battle he acted in a higher capacity. Col. Moore was killed at Second Manassas, after which Col. Thompson was the acting lieutenant-colonel at times, and at other times the acting colonel until he was made lieutenant-colonel in the fall of 1862. Late in 1863, he resigned this position on account of ill health and retired to his home. Not having fully regained his health until after the close of the war, he never re-entered the service. During his military career he participated in all the battles in the vicinity of Richmond, and in the battle of Fredericksburg. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Walhalla, where he has ever since resided. Col. Thompson had given much attention to the study of law, both before and after the war, and in 1872, was admitted to the bar and began the active practice of the profession, associating himself with Judge Samuel McGowan, as his law partner. He has continued in the practice ever since, dividing his attention between his law practice and journalism. Abundant success has attended him at the bar, giving him rank among the ablest practitioners of the state. Col. Thompson holds to the democratic faith in politics, and since 1876, has taken an active part therein, wielding a great influence, both through the medium of the press and in the arena of public debate. He has held the position of chairman of the democratic central committee of Oconee county for several years. His law practice has been general in its nature. Thompson & Jaynes is the title of the law firm, of which he is the senior member, his junior partner, Robert T. Jaynes, being a bright and promising young practitioner. This firm is associated with that of Wells & Orr, of Greenville, one of the ablest legal firms in the state. In religion, Col. Thompson subscribes to the Presbyterian creed, being a member of that church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having been initiated at Pendleton in 1850, and has served as the master of the lodge at Pickens during almost the entire time of his residence there. He is a past high priest of the chapter at Walhalla, and has taken the degrees in the council, making nine in all, is a member of the K. of H., and the Knights of the Golden Rule. In his business relations he is a member of the Walhalla Building & Loan association and a stockholder in the Seneca oil mill. He has taken an active part in the educational affairs, having served as public school trustee during most of the time since 1853. He is a member of the South Carolina Bar association. Col. Thompson was married in October, 1857, to Miss L. Rose Starritt, of Clarksville, Ga. They have seven living children, four of whom are sons.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.

He whose name stands at the head of this sketch was among the most conspicuous class of South Carolinians who have lived within the past half century. He was born in Charleston, in 1786, being the eld-

est child of Thomas Odingsell Elliott and Mary Pinckney, who was a sister of Hon. Charles Pinckney. The ancestors of Mr. Elliott on both sides, were representatives of the best and oldest blood of South Carolina. At an early age, Mr. Elliott exhibited a marked literary turn of mind which pervaded his youth and inspired his maturer years. At an early age he entered Princeton college, where he graduated with distinction, for a couple of years after which he devoted himself to literature, becoming a graceful writer and a fluent speaker. He read law under Hon. Thomas Parker, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. Shortly after this he married Katherine O. Savage, by whom he had six children — three sons and three daughters. He began the practice in co-partnership with the celebrated Robert Y. Hayne. So profound a scholar was Mr. Elliott that his contemporaries said of him that he was a walking library, not only of the law, but general and classic literature. Mr. Elliott was the author of a number of works, political, historical and literary productions, among them a pamphlet entitled "A Refutation of the Calumnies Circulated Against the Southern and Western States in Regard to the Institution of Slavery," a work which at the time attracted universal attention, and elicited most favorable comment alike for its literary merit and the truth and fairness presented in the paper. This was the first and certainly the ablest defense ever made in behalf of the south against the calumnies of unprincipled northern politicians. In his political ideas he was of the uncompromising Jeffersonian school, as will be seen from many of his public speeches and orations as well as from his published works. In 1814 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Sketch of the Means and Benefits of Prosecuting this War against Great Britain," in this also was shown great literary power. As a purely classical writer, the ability of Mr. Elliott can be estimated by the perusal of a beautiful criticism by him upon a translation of the Hon. John L. Wilson of the interesting allegory of "Cupid and Psyche," from the "Metamorphoses of the Golden Alps" of Apuleius. In the difficulties between South Carolina and the general government in relation to the tariff and other usurpations by that government, Mr. Elliott adopted the doctrines of his state which he defended with enthusiasm, patriotism and ability, all through the stormy period of nullification. In the family circle, Mr. Elliott's splendid qualities of heart were well brought out; and as a citizen he was universally loved and respected. He departed this life in 1836, at the age of fifty-five years.

MAJOR T. E. DUDLEY,

of Marlborough county, S. C., is one of the leading attorneys of that section of the state, and is the oldest living native male resident of Bennettsville, his birth having taken place on the 5th day of November, 1836. His parents were Christopher W. and Rebecca P. (Robeson) Dudley, the former a native of Cumberland county, N. C., and the latter of Chesterfield county, S. C. Christopher W. Dudley was

an able lawyer, and in 1855 retired. For about twelve years he represented his district in the state senate having been a member of the house of representatives for several years preceding his election to the senate; for the years 1837-1838 he served as state reporter, and in all his public life evinced great talents, and the most rigid integrity. He died January 15th, 1881, at the age of seventy-two years. As a member of the Baptist church he was active and consistent, and died firmly believing in his Redeemer's power to save. The widow survives him at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Robeson county was named in honor of Maj. Robeson, the maternal great-grandfather of Maj. Dudley. The only two surviving direct descendants of her father, Peter Lord Robeson, being Maj. William L. Robeson, seventy-nine years of age, and Mrs. Rebecca (Robeson) Dudley. Christopher Dudley accompanied his parents to Darlington county, S. C., from North Carolina when he was but twelve years of age. Four years later he was engaged in teaching school in Marion county, S. C., and his rise in life was rapid. Maj. T. E. Dudley is the oldest of ten children, all of whom are living with the exception of one who died at the age of forty-two years, in 1881. Our subject was compelled to abandon his studies at the state military college at Charleston on account of a trouble with his eyes. At this time he was eighteen years old, and for the two following years he held a clerkship with a mercantile house, in Bennettsville, S. C., after which he began the study of law under Chancellor W. D. Johnson, now of Marion county, and was admitted to the bar on November 23rd, 1858. He formed a partnership with his former preceptor in the law, which lasted until 1866, when that gentleman was made chancellor of the state. Mr. Dudley was one of the first to volunteer in the Confederate service from Marlborough county, having enlisted before the fall of Sumter. He served in Company G, Eighth regiment, S. C. volunteer infantry, Col. E. B. Cash commanding, and was soon elected to the office of orderly sergeant; and November 19th, 1861, was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. He continued in this position until the re-organization of the army in May, 1862, when defeated for major of the regiment he re-joined his company as a private. May 27th, 1862, he was detailed for special duty at brigade headquarters, and while at Winchester, October 1st, 1862, shortly after the battle of Antietam, he was promoted to assistant commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and assigned to the Twenty-sixth S. C. regiment volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. A. D. Smith, at Church Flats, S. C.; September 29, 1862, he was discharged from the army of northern Virginia; July 31, 1863, was retired by act of congress, and returning home, he was appointed enrolling officer in the conscript service, and assigned to Georgetown, S. C., with the rank of second lieutenant, receiving his commission September 22, 1863; and was re-commissioned captain October 1, 1863, and stationed at Florence, S. C. The close of the war found him on duty at Camden, S. C. Maj. Dudley either participated in or was present on duty in many fierce engagements, among them being First Manassas, Seven Pines,

seven days' fight around Richmond, Maryland Heights, Antietam, Jackson and others. Returning home he resumed the practice of law with Chancellor Johnson, and at the time of the election of his partner to the office of chancellor, formed a partnership with Judge Henry Mclver, this firm continuing until the latter was elected to the state supreme bench, in 1877. Mr. H. H. Newton then became associated with him, and the connection was sustained until January 1, 1891. Mr. Dudley has made a success at the bar, especially as an office lawyer, and is a business man of fair ability. For a time he held the office of deputy solicitor of the county. He is a stock-holder in the Bennettsville Building & Loan association, Marlborough bank, and also in the S. C. & Pacific R. R. In May, 1863, Miss Amelia, daughter of the late Sight Townsend, became his wife, and nine children have blessed their union, viz.: Capt. Julius T., Carlos T., a junior in the state university, Janie R., Beuna Vista, Florence M., Christopher W., and three others now deceased. The family are valued communicants of the Presbyterian church, and Maj. Dudley held the office of deacon for eighteen years in Bennettsville church, and is now an elder, and he is also a member of the Masonic order, the K. of H., and the L. of H., and has never aspired to civil office, choosing rather to retain his independence of character and allegiance to his profession.

COLONEL KNOX LIVINGSTON.

Col. Knox Livingston, attorney-at-law and one of the prominent men of this portion of the state, was born in Madison county, Fla., January 1, 1850, on the first day of the week, the month and the year. His parents were Col. D. G. Livingston and Rhoda (Townsend) Livingston, the father a native of Glen Deurnell, Argleshire, Scotland, a merchant and planter. He came to America in 1826, and settled in Richmond county, later moving to Marlborough district, where he married and lived until 1845, when he removed to Madison county, Fla., where he lived until his death in 1866. He came to this country a poor boy, but succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune, the most of which was lost by the results of the war. He was noted as a public spirited and energetic citizen, and held many positions of profit and trust. He was prominent in church affairs, and no man yielded more influence for good in the section in which he lived. At his death he was fifty-two years of age. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Townsend, who was for many years tax collector of Marlborough district, and who was a descendant of Revolutionary stock. She was a woman of uncommon intelligence, having received no greater advantages than others, and she was a worthy helpmeet for her husband. In the raising of her children she was particularly careful, and endeavored to instill into their minds those lessons of wisdom and truth which should be their guide in after life. She passed from labor to reward in 1886, aged sixty-eight years, a devoted and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. These parents had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Col.

Knox Livingston, our subject, was educated at the university of North Carolina, and read law under the tutelage of Judge E. J. Vann, of Florida, and was admitted to the bar of that state by a special act of the legislature, he being still a minor. At the instance of a cousin, Samuel J. Townsend, he came to Bennettsville in 1870, and continued the study of law under Judge Hudson. In September, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of South Carolina, and immediately formed a partnership with Judge Hudson, the firm name being Hudson, Livingston & Newton. This co-partnership continued until 1872, when our subject withdrew and formed a partnership with Capt. Harris Covington, who was deservedly regarded as one of the most brilliant men that the section had ever produced. Our subject continued with the captain until his death in 1876, since which time he has practiced alone, with the exception of one or two years as the partner of Judge Townsend. In addition to his office in Marlborough, he was a member of a firm in Marion, of which Capt. W. J. McKerral was a local partner, and at present is the senior member of the firm of Livingston & McIver, of Cheraw, S. C. Col. Livingston has been very successful in his chosen calling, and as proof of this he now has the largest practice of any attorney in the county. He has a good reputation wherever known, not only as an advocate, but also as a legal adviser. Not to mention the numerous cases in which he has won distinction he represented the defendants in the case of *Steenbergen versus the C. F. & Y. V. railroad*, in which the jurisdiction of the state courts in matters of inter-state commerce was first judicially established. His arguments in the case against Evans and others, involving the construction of a deed to the late land commissioner also attracted considerable attention. As a citizen, Col. Livingston is well to the front in all such enterprises as promise for the best welfare of the community. That he has so well succeeded in business is not due to blind luck, but to the real energy and good business sagacity. He was elected warden of Bennettsville in 1874, was elected intendant several times, and upon the renewal of the charter of the town, was chosen mayor, holding the office for four years. In 1883 he was elected to the legislature, but declined a re-election in 1885, owing to the demands of his profession. He has been a member of every convention since the "Straight Out" convention of 1876, in which he gave his vote for Gen. Wade Hampton for governor. He had the honor of placing in nomination Hon. Hugh H. Thompson for governor of South Carolina, also the Hon. J. P. Richardson for the same office. Both were elected. While a member of the house, Col. Livingston was one of the committee on the judiciary, and of privileges and elections, and took a leading part in the debates and in forming the laws in these two sessions. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Marlborough educational society, having in charge the two graded schools, white and colored. He takes great interest in these institutions, and does all in his power to advance their welfare and make them a success. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the personal staff of Gov. Thompson, with the rank of

lieutenant-colonel, and in 1888 was selected as a delegate to represent the state at the first southern emigration convention which met at Asheville. He was also selected to receive, on behalf of the state, the diploma presented by the Augusta exposition for the best exhibit ever made by a state, sharing the honors of the occasion with the lamented Grady who presented the diploma and made one of his most eloquent addresses. Col. Livingston was married in Columbia, S. C., November 30, 1871, to Miss Ella A. Wells, the daughter of Jeth Wells, for many years a very prominent cotton merchant and influential citizen of Columbia. Mrs. Livingston is a lady of rare intelligence, education and refinement. She is a graduate of the Columbia female college, and is possessed of that culture which comes from an acquaintance with schools and books. The home of Colonel and Mrs. Livingston has been blessed by the birth of five children: The eldest, a daughter, is a member of the senior class of the Columbia female college; Rhoda is a member of the graduating class of the Marlborough graded school. These young ladies have taken the first honors in their respective classes; Vann Smith is a bright and promising boy of eight summers, and two others, Knox and Ella, died in childhood. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Livingston taking a deep interest in charitable works. Fraternally, Col. Livingston has been master of the Marlborough lodge of Masons; he is a member of the Knights of Honor. His position, influence and abilities have ever been at the service and well appreciated by the people of his community and state. He is the possessor of a fine library in which the works of the best authors of the different ages are found.

JOHN LOWNDES McLaurin.

The Hon. John Lowndes McLaurin, a member of the prominent law firm of Townsend & McLaurin, is a South Carolinian by birth, having been born in Marlborough county on the 9th of May, 1860. Both his father's and mother's family were old and influential connections of the Palmetto state. The Hon. Philip B. McLaurin, his father, was an eminent attorney, and an extensive planter. He represented his county for two terms in the state legislature, and held a captain's commission in the Confederate army. Having been taken ill while in the southern service on the coast, he returned to his home where he died in February, 1863. Captain McLaurin was a man of great ability, and a scholar of unusual erudition. He was graduated from Davidson college in 1853, and immediately took his place in the world as a lawyer, and rapidly rose to the front ranks of his profession, having been elected to the legislature when but twenty-one years of age. Cut off by death in his thirty-fourth year, what promised to be a most brilliant and honorable career was ended. He married Miss T. J. Weatherly in early manhood, and three children resulted, John Lowndes being the eldest, Thomas, who died in Englewood, N. J., at the age of thirteen, and Margaret, wife of T. Crosland. The mother

was a daughter of the late Col. T. C. Weatherly. She married for her second husband, Mr. W. S. Mowrey, of Charleston, S. C., in 1867, and they now reside in Englewood, N. J. A more extended mention of the origin of this family appears in another place in this work. John L. McLaurin, of whom we write more particularly, obtained his early schooling in Bennettsville, and later in the Bethel military academy, and after the death of his only brother, rejoined his mother in New Jersey, and soon after entered the sophomore class at Swathmore college. In 1877 he returned to the south, and in 1879 was graduated from the Carolina military institute at Charlotte. Entering the law department of the University of Virginia, he completed the full course there, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Sometime subsequent Mr. McLaurin became associated with Judge C. P. Townsend in the practice of his profession, and that happy partnership has since been in force. In 1890 Mr. McLaurin was elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina, and he is a member of the judiciary committee, and also on the committee of privileges and elections. He holds the office of chief of ordinance on the staff of Gov. Tillman, with the rank of colonel, and is also captain of the volunteer company of Marlborough county, known as the Gordon rifles. On the 19th of February, 1883, his marriage to Miss Nora Breeden, daughter of Mr. T. J. Breeden, of Marlborough county, was solemnized, and has been blessed by the birth of four children, their names being, Thomas B., Bessie B., John B. and Emma G., the last mentioned being twins. Both Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

HON. H. H. NEWTON.

The Hon. H. H. Newton, one of the leading lawyers of South Carolina, is a native of Marlborough county, that state, where he now resides, the date of his birth being February 16th, 1845, and his parents the Rev. Cornelius and Dorcas (Purnell) Newton. The Rev. Cornelius Newton was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was a planter and slave-holder, and for more than fifty years was engaged in ministerial work, living a retired but useful life. Dorcas Purnell Newton was the daughter of Rev. Robert Purnell, who was also a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was a large slave-holder and a leading man in the community adjacent to Bennettsville. Cornelius Newton died in 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, his wife having preceded him to rest, March 22nd, 1872, aged seventy-four years. These parents had fourteen children, H. H., our subject, being the seventh son and fourteenth child. The outbreak of the civil war found him a student in the Palmetto academy, but he abandoned his studies to offer his services to the southern cause, January 22d, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company E, Fourth South Carolina cavalry. Although but sixteen years old at the time of his enlistment, he served with valor and faithfulness until wounded in Haw-

shop battle, May 28th, 1864, and forced to retire after two and one-half years of constant hard service. When Sherman marched through South Carolina, Mr. Newton rejoined his old command, although not yet recovered from his wounds. The war closing, he completed his preparation for the sophomore class of Wofford college, in 1866, and in 1869, was graduated from that institution. He then taught school for a year, during which time every spare moment was devoted to the study of the law, and September 19th, 1870, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began active practice in partnership with Judge Hudson and Mr. Livingston, at Bennettsville. The firm was changed in 1872 by the retirement of Mr. Livingston, and January 1st, 1876, Judge Hudson also retired. In June of the following year Mr. Newton became associated with Mr. T. E. Dudley, the firm name being Dudley & Newton, and they continued together until January 1st, 1891. Mr. Newton's political career began on the 15th of August, 1876, when he was made a member of the democratic straight-out convention at Columbia, which nominated Wade Hampton for governor of the state. In 1878 we find him in editorial charge of the *Marlboro Planter*, a journal which he most ably conducted for two years, when increasing practice and business cares necessitated his retirement from the journalistic field. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature, in opposition to the independents, and served one term, when he declined a re-election. He was the author of the famous "stock" law which passed the first session in 1880, for Marlborough county, and at the session of 1881 the bill was made a state law, although it met with the most strenuous opposition. And he also served as a member of the railroad committee appointed to prepare suitable legislation for the general assembly of 1881; and in addition to this honor was appointed to the committees on judiciary and claims. His appointment by Gov. Thompson to the office of solicitor of the Fourth circuit, to fill the unexpired term of G. W. Dargan, January 20th, 1883, was received with the greatest satisfaction by the people, and his discharge of the duties of that position brought him into continued prominence and favor, for in 1884 he was elected to fill the office for the full term of four years. In 1888 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated by a small majority by Mr. Dargan. Since that time Mr. Newton has devoted himself exclusively to his practice, with the exception of one year, while president of the Marlborough Cotton Oil company. He has been married three times, first to Miss Martha Johnson, daughter of Mr. A. G. Johnson, of Bennettsville. She died February 1st, 1875, aged twenty-four years, leaving one child, Hope Hull. His second marriage was to Miss Mary E., daughter of John A. McRae, and Mary W., Anna L., and Elizabeth, were born to this union. Anna L. died December 24, 1887, and the mother died January 30th, 1888, at the age of thirty-five years. By his marriage to Mrs. Katie (McCall) Monroe, one daughter has been born, viz.: Katie Monroe. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newton are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is a steward in the same, and has represented his

church in several annual conferences, and in 1882 was a member of the general conference.

HON. C. P. TOWNSEND.

One of the most prominent public men of Marlborough county, S. C., is the Hon. C. P. Townsend, of Bennettsville. Mr. Townsend first saw the light in Marlborough county, July 1, 1835, and is a son of Meekin and Rachel (Pearson) Townsend, both parents being natives of the same county.

Meekin Townsend was a prominent merchant and manufacturer of his day, and was most highly respected throughout the state. He held the office of sheriff of Marlborough county for one term, and for some time was commissioner of public buildings. He was the owner of the Marlborough cotton factory, which was burned down in 1850, and never rebuilt. Soon after this, in December, 1851, at the age of forty-five years, he was stricken by death. His wife still survives him, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Hon. C. P. Townsend was one of six children born to this union. He was prepared for college in Bennettsville, and, in 1854, was graduated from the South Carolina college. For the next eighteen months he was engaged as a school teacher in Clarendon county, and in May, 1856, we find him one of several young men who went out from that section to Leavenworth, Kan., under the auspices of the southern association. He remained there one year, and took part in the troubles which were then brewing in that territory. While in Kansas, Mr. Townsend read law under the tutelage of Judge Payne, a territorial judge, and, returning home, was admitted to the bar of his native state in December, 1857. Settling at Bennettsville, he has since made that city his home. In 1858, he represented the county in the state legislature, and, again in the years 1859, '62-'63. In April, 1861, his services were offered to the Confederate government, when he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, South Carolina infantry. After a faithful service of four years, he surrendered with Johnson's forces, at Goldsboro, N. C. Returning to his home, he was elected a commissioner in equity, in 1866, and served until 1869, when the office was abolished by the new constitution. In 1871 he was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district of South Carolina, and, serving four years, was re-elected in 1875. In 1877 there was a re-organization of the judiciary in the state, under a decision of the supreme court, and his position was vacated. After leaving the bench, Judge Townsend resumed his large practice, and has since given his attention to the practice of the law.

Judge Townsend has been twice married. His first union was to Miss Amanda McConnel, in November, 1860, and eight children were the offspring, viz.: Shadie M., wife of T. W. Baucher; Floride L., who married D. L. Fraser; Fannie, died in 1889 of consumption, at the age of seventeen years; Nellie M., B. D., Florence L., Edgar M. and Rachel J. The mother died in 1887, aged forty-five years. She

was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was a most estimable and cultured lady. In October, 1889, Miss Nannie Henley, of Pittsboro, N. C., became his wife, and one child, C. P., has been born into their home. Judge Townsend has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for many years, and is a trustee of the church at Bennettsville; and he is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, having been connected with that fraternity for the past thirty years. He has been a deputy grand master of the grand lodge of the state, and has been a priest of Marlborough chapter of the Royal Arch Masons.

HON. JOEL R. POINSETT.

The subject of this memoir was born of illustrious parentage on the 22d day of March, 1779. At the close of the Revolutionary war he was, at the instance of his father, taken to England, where he received the rudiments of his classical education. In 1788, he returned to this country and was placed under the mental and moral training of the then celebrated Dr. Dwight, at Greenhill, in Connecticut. He afterward attended school at Wandsworth, near London. After having taken an eminent station among his fellow students, he was sent to Edinburgh college and attended the medical lectures. He was interrupted in the course of his study by frequent attacks of extreme indisposition, and upon the counsel of friends, went to Lisbon for his health. Convinced that his health would not permit the espousal of a sedentary calling, he took up the study of military science, with the view of engaging in the active life of a soldier. In the military school at Woolwich, England, he studied and became proficient in the higher branches of mathematics, fortifications and gunnery. In the spring of 1800, his health having been restored, and finding his father extremely averse to his entering the army in times of peace, he returned once more to Charleston, and placed himself under the legal tutorage of M. DeSaussure, at a later period chancellor of the state of South Carolina. In 1801-2, after close application to the study of the law, he embarked at Baltimore for Havre. He visited Paris and Switzerland in the winter of 1802, and was present during the struggle which took place to re-establish the old government of the Helvetia confederacy. Pursuing his journey through France and Italy, he suddenly learned of the death of his father. Shortly after the death of his father, he again returned to Europe, visiting St. Petersburg, and becoming a welcome guest at the palace of the Emperor Alexander. He remained in Europe until the insult offered our flag by the attack upon the Chesapeake; considering war between America and Great Britain inevitable, he returned and offered his services to his country through Mr. Madison, at that time president. He was sent by President Madison to South America to ascertain the real condition of that people and their prospects of success in the revolution just commenced. He repaired to Rio Janeiro, where he was received by the governing junta with great

distinction. He then crossed the continent to Chili, which became the theater of some of the most extraordinary actions of his life. He found the government in the hands of the Carreras, who, shortly after his arrival, declared war upon Spain. While in Chili the subject of declaring war against the United States was secretly discussed by the cortes of Spain, and the Spanish authorities in Peru proceeded to act as if war were already declared. They captured and condemned ten American whaling ships. Indignant at these acts, Mr. Poinsett accepted the command of a small force offered him by the government of Chili, which he took to Talca and liberated the vessels detained there. After the declaration of peace with Great Britain, he returned to Charleston, where he became the head of several enterprises connected with the internal improvement of the state, to superintend which he had refused a foreign portfolio from President Monroe. In 1821 he was elected to congress from the Charleston district. Upon the election of President Adams he was made minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, about which time he had conferred upon him by Columbia (N. Y.) college, in company with Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Elliott, the degree of doctor of laws. After remaining in Mexico for eighteen months, he was recalled by President Jackson, who, in his next annual message, referred to him and his ministry in most complimentary terms.

COLONEL JOHN GARY EVANS

was born in Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C., on the 15th of October, 1863. He is the second son of the marriage of Gen. N. G. Evans and Miss Ann Victoria Gary. He is named for his uncle, John H. Gary, a gallant captain in the Confederate army, who was killed at Battery Wagner while defending Charleston harbor. Col. Evans was prepared for college at the Cokesbury conference school, a school noted for the number of prominent South Carolinians who have received their early training under its auspices. He entered Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1880, leaving in 1882. He was elected president of his class in his junior year, a marked compliment especially to a southern boy. He was a favorite of his uncle and guardian, Gen. M. W. Gary, of Edgefield, and most of his vacations were spent with him at his bachelor home. He was devoted to his uncle and guardian, and has inherited to a great degree his features and characteristics. After the death of his uncle, Gen. Gary, young Evans left college and entered the law office of his uncle, Major William T. Gary, of Augusta, Ga. After his admission to the bar he returned to South Carolina in 1886, and opened a law office at Aiken Court House. He was no stranger to the people of Aiken county when it became known that he was the son of "Shanks" Evans, and nephew of Mart Gary, and his practice at once became a lucrative one. Naturally, he at once manifested an interest in the politics of his county and state, and his services were soon recognized by his people, who sent him as their representative to the legislature in No-

vember, 1888. He was elected by a most flattering vote, being beaten for first place upon his ticket by only twenty-five votes. Upon his entrance into the legislature he at once took a deep interest in education and the common school system of the state. He succeeded in passing two of the most important measures in years affecting this system. Although by several years the youngest member of the house, he took part in all of the important debates, and always commanded the attention of his hearers. He succeeded in repealing the civil rights law, passed by the republicans while in power, which caused considerable comment among northern newspapers. In the memorable campaign of 1890, he espoused the cause of the farmers, and was re-elected to the legislature by a handsome majority. He was one of the recognized leaders of the house at this session, having in charge most of the leading measures of reform. He was opposed to the re-nomination of Wade Hampton as United States senator from South Carolina, and was one of the managers of Senator Irby's campaign. In politics, as one would naturally infer, Col. Evans is an ardent follower of the principles of straight-out democracy, as laid down by his distinguished uncle, Gen. Gary. He is an aggressive fighter, and well equipped for his chosen profession, as well as a political leader. He was appointed judge-advocate-general on Gov. Tillman's staff, whom he supported for governor in the campaign of 1890. Col. Evans is alive to the business interests of his county, and is a director in several of its industrial institutions. He is unmarried, domestic in his tastes and devoted to his family.

JAMES THOMAS ALDRICH,

the fourth son of Robert and Ann (Hawkins) Aldrich, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1819. He attended the city schools until he was sixteen years of age, when, owing to the slender means of his father, he had to begin work. He was employed for a year or two as an assistant accountant, in the building of Fort Sumter. Though he left school thus early, he was always a great student, and soon acquired an education. In 1840 he moved to Barnwell C. H., S. C., studied law with his elder brother, Judge A. P. Aldrich; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began the practice of law. He was eminently successful and soon gained a high position at the bar. In 1847 he married Isabel C., the third daughter of the late Hon. Angus Patterson. The issue of their marriage is: Anna, the wife of Dr. C. B. Anderson; James, now a circuit judge in South Carolina; Hannah M., now the wife of Dr. H. H. Wyman; Isabel P., now the wife of W. A. Holman, Esq., and Julia C., the widow of the late Thomas N. Baker. His daughters all married men of high character and ability. His widow is still living. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, but owing to bad health and defective sight, he was assigned to service in Columbia, to perform office work. During the war he, on several occasions, represented the government in legal matters. After the war, with no fortune left, in poverty and

broken health, he resolutely began to practice again. His success was great; but the strain was too severe, his health gave way, his sight failed, and in 1875 he died.

It was said that he would have been the next chancellor in South Carolina when the war came on. His reputation as a profound lawyer was made before he was forty years of age, soon after that the war and its consequence interfered with his career. Like so many of his name he was fond of poetry, and many verses from his facile pen attest his talent in this department of literature. His charity knew no bounds. It is said that he defended the first negro tried in South Carolina as a "citizen" of the state. He did it without fee or reward, because the negro was poor and friendless. The negro was acquitted. Mr. Aldrich was noted for his kindness and charity; in him the poor, to the extent of his means, had a friend, and the oppressed a fearless advocate. When aroused he was every inch a lawyer, tall, handsome, dignified, eloquent, fluent of speech, a master of the law, despising artifice, standing upon the true merits of his case, he seldom lost a cause.

One generation has passed and another come upon the stage since Mr. Aldrich died; but many who knew him well still linger, and whenever they mention his name they speak of him in tender terms, and regret that his career, so full of hope and promise, was cut short untimely for his growing fame, and the good of the state.

COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAM CROFT,

a prominent attorney of Aiken, S. C., was born in Newberry county, in 1846. His father's name was Theodore Croft, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza W. D'Ovdey. They were both natives of South Carolina. Theodore was the son of Edward Croft, a native of Charleston. Edward was the son of George Croft, a native of Virginia, and a Revolutionary soldier. He served under Gen. Marion, one of the bravest and most intrepid generals in the Revolutionary struggles. George Croft settled near Charleston, after the war, where he engaged in planting. His eldest son, Edward Croft, fitted himself for the profession of law, in Charleston, and rapidly rose to prominence, securing a practice at once extensive, profitable and honorable. At fifty years of age he retired with a fortune of \$150,000, at that time considered a large estate. After retiring from practice, he removed to Greenville, and there remained until his death, in 1851. He never gave any attention to politics. He was married to Miss Floride Gaillard, a sister of Judge Gaillard, of South Carolina, and Senator John Gaillard, who was for many years senator from that state. Dr. Theodore Croft was born in 1812, and received his early education in Charleston. He read medicine there, and then entered the medical college at Lexington, Ky., graduating therefrom in 1833. He began practice near Hamburg. He inherited an ample fortune soon after commencing practice, and shortly abandoned the profession. He spent the greater part of his life in Greenville, where he died, in 1870. He

was married in 1834, to the mother of Col. Croft, the subject of this sketch, and she bore him four sons and one daughter. One son died in the Confederate service, and the mother is now deceased. Col. George W. Croft was educated in the schools of Greenville, and then entered the South Carolina military academy. During the last year of the war he was called into active service, and participated in several small battles, the most important being Paulefiney Bridge, on the C. & S. R. R., with a force of 3,000, and the enemy a much larger one. After the close of the war he entered the University of Virginia, and attended that institution during 1866 and 1867. In 1868, he entered the law office of Gov. Perry, of Greenville, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1869. In the following year he began practice in Aiken, and here he has remained ever since. He took an active part in politics in 1870, and, in 1876 was elected chairman of the democratic county committee, a place which he held till 1882. In 1880, he was a presidential elector for South Carolina. He was commander of a company in the riots of 1876, and was tried before Chief-Justice Waite of Charleston, and was honorably acquitted. In 1880, he was elected state senator, and served an unexpired term of one year. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1882, and served for one term of two years. Since that time he has taken no active part in politics. He was married in April, 1873, to Florence C. McMahon, of Courtland, Ala. They have had eight sons, six of whom are now living. They are both members of the church of England, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In December, 1890, he was elected member of the State Bar association. His practice, as an attorney, has been varied and extensive, and he has met with eminent success. He had not practiced in Aiken more than one year before he had all the business he could attend to. His title of colonel was conferred upon him by his having been appointed upon Gov. Thompson's staff, with that rank.

PHILIP A. EMANUEL.

Among the prominent young attorneys of the state, appears the name of Philip A. Emanuel. He was born in Marlborough county, S. C., in 1847. His parents, Simeon and Maria (Cochran) Emanuel, were both natives of the state, his father having been born in the city of Charleston. He died when his son Philip was a child and very little is known of the grandparents. Simeon Emanuel received a limited education in the schools of the state, and on reaching his majority engaged in merchandising and farming, operating a general store at Marlborough, continuing in that business until he had amassed a handsome property. He died in 1871. In 1821 he was married and had a large family of children, his wife's death occurring some time previous to his own. Philip A. Emanuel received his early education in the public schools, but principally at the hands of a private tutor in Brownville, Marlborough county, and completed it by a course in the Hillsborough military academy, entering there in the early part of 1861.

He remained until 1863, when the excitement of the war caused him and several of his college companions to form a company, desert the college and offer their services to Gen. Beauregard, then stationed at Charleston. A demand was made by the college officers for their return which prevented the Confederate general from receiving them. He soon entered the Hampton legion stationed in Virginia, doing service in the battles around Richmond. When the Confederate force surrendered at Appomatox, in April, 1865, he was paroled and returned home, being confined to the house for some time with typhus fever. After his recovery he engaged in cotton speculation, in which he was very successful, and went to New York city to enter business, but was obliged to return to the south on account of his health. In 1865 he accepted a position as salesman for one of the largest wholesale houses in Charleston. This position he held until December, 1868, when he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia J. Wilson, whose father was one of the largest cotton planters on Johns Island near Charleston. Soon after his marriage he resigned his position as salesman and engaged in Sea island cotton planting. This he followed for some years in the vicinity of Charleston. In 1876 he began the study of law, always having had a desire to follow that profession. He soon removed to Aiken, then but a new county seat, entering the law office of D. S. Henderson, with whom he remained for some months. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and at once began the practice which he has followed continuously ever since, with more than ordinary success. On becoming a resident of Aiken, Mr. Emanuel invested largely in the fields of kaolin clay, and water powers surrounding the city, to enhance the value of his property. He began experimenting with the clay which he found to contain a large per cent. of aluminium. He has been so far successful as to discover a process by which the metal can be produced at a very reasonable expense from clay. The processes for extracting alumina and converting the same to metal have been submitted to the most eminent chemists of the country and pronounced worthy of a full test. Patents are granted and others allowed, and some are pending in the United States patent office. He also discovered a mixture to be applied to steam boilers preventing them from corroding. He has invented an electric crucible also. He has not aspired to become an inventor, but his experiments were carried on from a love of science and to develop the property in which he is interested. He is unlike many lawyers, inasmuch as he has never taken any active part in politics. He has taken a lively interest in the developments of the mineral resources of his state. He is a member of, and elder in, the Presbyterian church, and since becoming a resident of Aiken, has made many warm personal friends, and gained for himself a wide reputation in this and adjoining counties by his success in the practice of his chosen profession.

HON. D. S. HENDERSON

was born in Walterborough, Colleton county, S. C., in 1849. His father's name was Daniel S. Henderson, and his mother's maiden name was

Caroline R. Webb, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent. Daniel S. Henderson was born in Charleston and spent the early years of his life in that city, and there too he received his early education in the city schools. He graduated from the South Carolina college and began the study of law in Charleston. He gained prominence in the practice of his profession, and served several terms in the state legislature. He died in 1864. D. S. Henderson, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the local schools and then entered Charleston college, from which he graduated in 1870 with first honors. He began the study of law in Simons & Siegling's office in Charleston, remaining with them one year and a half. From there he went to Chester, S. C., where he taught school as principal of the male academy, pursuing his law studies during his unengaged intervals. He was admitted to the bar in Chester in 1872, and began practice in Aiken in October of that year. He was one of the first attorneys to open an office in that city upon the formation of a new county. He formed a partnership with W. P. Finley, the firm name being Finley & Henderson. These gentlemen did the largest business of any law firm in their section of the state until 1876, when Mr. Finley died. For a year after this event Mr. Henderson did business alone, then took in his brother, E. P. Henderson, and the firm was known as Henderson & Bro. Every volume of the supreme court reports from 1872 to 1891 shows from one to six cases each year argued before the court by Mr. Henderson or his law partner, and the records of the criminal and civil courts in his own and the adjoining counties show a very large amount of business done by him and his firm. He has acted as member from Aiken county in every democratic state convention, except two, since 1873. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for president in 1884. He was elected to the state senate in 1880, serving six years, and declining to serve longer on account of business. While senator he was chairman of the committee on education, and a member of the judiciary committee. He was also on other important committees, and always took an active part in the debates on public questions. He was the author of the famous bill to prevent dueling in the state, and championed and secured the adoption of the test oath proposed by the legislature to be taken by every state officer, from the highest to the lowest, never to engage in a duel. He has been a trustee of the South Carolina college and of the Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and president of the Aiken institute. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Ripley, daughter of T. R. Ripley, a merchant of Atlanta, Ga., and they have three sons. He started out in his business and professional career with nothing but ready hands, a strong will and an active brain, and has rapidly risen in his profession. His firm is now one of the leading law firms of the state, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the people, and does a most extensive business in the western circuit of the state.

FRANKLIN H. ELMORE.

The illustrious subject of this sketch was born in Laurens district, in 1799, being the second son of Gen. John A. Elmore, a famous fighter of the Revolution. He was educated in the University of South Carolina, from which institution he graduated in 1819. He studied law at Laurens Court House, and in his youth was elected to the captaincy of a light infantry company. In the fall of 1821, he was admitted to the bar, and settled at Walterborough. He was elected solicitor of the southeastern circuit court in 1828, which office he conducted with great personal distinction. In 1824, he was appointed by Gov. Manning as one of his aides, with the rank of colonel, and it was he who commanded the brilliant cortege, which in 1825, received and conducted Gen. La Fayette through the state. He married, in Columbia, Harriet, the daughter of Gen. Taylor, a lady distinguished for her many charms of character and person. In 1834, when the national congress was composed of some of the ablest men the nation ever produced, Mr. Elmore was elected to a seat in that august body. His career in congress for four years was one of most distinguished brilliancy; among the *confreeres* of Calhoun, whom he succeeded as a member of the United States senate, Mr. Elmore rendered most efficient service to his state and to the nation. His reputation was national, at that period. His name was a household word, identified with the men and measures looking more largely to his country's good. In a very short time after Mr. Elmore reached the national capital to take the seat made vacant by the great high priest of the American tariff system, John C. Calhoun, he closed at this early age, his useful and honored life, he having died in Washington, in June, 1850, a widow and several children surviving him. Upon the announcement of his death in the senate lengthy eulogies upon his life were delivered by such men as Butler, his colleague, Hunter, Yule and Daniel Webster. In Mr. Webster's speech upon that occasion, these words occur: "Sir, I had the good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Elmore when he was a leading member of congress. I had formed a very favorable opinion of his character as a man of integrity and uprightness, of great respectability and great talent. I regret his departure from the councils of the nation, because a person with his qualifications and his habits of business, grows every day more useful in our political circles. It happened to me, sir, some years afterward to form a personal and more private acquaintance with the deceased. I had the pleasure of seeing him among his own friends, and of cultivating his acquaintance in the midst of those circles of social life in which he was regarded as a treasure and an ornament. I shall treasure his memory as a valuable and able public man, and a gentleman entitled to high estimation in all the relations of life." In the lower house, Mr. Woodward, in the course of a brilliant tribute to Mr. Elmore, said: "I cannot refrain from remarking how striking and impressive is the thought that, having been called so unexpectedly to take the place of his great predecessor, he should

also have been called so speedily to follow his footsteps to the grave, as if drawn by some strong affinity, as though he had been beckoned still onward to a happier state by the friendly spirit of a just man made perfect. * * * The intellectual endowments of Col. Elmore, his mental culture and acquirements, his elevated character, the purity of his morals, his unexceptionable good-humor and breeding, and the perfection of his social qualities, all conspired to bind his fellowmen to him, some by one law of human sympathy, some by another." His body was conducted by congressional committees to Columbia, and deposited in the Presbyterian church-yard. His death was universally lamented throughout the state and at Washington, a new career of usefulness, wherein his great qualities might find full play, was just opening to him, when death at such an early age cut short his career.

JUDGE JAMES S. COTHRAN,

ex-circuit judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, was born in Abbeville county, S. C., August 8, 1830. His parents, Wade S. and Frances E. (Sproull) Cothran, were also natives of South Carolina, the former being the son of Samuel Cothran, a native of Woodbury, Conn. The family trace their lineage back to the clan Campbells of Scotland, and they are among the first settlers of the United States, locating near Woodbury. Samuel Cothran was a farmer by occupation, which he followed in Connecticut until the year 1801, when he moved south and settled in Hamburg county, but afterward moved into Abbeville county. Here he followed planting until his death. He was the father of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are deceased. Wade S. Cothran was born in 1805. He received an ordinary education in the schools of this county and state. When quite young he gave his attention to farming and merchandising, and followed these occupations through life. He was united in marriage in 1828, with Miss Frances Sproull, daughter of James Sproull. Her family were descendants of the Caldwells, who were among the most prominent men of the state. To this union were born three sons and three daughters. The father died in 1877, and his wife, in 1868. Judge Cothran received his early education in the county schools, and completed it at the Georgia university, graduating from there in 1852. He entered the law office of McGowan & Perrin, of Abbeville, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1854. He began practice at once, following it until the breaking out of the civil war. July, 1861, he enlisted in Orr's South Carolina regiment of rifles as a private, and served until the surrender of Lee's army, having risen to the rank of captain. His service was in the army of northern Virginia, and he was in all the important battles of the western campaign, being wounded first in the battle of Second Manassas, August 29, 1862, having his right wrist broken by a ball. His next wound was at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, when he was shot through the right wrist. Again, in May, 1864, near Spottsylvania, he was shot through the face, but fortunately was not disfigured. After the

close of the war, Capt. Cothran returned to his home in Abbeville and resumed the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1876, when he was elected solicitor for the Eighth judicial district and served in that capacity four years. In 1880 he was re-elected, but in May, 1881, he was appointed by Gov. Haggood to fill the unexpired term of less than a year, caused by the death of Judge P. Thompson. After filling this term he was elected by the legislature, in December, 1881, for the full term of four years. Again, in December, 1885, Judge Cothran was chosen for another term of four years without opposition. While on the bench, in 1886, he was elected to congress and was re-elected in 1888. During his term of service in congress he served on the committee of foreign affairs and presidential electors. In December, 1889, he accepted the office of division counsel of the Richmond & Danville railroad for the South Carolina division and declined to serve longer in congress. Judge Cothran first took an active part in politics in 1876, when he was elected chairman of the democratic county central committee, the campaign resulting in the election of Gen. Wade Hampton for governor. In all the following years he rendered efficient aid in the elections. In July, 1855, Judge Cothran was married to Miss Emma C., the daughter of Hon. Thomas C. Perrin, who was for years a member of the state senate and a distinguished lawyer. The issue of this marriage was the birth of four sons and one daughter. The sons are: Thomas P., now practicing at the bar; Wade S., now engaged in business in Asheville; James S., Jr., graduated from South Carolina university in June, 1890, and now at Cornell university fitting himself for a mechanical engineer. The youngest, William Cothran, is at the South Carolina university. Judge Cothran and Mrs. Cothran are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He is a stockholder in various enterprises in Asheville; the bank, oil mill, cotton ginery and others. He has been very successful in all his business enterprises.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR EUGENE BLACKBURN GARY

was born at Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C., on the 22d of August, 1854. He attended the schools at that place until the year 1872, when he went to the South Carolina university, and that year received his diploma in the classical branches. At the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of law, under his uncle, Gen. M. W. Gary, of Edgefield, S. C., and was admitted to the practice a few weeks after attaining his majority. After graduating at the South Carolina university, he taught school one year at Hodges, S. C. Shortly after being admitted to the bar, Lieut.-Gov. Gary located at Abbeville Court House for the purpose of practicing his profession, which he has done continuously since that time. As a lawyer he ranks among the most prominent in his profession in South Carolina. He has been engaged in a great many important cases, and some of the most important principles of law in South Carolina have been settled by the supreme

court in cases argued by him. Lieut.-Gov. Gary carried to the supreme court, the first appeal in his state, from a verdict of manslaughter. It was in a case argued by him in the supreme court, that settled the law in regard to self-defense in South Carolina. More than ten years ago, he was the attorney for Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, when his seat in congress was contested by Gen. Carlos J. Stolbrand. The contest resulted in a victory for Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, and also for his attorney who managed the case with a great deal of skill. He is a forcible and effective speaker before a jury, and this has caused him to be employed in a number of capital cases not confined to his own state. Out of the many capital cases defended by him, he has never yet had a client to suffer the death penalty, although the testimony was strong against many of them. In Masonry, the lieutenant-governor is a bright and conspicuous figure. He was twice worshipful master of his lodge, was for several years grand marshal, and is now serving his third term as district deputy grand master. He has been very active in politics since he came to Abbeville. The first article published in the newspapers in Abbeville county in behalf of what was known in 1876 as "straight-out democracy," was written by him. This word in 1890, had quite a different meaning, and was applied to those who fought the regular democracy. In 1882, he was elected county chairman, having as his opponent, Senator Maxwell, who was regarded as one of the most popular men in the county. He was unanimously re-elected county chairman in 1888, and also in 1890.

Lieutenant-Governor Gary has served twice as a member of the state democratic executive committee, and in 1889, was unanimously nominated by the county convention to fill the unexpired term of Hon. R. E. Hill, in the legislature, and was duly elected. While a member of the legislature he made several speeches that attracted attention, and perhaps it was in a great measure due to them that, at the next election he was elected to a higher place. He was one of the first men to enter the political arena in 1890, and stumped the state with Gov. Tillman. His clarion voice touched the popular chord many times, as was evidenced by the tremendous applause which he received, when he spoke. Lieut.-Gov. Gary won the applause of those who did not agree with him in politics, by his fairness and promptness as the presiding officer of the senate. A distinguished son of an adjoining state who had high official position, wrote to him when he returned from the senate, as follows: "Have read with much pleasure, the commendations of the press, touching the manner, skill and impartiality of your presiding in the senate of your state. I must add a word of my own. I saw you presiding during three days—your promptness and accuracy were only equalled by the fairness and perfect impartiality of your rulings. The judicial character of your eminent position was never for one moment lost, no observer could tell your sentiments towards any member, any motion or any measure—an admirable endowment of that temper which should characterize the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly. I can not but think your course will have gained you many friends, since it has

challenged universal respect," etc. The following was clipped from the leading daily paper in the state, and one which had opposed bitterly, the nomination of Lieut.-Gov. Gary. " * * * There is no disguising the fact either, that Lieut.-Gov. Gary has impressed the senate favorably. Mr. Gary is now perfectly at home in the chair of the senate, and has filled his position impartially on all measures, and in all debates. Personally he is very highly esteemed, and will be an all-round success."

The high esteem in which he is held by his people is shown by the fact that he was serenaded by the people of his town when he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, regardless of the fact that many of the crowd differed with him in the campaign. He is a descendant of the Witherspoon family on his grandmother's side, and of the Blackburn family on his mother's side. His grandfather was a physician, and for years represented Abbeville county in the legislature. Dr. F. F. Gary was his father. Dr. Gary was for many years a director of the Greenville & Columbia railroad company, was twice a member of the legislature, chairman of the medical committee in the house of representatives, for many years chairman of the state board of health, twice president of the Abbeville county medical society and president of the state medical association. He was likewise grand high priest of the grand chapter of South Carolina. He died in 1887.

Colonel S. M. G. Gary, his father's brother, was a distinguished lawyer of Ocala, Fla. He died in 1886. Gen. Martin W. Gary, another brother, is known throughout the entire country. He was the originator of the movement that redeemed South Carolina from negro domination in 1876, and to him more than to any other one man is due the credit of that victory. He was a major-general in the Confederate army, and died in 1881, on the anniversary of the day he refused to surrender his sword at the close of the war.

Dr. Thomas P. Gary, another of his father's brothers, lived in Florida, and was at the time of his death (in 1891) president of the state medical association of Florida. He served as mayor of his city for eleven terms.

Captain John H. Gary, another brother, was captain of the South Carolina college cadets, and was killed at Battery Wagner in 1863.

Major William T. Gary, another brother, is now living in Augusta, Ga., and is a lawyer of great reputation. He was the first president of the famous South Carolina club, which gives an annual ball at Columbia during fair week. Major Gary represented Richmond county in the Georgia legislature and was regarded as one of the ablest members of that body.

Lieutenant-Governor Gary has two brothers and a sister, Mrs. James M. Euson, of Charleston. His brother, Hon. Ernest Gary, is serving his third term in the legislature of South Carolina, and is chairman of the judiciary committee. His brother, Hon. Frank B. Gary, is also a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and is chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. Lieut.-Gov. Gary

married Miss Eliza Tusten, in 1877. They now have four children, having lost two. The young lieutenant-governor of South Carolina certainly has a bright future before him.

GENERAL MARTIN WITHERSPOON GARY.

Few men in the world's history, fewer still in our own country, and none who supported the Confederate cause can boast of a more brilliant record than the above, who died after a few hours' illness at his home in Edgefield, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April, 1881, the anniversary of the most memorable day in his career, when on Lee's surrender he refused to deliver his sword to conquerors, but with the reply, "South Carolinians never surrender," delivering his command over to a subordinate, turned his horse's head, cut his path through the enemy's lines, and made his way homeward. It is indeed said of him that he never accepted pardon or parole. Mart Gary, as he was familiarly known to all, the third son of Dr. Thomas Reeder Gary and Mary Ann Porter, was born in 1831 at Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C. He attended the well-known high school of that place and entered South Carolina college in December, 1850. Two years later, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to induce the faculty to do away with the commons hall, he left the college with a number of his fellow students and entered the junior class at Harvard, from where he graduated with distinction in 1854. Returning to South Carolina, he pursued the study of law under Chancellor Carroll, at Edgefield, in 1855 was admitted to the bar and quickly acquired success as a lawyer. The general was a member of the South Carolina legislature in 1860 and '61, and made a strong speech in support of a proposition to call a convention to adopt an ordinance, justifying the secession of South Carolina from the Federal union. Secession being accomplished, he went at once into service as captain of the Watson guards, Company B, Hampton legion. At First Manassas the command of the legion devolved upon the gallant Gary, when Col. Wade Hampton and Capt. Conner had been disabled and Lieut.-Col. Johnson killed. He was with the command in the subsequent engagements until the re-organization in 1862, when he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the infantry of the legion, consisting of eight companies. In the battles around Richmond, at Second Manassas, Boonesboro Gap and Sharpsburg, he shared the fortunes of his men, after which campaign the battalion was increased to a full regiment and attached to Jenkins' brigade. He served with the regiment and brigade at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Chickamauga, Bean's and Campbell's Stations and at the siege of Knoxville. The legion was then ordered to be mounted to act as cavalry or mounted infantry. This was speedily done, and Col. Gary was placed in command of all the cavalry on the north side of the James river. After the fight at Riddle's Shop in June, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, his brigade consisting of the Hampton legion, the Seventh South Carolina, Seventh Georgia, and Twenty-fourth Virginia. In

all the heavy fighting on the north side, Gen. Gary led the brigade, and shortly before the evacuation of Richmond, was promoted to the rank of major-general. His brigade was part of the rear guard on the retreat, and was fighting incessantly. When the surrender had been agreed upon, he made his way through the lines and joined Davis's party at Greensboro'. Taking command of about 200 men of the brigade, whom he met here on their way to Virginia, he escorted the president and the Confederate cabinet to Cokesbury, S. C., where his escort was dismissed. The cabinet held their second last meeting in his mother's house here, and were dismissed at Armsted Burt's residence in Abbeville. On the characteristics and qualities of the general as a soldier, we quote a memoir written by a member of his staff: "Gen. Gary could not be called a red-tape disciplinarian. He had no faith in the pomp of war and his study was not to make a cheap reputation by the imposition of unnecessary restrictions, but to alleviate the hard lot of his soldiers while in camp, by the allowance of every liberty and indulgence consistent with the demands of the service. No man, however, laid greater stress upon the essentials of real discipline. Rank and file were made to feel that whatever was required of them must be done and thoroughly done, and that for neglect or disobedience of an order, no excuse would be received. Human life and the purposes of the war he regarded as too sacred to be trifled with, and he made it a rule never to receive apologies or explanations from his subordinate officers for neglect, inattention or mistake. There was no pride of rank about him. Promotion failed to lift him above, for he was fully in sympathy with the humblest private in the ranks. There was nothing assuming or 'stuck up' about the man. Perhaps something of dignity was wanting, but his familiar bearing endeared him to his men. He rested his authority not so much upon his rank as upon his conscious ability and superior fitness for command. No general officer was more familiar with, or more accessible to, his men. He recognized the high character of the Confederate private and respected his rights and feelings."

The war over he returned to Edgefield, resuming the practice of the law with his brother, Major W. T. Gary, now a resident in Augusta, Ga., and member of the Georgia legislature, and soon obtained a lucrative business. At the same time he engaged in planting, and in a few years amassed considerable property. Apart from his attendance as a delegate at the taxpayers' convention, where he warmly advocated immigration, as the rational, practical and legitimate solution of the social and political problem in this state, he took an active part in politics till 1876, when he and Gen. Buller were the foremost advocates of the straight-out policy and the nomination of Hampton for governor, and to him, more than to any other person in South Carolina, is due the exceptional glory of saving that commonwealth from the "organized hell" of re-construction, rescuing civilization from constituted barbarism, and making it possible for others to wear and hold the honors of place and preferment that they now enjoy. In that eventful year he took charge of the campaign in Edgefield county,

where Gov. Chamberlain was met and discomfited by Gen. Gary with the red shirts. The enforced "division of time" at the Edgefield meeting in August, 1876, noticed at length in the *Edgefield Advertiser*, in a red ink issue of the 15th of August, 1878, the most novel and exciting scene that ever occurred in the history of politics, discomfited the republicans everywhere and encouraged the democrats. Edgefield was carried by over 3,000 democratic majority. Gen. Gary was elected as state senator from Edgefield county, sitting four years in the senate, and declining re-election. In 1880, he was regarded as a candidate for governor, but in the convention declined to allow his name to be presented, and had he lived, would have been overwhelmingly elected to that high and responsible position.

General Gary's merits as a lawyer are attested by the confidence of his clients. Before a jury he was particularly effective, being a picturesque speaker, and knowing intuitively how to touch the sympathies of his audience. In public life he was outspoken and true to the principles he professed, and was one of those few examples of politicians who did not use his tongue to disguise his heart or mind. In the senate he was violently opposed to the election of Judge Willard, insisting that democrats could not be bound even by a party caucus to support a republican. He was the champion of the usury laws, and events have demonstrated the wisdom of his course, now in full and harmonious operation, and went as far as any in the re-adjustment of the state debt. He was opposed to making any appropriations for the support of the Clallin and the South Carolina universities, one of his axioms being that the political differences in South Carolina are due to an antagonism of race that cannot be eliminated from our politics.

The General was above all a man of firm convictions and outspoken opinions. His was not a nature of compromise or concession, where principal was concerned, and yet some prejudiced opponents held that he lacked conservatism and moderation. Frequently extravagant in speech, there was a balance-wheel of common sense in his nature which chastened an impetuous nature and guided his career aright. He was generous, frank, manly and true, and was held by his friends in high esteem. Foibles he had, as all have, but his good qualities far surpassed whatever was imperfect in his nature. He lacked reverence, perhaps, and missed, it is thought, some of the divinest gifts and blessings, but his natural virtues were rare and radiant. He had one trait of character that proved him to be at the core a good man. Never married, he was the best of brothers and most affectionate of sons. Beyond even the devotion to his country, were the love and care for his mother.

True, Martin Witherspoon Gary had in his own generation and state many enemies; but this is only another proof of his inherent greatness, for if we look back in history do we not find that those who led and fought the principles which have at times threatened the overthrow of states and empires, re-constructed society and advanced the intelligence and freedom of the world, had the strongest preju-

dice and solid opposition of ages of thought to contend against. The Spanish priest who unaided carried the light of Christian civilization far beyond the Euphrates and the Ganges, long before America was discovered, or the Portuguese navigator rounded the cape of Good Hope, made enemies of the greatest minds in European monarchies; the Erfurt monk who, fighting for liberty and freedom of thought, established creeds that have continued to rule the destinies of the civilized world, found that in his own land he had foes to battle whose power and strenuous efforts would have led captive the masses of all nations; the Virginian who established the independence of this continent, made war himself against factions and misfortunes which at one time threatened to ruin his good name and his country's cause. Gen. Gary, whose name is well-known to the world as a soldier, will be remembered by coming generations, and linked with that triumph establishing a government which restored South Carolina, after being over-run by hostile armies and African barbarity, to its original place among the nations of the globe.

JUDGE DAVID LEWIS WARDLAW. ✓

One of South Carolina's most eminent citizens was Judge D. L. Wardlaw, of Abbeville, who distinguished himself alike at the bar, on the bench and in the legislative halls of his state. Judge Wardlaw was born at Abbeville on March 28, 1799, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. When a boy of ten years he became a student at the academy at Wilmington, then in charge of that noted educator, the Rev. Moses Waddell who was the preceptor of Calhoun, Crawford, McDuffie, Petigru, Legare and others who in after life distinguished themselves and their state. At the age of fifteen years Judge Wardlaw was entered for the junior class at the South Carolina college, and two years later was graduated with first honors of his class. In early youth Judge Wardlaw exhibited that power of concentration of mind, that fondness for knowledge, that aptitude to acquire, that patient studiousness which gave him excellence in his studies, and distinction in his classes, and when he graduated his acquirements in the languages, the sciences, and in polite and general literature, were as remarkable for their range as they were rare for their completeness. Upon leaving college he applied himself to the study of law, and in 1820, when but twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar. And so complete and practical was his knowledge of law, that at the first term of court after his admission to the bar he displayed so much learning and ability, such power and promise, as attracted the attention of the court, and excited the admiration of the public. He became the law partner, immediately following his admission to practice, of that able and distinguished lawyer, Patrick Noble, who later in life was honored with an election to the governorship of the state.

While yet a young man Judge Wardlaw took rank as one of the foremost men of his county, and in 1826 he was elected to represent his native district in the legislature, and was continued as a member

of that body until 1841, with the exception of the session of 1830. In 1836 he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and continued to preside over that body until he ceased to be a member. In December, 1841, he was elected one of the circuit judges of the state, and in 1865 was elected to a position on the bench of the court of appeals as an associate justice, a position he had several years before declined. He held this office until the court of appeals was abolished in 1868. Judge Wardlaw was a member of the state conventions of 1852-1860 and 1865, and was president of the latter convention. From 1836 to 1868 he was a trustee of the South Carolina college. His death occurred June 8, 1873. The cast and structure of Judge Wardlaw's intellect were singularly adapted for eminence at the bar, and in no position in his life did he achieve triumphs more numerous or more brilliant. Fullness, exactness, and minuteness of legal knowledge, clear, penetrating perception, vigorous logic, prodigious power of research, elegant precision, were weapons in forensic conflict which no combatant could parry and few could withstand. To these elements of skill and strength he added a sublime sense of justice, a grand love of truth, a lofty scorn of all that was unmanly or mean. Thus armed and fortified he defended with the art and the heroism of a master the salient points of his own case, and assailed with the ponderous blows of a giant the defenses of his adversary. With such armor and such weapons, his earnest, urbane manner, his forcible, fervid argumentation, his superb rhetoric, rarely failed to convince the court or to conciliate the jury. The leadership of the bar in the whole up-country was the early and splendid reward of forensic powers so commanding and so incontestible.

In the legislative halls of his state, he won honors easily. In the debates of the house his scholarly attainments, his polished elocution, the range and force of his arguments, the grace and courtesy of his manner, and the precise information and practical illustration which he brought into the discussion, earned for him a consideration and an influence which but few of his competitors ever acquired. The speakership of the house was the handsome recognition of services so eminent and of qualifications so conspicuous. But it was on the bench interpreting the law, upholding its majesty and dispensing its justice that the colossal proportions of his intellectual stature were best seen. To this, his greatest, most fondly cherished, and last office, the goal of his ambition, and the enthusiasm of his life, he came, in the mature vigor of his intellect, bringing to its great duties the stores of knowledge which had been gathered and hoarded from all other stations in his brilliant career.

Judge Wardlaw devoted much of his respite from the labors of the court to literary and miscellaneous reading. He was in the strictest sense a student, a student by nature, a student by training, a student by habit. But fond as he was of literature and general information, these were but diversions and amusements. Jurisprudence was the great study and business of his life.



Yours Truly
E. B. Murray



Respectfully yours
J. M. Lawrence,

JUDGE SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

Of the many prominent representative men of South Carolina, few, if any, have played a more conspicuous part in the late history of the old Palmetto state than Judge Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville, who has distinguished himself alike as a soldier, lawyer, jurist, and judge, and who now occupies an honored place on the supreme bench of that state. Samuel McGowan was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Laurens county, S. C., on October 9th, 1819. He graduated with distinction in the South Carolina college, in 1841. Read law at Abbeville with his friend, Col. T. C. Perrin, who at once took him into partnership and invited him to share equally his large practice. He soon gave promise of being distinguished in his profession, but in 1846, filled with the fire of patriotism, he entered the famous Palmetto regiment, and started for the Mexican war as a private soldier. He was relieved from that position by the president of the United States (James K. Polk), who appointed him on the general quartermaster's staff of the army, with the rank of captain, in which capacity he served for the whole war—first on the staff of Gen. Quitman, and afterward successively on that of Gen. Worth and Gen. Twiggs, of the regular army. He acted as volunteer aide to Gen. Quitman at the storming of Chepultapec and the capture of the Garita de Belen leading into the city of Mexico, and was complimented for his gallant services on that occasion. After the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which terminated the war, he returned and resumed the practice of the law with Mr. Perrin, at Abbeville. He married the eldest daughter of Judge D. L. Wardlaw, of that town; acquired an excellent and lucrative practice; became major-general of the first division of South Carolina militia, and represented the old district of Abbeville for twelve consecutive years in the lower house of the state legislature—part of the time being chairman of the committee on education, and part as chairman of the committee on the military, embracing a supervision of the affairs of the state military academy.

On the secession of South Carolina, in 1860, ten volunteer regiments of infantry were raised by the public authorities for state defense, and divided into four brigades. The subject of our sketch was appointed by Gov. Pickens to the command of one of these brigades, and in that capacity he assisted Gen. Beauregard in the capture of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. Soon after this, his state commission, lapsing by the transfer of his command to Confederate service, he joined Brig.-Gen. Bonham, at Centreville, Va., as *aide de camp*, and served with him in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas Plains. Immediately after these battles he returned to South Carolina, where he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth South Carolina volunteers. In the spring of 1862, on the coast of South Carolina, Col. James Jones, the commander of the regiment (Fourteenth), resigned his commission, and Lieut.-Col. McGowan was promoted to the colonelcy. Soon after he carried his regiment to Virginia and

thenceforth it became an integral part of the famous army of northern Virginia.

Colonel McGowan was in all the battles around Richmond in which his regiment was engaged. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, but did not leave his regiment until after the subsequent battle of Malvern Hills. He was recommended for promotion by Gen. Gregg, for his gallantry in these battles. In his official report of the battle of Cold Harbor, Gen. Gregg says: "The Fourteenth regiment, Col. McGowan, now arrived on the field at the moment it was so greatly needed, stopping the fire of Crenshaw's battery for a short time. To allow a passage through the guns, I ordered the Fourteenth forward. Tired as they were by two days and three nights of outpost duty, and by a rapid march under a burning sun, they recovered strength at once and advanced, with a cheer, at the double quick. Leading his regiment to the right of the Thirteenth, across the hollow, Col. McGowan arrived just in time to repulse the advancing enemy, and prevent them from establishing a battery on the edge of the open ground on the brow of the hill. The Fourteenth maintained its position gallantly to the end of the battle," etc.

General Hill says of the same battle: "Desperate but unavailing attempts to force the enemy's position were made. The Fourteenth South Carolina, Col. McGowan (having hurried up from picket duty on the other side of the Chickahominy and arriving in the thick of the fight), made several daring charges." At Frazier's Farm, Gen. Hill says: "The brigade of Gen. Featherstone having become very much scattered and forced back, Col. McGowan, of the Fourteenth South Carolina, retrieved our ground."

Colonel McGowan was in the campaign of Cedar Run and that of Second Manassas, in which last battle he was wounded. Returning to his regiment in the autumn, he remained with it during the march from the valley, and was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, where Gen. Gregg, commanding the brigade, was killed. Col. McGowan's regiment being a part of the brigade, he was appointed brigadier-general to succeed him, and afterward in that capacity he commanded the brigade until the end of the war, being several times wounded and very severely, especially at the battle of Chancellorsville and in the bloody angle at Spottsylvania Court House.

The promotion of Col. McGowan was very complimentary to him, as it was made without any special application, and there were other gallant officers in the brigade who ranked him. After Appomattox Gen. McGowan returned home, and again resumed the practice of the law at Abbeville with William H. Parker, Esq., and this partnership continued ten years (from 1869 to 1879).

General McGowan was a member of the re-construction convention which met in Columbia, S. C., in September, 1865, and was then nominated for congress. He was elected, but not allowed to take his seat. He was again nominated at the next election, but was counted out. He was an elector at large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, and in the interest of those gentlemen and the democratic party, he

canvassed the whole state, from the seaboard to the mountains. In 1878 he again went to the state legislature, and during the session of 1879 was elected associate justice of the supreme court, which position he still holds.

From this meagre outline it is manifest that Judge McGowan won his distinction by faithful service during the most eventful period in the history of the country, and that he is fairly entitled to be considered as a representative man of his state. As a military man, Gen. McGowan was very successful. Although not as rigid and severe as some others in his discipline and management of citizen soldiers fresh from home, he excelled most officers of equal rank in efficiency. He was an excellent drill master; a constant maintainer of good order and regularity; and his great merit always succeeded in inspiring confidence in himself and imparting to others the magnetism of his own enthusiasm. He only ordered his command to follow where he led.

Of Gen. McGowan's character as a lawyer and a public man, it is hardly necessary to say more than has been said, that he practiced his profession with great success and profit for years before the war, and that he acquired and retained the entire confidence of his constituency. If in either of these pursuits there were characteristics in him more marked than all others, they were a quickness of apprehension and promptness and energy of action. As a lawyer, he manifested great acuteness in perceiving the prominent points of a case, and ingenuity in putting them together. This faculty, assisted by an earnest, clear and powerful delivery, rendered him peculiarly influential with the jury. Similar traits characterize him as a public man. Scorning demagoguery in all its forms, he was always plain, earnest and whole-souled in politics, a ready speaker, an affable gentleman, and therefore at all times one of the most popular of men.

But it is as a magistrate of the supreme courts, holding the scales of justice with a firm hand, that Judge McGowan is most distinguished and will be best known in after times. His high sense of justice, as well as his robust intellect and good heart, eminently qualify him for the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of judge. It has been well said: "That the office of judge has always been regarded with respect and consideration. Great and good men have at all times in South Carolina performed its duties and won its honors. If duty be attended by responsibility, if dignity be attached to station and power, the judicial authority to coerce and restrain, to counsel and command the legislative and executive departments of the government, to interpret the legislative will and its great function, to dispense justice, constitute it an office of the highest dignity and the greatest responsibility." Without attempting to single out or specify any particular opinions of Judge McGowan, it may be enough to say that they are all embraced in the twenty volumes of the South Carolina Reports (Shand) from numbers 13 to 33. These permanent memorials which will go down to posterity afford the best measure of his industry and learning, and of the strength of

his intellect as well as of his high sense of justice. But it may be said with perfect truth that, taken as a whole, they will be found to be equal to those of any one of the long list of distinguished judges and chancellors who adorn the judicial annals of South Carolina.

JOSIAH JAMES EVANS.

This eminent lawyer was born in the district of Marlborough on the 27th day of November, 1786. He was descended from Welsh parentage, who settled the Welsh Neck, on Pee Dee. Judge Evans received his academical education at Fayetteville, N. C., and was among the earliest pupils of the North Carolina college. He studied law under his uncle, Mr. Hansen. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and was appointed commissioner in equity for the Cheraw district the same year. He served in the house of representatives in 1812 and 1813, and in 1814 was appointed by Gov. Allston, one of his aides, which gave him the rank and title of colonel. About this time he married Miss DeWitt, of Society Hill, where he removed and at once entered upon a lucrative law practice which increased every year, until he was elected judge. A couple of years later he was returned to the house of representatives, and in 1817, was elected solicitor of the eastern circuit of the state. In 1818, he was elected a trustee of the South Carolina college, and continued in that office until his promotion to the United States senate, in 1852. In December, 1829, he was elected a circuit judge, and in 1835, he was elected a member of the court of appeals. It was in 1852 that he was elected to the United States senate, which office he held with great honor to himself and his constituency, till death cut short his career at his lodging, in the city of Washington, on the 6th of May, 1858, in the seventy-second year of his age. Of his career in the senate a short extract from the speech of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, upon the occasion of his death, may serve to give expression of the esteem in which he was held in that august body, it being remembered that Mr. Hale was his bitter political opponent: "When I first met Judge Evans on the floor of the senate he realized to my mind more fully than any other man whom it has ever been my fortune to meet, the ideal which I had formed in my youth of an old Roman senator." Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said: "In the committee room I learned to appreciate his character even more fully than I had when in the senate chamber. I learned to respect, to admire and to love him." Judge Evans, in his domestic relations, was a model man. He was a large slave-owner, but a kind and most indulgent master. He died leaving an immense fortune, the result of thrift and good business habits.

ROBERT BENTHAM BOYLSTON.

Robert Bentham Boylston was born in Charleston, S.C., November 22, 1822. He was the eldest son of Dr. Henry and Mrs. M. E. Boylston, and the great-grandson of Ward Nicholas Boylston, of Bos-



R. B. Boylston

ton, well known as a patron of literature, and distinguished for his munificent endowment of Cambridge college, now Harvard university, and for his gifts to the city of Boston.

Mr. Boylston was endowed with talents of no ordinary kind, and having cultured and refined parents, no expense was spared on his education. At school and academy, he invariably took the first stand, often endangering his health by his earnest application to study, and eager thirst for knowledge. The facts so obtained were laid away in his marvelous memory, in such order, that thirty years after they would often be recalled with page and line. At sixteen he entered Columbia college, South Carolina, and although the youngest of his class (nineteen years of age), bore off the second honors in the fine, large class, which graduated in 1841. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at the required age, twenty-one. Thus equipped, he was the architect of his own fortune. After practicing his profession in Mason, S. C., for a short while, he was elected commissioner in equity for that county, for the duties of which office his exact business qualities admirably fitted him. At twenty-four he married Miss Susan Cloud, of Winnsboro, Fairfield county, and an eligible opening presenting itself, he removed to that place, where he soon attained a high reputation in his profession. In 1852 he was elected to the legislature and was made chairman of the judiciary committee, a place held until chosen to fill the honored position of speaker of the house of representatives, which position he held at the time of his death. In the language of Gen. McGowan, his life long friend, "At this time he was still as fresh as a boy, the idol of a sweet and happy home, the pride of his family and the delight of his friends, with high social position and genial nature to enjoy it, full of talent and distinguished beyond his years, with laurels literary, professional and political encircling his brow." From the time he entered college to the day of his death, he was a man of labor. As a citizen he was public-spirited and patriotic; as a legislator he seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the forms of order and all kinds of parliamentary proceedings. His judgment was clear and memory retentive. When calendars and journals failed he was referred to as infallible. In the noble profession to which he devoted his life, he was a model, quick, clear, discriminating and learned. To an analytical mind and full memory he added system and industry, and he relied exclusively upon justice and law. His pleadings were scientific and his composition elegant, and his style fulfilled the requisites of Mr. Wirt's short rule, "*apte, distincte, ornati.*"

But soon the cloud of war overspread the land, and Mr. Boylston chafed to be in active service, but the state of his health, always delicate and unreliable from that "night fiend," asthma, prevented his performing the duties of the camp, and he was appointed president of the court-martial, with the rank of colonel. This position he held when the hopes of the Confederacy were blasted at Appomatox. He returned to his state, broken in health, to find himself ruined in fortune — his beautiful home made desolate, and his family reduced to

want by the devastating march of Sherman. He contemplated the ruin, but greatest ruin of all, he laid down his life September 4th, 1865, at the early age of forty-two, leaving a widow, three sons and a daughter, to mourn their irreparable loss; of that once happy circle, his widow alone remains. Two grandchildren survive the oldest son.

At the time the war divided this country, Mr. Boylston held the office of grandsire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of United States of America. Among the proceedings at the meeting of the grand lodge of the United States held at Baltimore, in September, 1865, is found the following tribute to his memory:

"P. G. Sire Boylston possessed social qualities of a high order. Few could resist the warmth of his cordial, genial manners, or the charms of his conversational powers. Still fewer of his contemporaries could resist his power in debate—clear, logical and convincing; to admit his premises was to adopt his conclusion, and yet, such was his urbanity of manner, that though he seldom went out of debate except as a conqueror, no instance is remembered in which his defeated opponent ever took exception to what he had said. It seemed as if nature, in the prodigality of her gifts to her favored son, had denied him no qualification to make him eminent in every walk of life.

"But he has gone! We revere his memory, we lament his death. He lies in his untimely grave, beneath the soil of his own loved South Carolina, and the evergreens, through which the winds of heaven whisper their sweet requiem, wave over the mouldering remains of no purer or nobler spirit than of Robert B. Boylston."

ALEXANDER S. DOUGLASS.

Few men have attained a more substantial success at the bar of Fairfield county, S. C., than the Hon. Alexander S. Douglass. Mr. Douglass is a native of Fairfield county, having been born there, on the 25th of December, 1833. The family is one of the oldest and most influential in that portion of the state. His father was Alexander Douglass, who was also born and reared in Fairfield county, where he spent an honorable and active life as an agriculturist. He was the son of Alexander Douglass, who settled in South Carolina, about 1790, having come to this country from Ireland, and was of Scotch descent. He was a planter, and came to be recognized in the community as an able and intelligent man. Alexander Douglass, Jr., married Jennette Simonton, a daughter of Mr. John Simonton, of Fairfield county, and a relative of Judge Simonton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Her mother was Martha Strong, who was closely related to Jane Gaston, a South Carolinian, who distinguished herself for valor and patriotism during the Revolution. Seven children were born to the union of Alexander and Jennette Douglass. Of the two sons born to them, our subject is the youngest. He was reared upon his father's plantation, and, in the

neighboring schools, laid a solid foundation for the exhaustive study of later years. In 1853, at the age of nineteen, he graduated from Erskine college, at Abbeville, S. C., and immediately thereafter entered the law office of Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, at Greenville, S. C. Subsequently entering the University of Virginia, he completed a law course there, and after several months' study, under R. B. Boylston, at Winnsboro, was admitted to the bar, by the law court of appeals, at Columbia, in 1855, and by the equity court of appeals, in 1856. In the meantime, Mr. Douglass had become a resident of Spartanburg, and here, in January, 1857, he became associated with John H. Evins, in the publication of the *Spartanburg Express*. Early in the year 1859, he purchased the office and plant of that paper, and continued its publication until 1861, when he laid aside his business interests to take up arms in defense of his state at the outbreak of the Civil war, having at that time become a junior second lieutenant, in Company C, Thirteenth South Carolina volunteer infantry. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and was with the great Lee at Appomatox, having served through all the years of the struggle with faithfulness and valor. In 1866 Mr. Douglass resumed his profession of law, having taken up his residence at Winnsboro, S. C. In political faith he has always been a staunch democrat, and, as such, has been honored by his party with different offices of honor and trust. In the years 1882-3, he served as a member of the state legislature, and his career in that body was marked by the same fidelity to the people as has ever characterized his life. Not seeking political favors, he has not been in office to any great extent, preferring to devote his time and best energies to his calling, in the law.

In 1860, Mr. Douglass was first married to Miss Mary E. Byers, of Union district, S. C., who died in 1867, leaving, as the issue of the marriage, two sons, one of whom is associated with his father in the practice of law. In 1878 he was again most happily married, to Miss Sallie M. McCants, of Winnsboro, S. C., and three surviving children are the issue of this union. The family are valued members of the Presbyterian church, and are held in the highest esteem by the community at large.

REV. LAUGHLIN McDONALD.

The Rev. Laughlin McDonald was born in Elbert, now Hart, county, Georgia, October 3rd, 1810. He was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, in the fall of 1836, and under the Rev. E. E. Pressly, D. D., of Due West, was fitted for the ministry, receiving his license to preach in Laurens county, S. C., October 5th, 1838, by the second presbytery of the Associate Reformed synod of the south. On the 15th of October, 1839, he was transferred from the second to the first presbytery, and was ordained at Tirzah church, York county, S. C., December 10th, 1839, and was installed as pastor of Tirzah church and Union congregation, in Chester county, at the same time. October 4th, 1851, on account of failing health, he resigned from Tirzah

church. September 10th, 1853, he accepted a call from Neely's Creek congregation in York county, and on September 5th, 1870, he demitted both Union and Neely's Creek congregations. Mr. McDonald was one of the most distinguished clergymen in his church, and his death, March 26th, 1874, was mourned by the entire congregation. Of magnificent build, courtly manners and rare intellect; with an earnest conviction that his sacred calling was the highest on earth, he left a record as clean and pure as ever comes from the dead. He was descended from an old and influential southern family. His ancestors came from Scotland in 1760, and first settled in North Carolina, but later removed to Elbert, now Hart, county, Ga. John McDonald, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Margaret McCurry, and they were the parents of nine children, viz.: Hugh, Nancy, Angus, Laughlin, John, Daniel, Margaret, Flora and Roderick. John and Margaret McDonald, the parents, were members of the Associate Reform church at Gencroste, Anderson county, S. C., and were people of piety and probity. J. E. McDonald, the son of the Rev. Laughlin McDonald, was born in Chester county, S. C., December 15th, 1856. His mother's maiden name was Melissa L. Stinson. J. E. McDonald lived in his native county until his fourteenth year, when he accompanied his parents to Fairfield county, and it was in the common schools of the latter county that the lad received his preliminary education. In the fall of 1874 he entered Erskine college, and was graduated therefrom in July, 1877, having completed a thorough classical course. He returned to the parental roof, and in September, 1877, began the study of law. In January of the following year he entered the law office of Messrs. McCants & Douglass, at Winnsboro, and remained under their excellent tutelage for two years. January 16th, 1878, he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1882, Mr. McDonald became associated with Mr. Charles A. Douglass in the practice of his profession, and this firm has since continued. In 1884 he was elected solicitor of the Sixth judicial circuit, and in 1884 was re-elected. He is a firm supporter of the doctrines of the democratic party. Mr. McDonald is a member of the State Bar association, and also the American Bar association, and is chairman of the executive committee of the State association. His marriage to Miss Lillie E. Elliott, a daughter of Mr. Henry L. Elliott, of Winnsboro, was solemnized in 1882, and two boys and one girl have come to make their home life blessed. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are active and valued communicants of the Associate Reform church.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN,

one of the most distinguished orators and statesmen of the southern states, was born March 18, 1782, in Abbeville district, S. C. He was of Irish descent, his grandfather, James Calhoun, having emigrated with his family from Ireland, in 1733, and settled in Pennsylvania. The father of John C. Patrick Calhoun, was at that time six years

of age. They resided in Pennsylvania for several years, and then removed to western Virginia, where they remained until, by Braddock's defeat, the settlement was broken up, and they betook themselves to South Carolina, establishing themselves in the so-called Calhoun settlement, in 1756. Here they were open to the incursions of the Cherokee Indians, their near neighbors, and underwent all the barbarities implied by savage warfare. James Calhoun, his aged mother, several other women and many of their children were butchered by the savages. Patrick Calhoun, the father of John C., was appointed to the command of a body of rangers for the defense of the settlers, and proved himself worthy of the important and dangerous duty imposed upon him. After the restoration of peace, the family which had been dispersed, returned to the settlement.

Patrick Calhoun, in 1770, was married to Martha Caldwell, of Charlotte county, Va. Miss Caldwell was a niece of Rev. James Caldwell, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian order, of New Jersey, who took a prominent part in the Revolutionary struggle. The issue of this marriage was four sons and one daughter, John C. being the youngest son. He was named after his uncle, Maj. John Caldwell, a zealous whig, who had been inhumanly murdered by the Tories. The father, Patrick Calhoun, having to endure the privations of pioneer life, had few educational privileges, but this he made good by self-culture, and thus learned to place a high value upon education. He became a fine scholar in the English branches, and was particularly skilled in surveying, a profession which he followed for many years. He was a member of the provincial legislature, being the first member elected to that body from the interior of the state. With only one exception of a single term, he was continuously elected to the provincial legislature, and to the state legislature, after the close of the Revolution, for thirty years. He was a zealous whig, but was opposed to the adoption of the United States constitution on the ground that it interfered with the sovereignty of the states.

At the age of thirteen, John C. Calhoun was placed under the tuition of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Waddell, who became one of the most distinguished educators in the southern states. At the death of his father, the academy was suspended for a while, but young Calhoun continuing to reside with his brother-in-law, Dr. Waddell made good use of his ample library. In this, to him a congenial resort, he spent most of his time, and it is said that in the short lapse of fourteen weeks, he had made himself master of Rollin's Ancient History, Charles V., and America by Robertson, Voltaire's Charles XII., Cooke's Voyages, one volume of Locke on the Human Understanding, and several other volumes of less note. But such close application began to tell on his health, and his mother, alarmed at his emaciated appearance, took him home. Partially weaned from his studious habits, he took to sporting and agricultural pursuits, which laid the foundation for a more vigorous physique. Agriculture came to be almost a passion with him till in 1800, when his elder brother James, who had been placed in a country home in Charleston, returned

home. He was so struck with the scholarly capacity of his younger brother, that he persuaded him to pursue a classical course. He re-entered Dr. Waddell's academy, which had been re-organized and removed to Columbia county, Ga., and such was his progress that in 1802 he was enabled to enter the Yale junior class, and graduated from that noted institution with the highest honors at the head of a large and talented class. His graduating thesis was, "The Qualifications Necessary to a Perfect Statesman," but sickness prevented him from delivering it in person. After a short visit to his home, he returned and entered the Litchfield law school, under Judges Reeve and Gould where he made rapid progress. In the law and literary societies of that place, he became a ready and able debater, developing much power and grace as an extemporaneous speaker, on political topics, always taking the republican side.

He returned to South Carolina in 1806, and a year later began the practice of law in his native district, building up a lucrative practice and taking foremost rank among contemporary members of his profession. He was elected a member of the state legislature for two terms by large majorities, in spite of the prevailing prejudice against the election of lawyers as members. In 1811, he took his seat in the national house of representatives, as a member of the twelfth congress, having been elected by a large majority to represent the congressional district composed of Abbeville, Newberry and Laurens counties. He was immediately appointed to the committee on foreign affairs, which in consequence of the issues arising at that time between this country and Great Britain, was a most important and responsible position. His powers of oratory were soon recognized, and on the retirement of Gen. Porter, Mr. Calhoun was placed at the head of the committee on foreign relations. In this position, throughout the war, he rendered his country distinguished service. At the next session he was placed at the head of the committee on currency, in which he formulated a bill designed to compel the banks to return to specie payments.

In December, 1817, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President Monroe, secretary of war. He found this department in the utmost confusion, and left it at the end of Mr. Monroe's administration in complete order. He was elected vice-president in 1824, and was re-elected in 1828, and discharged the duties of that office with conspicuous ability. The part which Mr. Calhoun took upon the tariff question, and his controversy with Gen. Jackson, while that distinguished individual was president of the United States, involve too wide space for a strictly biographical sketch; the so-called nullification episode, in which Mr. Calhoun took so leading a part, is a matter of history. On this question he was in consonance with the great majority of his state, and none of his fellow citizens questioned the honesty of his convictions, nor the ability with which he inculcated and enforced them.

In May, 1811, he was married to his cousin, Miss Floride Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Calhoun, at one time a United States senator

from South Carolina. They had a large family of children. Mr. Calhoun died on the 31st of March, 1850. Mrs. Calhoun survived him and was always admired for her quiet, unostentatious demeanor, and for the gracefulness, ease and dignity of her manner.

We cannot better close the limited sketch of this illustrious personage, than to adopt the words of one of his biographers: "His character," says Mr. Jenkins, "was marked and decided, not prematurely exhibiting its peculiarities, yet formed and perfected at an early age. He was firm and prompt, manly and independent. His sentiments were noble and elevated, and everything mean or groveling was foreign to his nature. He was easy in his manners, affable and dignified. His attachments were warm and enduring; he did not manifest his affection with enthusiastic fervor, but with deep earnestness and sincerity. He was kind, generous and charitable; honest and frank; faithful to his friends, but somewhat inclined to be unforgiving to his enemies. He was attached to his principles and prejudices with equal tenacity; and when he had adopted an opinion, so strong was his reliance upon the correctness of his own judgment that he often doubted the wisdom and sincerity of those who disagreed with him. He never shrank from the performance of any duty, however painful it might be; that it was his duty was sufficient for him. He possessed pride of character in no ordinary degree, and withal not a little vanity, which is said always to accompany true genius. His devotion to the south was not sectional, so much as it was the natural consequence of his views with reference to the theory of the government, and his patriotism, like his fame, was co-extensive with the Union."

JAMES H. IRBY.

Colonel James H. Irby was a native of Laurens district, S. C. He came from pure Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having been whigs and taken an active part in the American Revolution. Col. Irby, having such a strain of blood flowing in his veins, could be no less a patriot than his illustrious ancestors, and his history shows that he served his state well. For many years he was a member of the state legislature, and represented his district with marked ability and statesmanship. He was at one time lieutenant-governor, and was afterward a candidate before the legislature for governor, coming within one vote of an election. He was a graduate of South Carolina college, read law, was admitted to the bar about the year 1817, and became one of the ablest and most successful members of the profession in the northern part of the state. He accumulated a large estate, leaving at his death a property worth nearly half a million of dollars.

At the bar he was among the ablest practitioners; in appearance he was unusually prepossessing. He was tall and finely proportioned, with a well developed brain. He possessed a subtle discrimination

and seized the strong points of an intricate case almost by intuition; his presentment of these points to the court was as clear and patent as they were in his own conception. In the argument of a case, his carefully prepared brief cited authorities to plainly and strongly sustain every proposition he undertook to establish. But he owed his success more to his natural gifts than to his extensive reading. He was not a studious man, either in law or literature; he relied upon his instinctive knowledge of human nature, which was strongly re-enforced by his acute observation of men. This natural gift of reading a man's character was of great advantage to him, not only in his dealings with his clients, but in defending them or enforcing their claims before the court.

Colonel Irby was a member of the South Carolina convention which met in 1851 to consider the subject of the secession of the state from the Union. His love of that Union, inherited from his forefathers of the Revolution and his naturally conservative ideas, led him to oppose secession. He owned a large plantation, upon which he employed a great number of slaves, and self-interest as well as his Union-loving instincts, led him to oppose the secession movement. In this action he was strongly seconded by Judge Orr, who was an associate member in the same convention. In the later convention which met to pass the secession ordinance, the counsels of men like Irby and Orr were overborne, and when that conclusion was reached as the sense of the majority, none defended the cause of the state with more true valor or discretion than they.

Colonel Irby, with all his bright natural gifts, was so averse to reading and study that his acquirements almost bordered upon illiteracy, and many amusing anecdotes are told of him illustrating his lack of a knowledge of books, by which he was led into ludicrous blunders—one in particular in which he made a familiar quotation from Shakespeare, in an argument before a jury, giving the Bible as his authority, to the infinite amusement of his better-read associates at the bar. But in spite of this lack of study, his associates knew and felt his power and success as an advocate, which often proved more than a match for their greater erudition.

GENERAL JAMES W. MOORE

was born at Coosawhatchie, then the county seat of Beaufort district, S. C., February 25, 1837. He received a primary education at the Beaufort district academy, in Gillisonville, under an able instructional board, and afterward entered the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years, taking the first honors of his class. In January, 1859, he was admitted to the bar and soon after began the practice of law in partnership with Francis W. Fickling, opening an office at Gillisonville, then the court house of Beaufort district. Before he had fairly set out in business the Civil war began and he at once put aside his legal authorities,

exchanged the pen for the sword and volunteered in defense of the Confederate cause. He joined the Beaufort district troop of cavalry as a private. He had a thorough knowledge of military tactics and was appointed drill-master of his troop, which went to Virginia as a part of the Hampton legion. Whenever vacancies occurred in his company he was promoted and was finally appointed adjutant by Gen. M. C. Butler. He was an active participant in the important battles of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; his men were devoted to him, and the wounds he carries on his person testify to his courage and devotion to the cause for which he fought. When the war was over, Gen. Moore returned to the practice of the law, and he has ever since had a large clientage and is held as one of the foremost lawyers of the Hampton bar. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1865-6, but re-construction for a time suspended his political career. His sterling qualities as a political leader prompted the republicans to make overtures to him, but he immediately rejected their solicitations. In 1876 he was a leader for the redemption of the state from negro rule, but overwork in the cause brought on an illness which came near putting a premature end to his useful life. In the formation of Hampton county he was one of the prime movers, and he has been chosen to represent it in the state senate, in which he rendered distinguished service, both to the county and state. Gen. Moore was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884, from the second congressional district, which put Grover Cleveland, of whom he was an enthusiastic supporter, in nomination for president. In 1886 he conducted the democratic campaign, as chairman of the state executive committee. He also did efficient work in 1888, the new executive committee having been appointed at such a late day as to leave the brunt of the battle in that campaign for Gen. Moore. In 1890 he was re-elected to the state senate for his fourth term, in spite of the fact that he was before the people as an anti-Tillman man, in a strong Tillman county. He has been chairman of the military committee of the senate continuously for thirteen years, and has worked very hard to build up the system of volunteer troops in the state. Much of the efficiency of the state military is due to his labors in their behalf. He is senior major-general in the state, and commanded the magnificent military parade at the Columbia centennial in May, 1891. In 1868 Gen. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia E. Tillinghast, daughter of Robert Tillinghast, a distinguished lawyer of Beaufort district, who represented his district in the house and senate repeatedly. They have had three children, two of whom, Mary Woodbury and Lucy Cornelia, survive. Gen. Moore's father was John Moore, born in Peterborough, N. H., January 20, 1804. He came to South Carolina when only fourteen years of age, living in Beaufort with his uncle, John Ferguson. John Moore was married in 1829, to Sabrina W. Beard, a niece of Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and they had eight children, five of whom survive. Gen. James W. Moore was the fourth in the order of birth.

PATRICK NOBLE

was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in the year 1787. He was fitted for college under the instruction of the celebrated educator, Dr. Waddell. In the latter part of 1804 he entered Princeton college, and graduated from that institution in 1806, probably having entered the junior class. John C. Calhoun was his law preceptor, and he was admitted to the bar in 1809, immediately entering into partnership with Mr. Calhoun and practicing at the Abbeville bar. The firm practiced together till the senior partner was elected to congress in 1810.

In 1814, Mr. Noble was elected a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, which position he held for the succeeding ten years. At the session of 1818 he was elected speaker of the house, and was re-elected to that position for the next three legislative terms. He was an excellent parliamentarian, using his official prerogative in a way to facilitate business, preserve the strictest order with a good-natured dignity, and render his decisions in an impartial way. At this point he desired to retire from official life, but in 1832 he was again elected a member of the house, and at the next session was again chosen speaker. In 1836 he represented Abbeville county in the state senate, and was immediately called to the presidency of that body. He held that honorable position, presiding over the senate with the same ability that characterized his speakership in the lower house. His presidency over the senate lasted until 1838, when he was called to preside over the state at large as its chief magistrate. But he was not spared to administer his full term as governor. He died April 7, 1840. His wife had preceded him to the tomb some years, leaving with him a family of five sons and two daughters.

Governor Noble, though not what the world calls a great man, was the possessor of such good and substantial qualities as to win for him the highest respect of his fellow citizens. Throughout his official career he preserved an exalted moral standard, never swerving from the path of a high personal rectitude. His public speeches and legal pleas were characterized more for their strong common sense and directness than for oratorical ornamentation, and were better calculated to inform and convince than to rouse and entertain.

One of his associates of the legal profession, Chancellor Bowie, of Alabama, has drawn his characteristics in apt and appropriate terms. He said of him: "His mind was rather more practical than brilliant. He had little imagination, but a retentive memory. He was a well-read lawyer, and without brilliant parts he was a safe counselor. He was one of the most amiable of men I have ever known. What he was one day you were sure to find him on the next. I never saw him out of humor, and he was my intimate friend and associate from our boyhood to near the close of his life. With the people he was always popular, and the steadiness and uniformity of his principles and character, made that popularity fixed and durable. His moral character was without a blot."

Another of his intimate associates, Gov. McDuffie, held him in

such high estimation that he dictated the following noble tribute to be engraved, as a lasting memorial, upon his tomb: "As a public man he was distinguished by moderation resulting from a mild and even temperament, and by firmness of purpose proceeding from a high sense of duty and a sound judgment, drawing its conclusions from careful and dispassionate examination. In all the relations of private life he was singularly exemplary, and in public and in private, such was the unblemished purity of his character, that both friends and opponents would concur in inscribing on his tomb, 'Here lie the bones of an honest man.'"

In September, 1816, Mr. Noble was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Pickens, daughter of Ezekiel Pickens, and granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Pickens. She was a noble woman and a faithful wife. The exact date of her death is not found in any of the biographies we have been able to consult, but, as before stated, she died some years before her honored husband.

HON. DAVID EDWARD FINLEY.

The Hon. David Edward Finley, one of the most eminent members of the York county, S. C., bar, is the youngest of a family of eight children, and the only survivor. He was born February 28th, 1861, in Phillips county, Ark., to which place his father, David M. Finley, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth McIlwain, emigrated from York county eleven years before. Young Finley was left an orphan at such a tender age that he does not remember his parents. His mother died when he was eight months old, and his father followed her to the grave less than twelve months later. After a few years among strangers, in 1865, he was adopted by his maternal aunt, Mary Campbell, who, with her husband, John Campbell, lived at Rock Hill, S. C. The estimable pair were childless, and gave their protege all the tender care that would have been bestowed upon their own child. Under their teaching he was religiously instructed in all the duties and responsibilities of life, and grew up to manhood fully endowed with those qualities of courage and self-reliance so characteristic of his Scotch-Irish origin. Under able instructors, including the Rev. J. C. Burge and Capt. B. P. Alston, he was thoroughly drilled in all the academic branches, and in 1886 he was graduated from the University of South Carolina with the degree of LL. B. Then locating in Yorkville, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and a career of success which at once placed him in the front rank with the most prominent and progressive citizens of his county. Places of honor and trust have come to him rapidly. First, he was elected a member of the city council; then a member of the county board of school examiners; then a member of the board of trustees of the Yorkville graded schools; then attorney for the board of county commissioners of York county; secretary and treasurer of the county democratic executive committee; a member of the state democratic executive committee; a member of the South

Carolina house of representatives, and here, besides being appointed on various important committees, including the ways and means, as an able and zealous champion of education, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the South Carolina university. Mr. Finley is a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and is also an officer in the Masonic lodge of Yorkville, S. C. On the 9th day of October, 1889, he was married to Miss Bessie L. Gist, daughter of the late William C. Gist, of Union, S. C., and the marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, a son. As a lawyer, Mr. Finley is fearless, astute and persistent. Enlisted for once, he is enlisted for the war, and he never gives up a fight so long as success is within the possibility of earnest endeavor. This record in the past prestiges a career of great achievements which can only be modified by the splendid health and strength with which he is at present blessed.

HON. JAMES F. HART.

The Hon. James F. Hart was born in Union county, S. C., February 13, 1837, the son of John Hart. The family is of English origin, the first emigrant of that name having come from London, England. He came with a colony that settled in Pennsylvania. Josiah Hart, one of the descendants, came to South Carolina about the year 1752, and located in Union county. His son, Thomas, was the father of John Hart, the father of our subject. The latter gentleman was a farmer in Union county, where he was born. Miss Elizabeth Greer, also a native of that county, became his wife. She was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Greer, a Baptist divine, who came from the north of Ireland with his parents when a lad. Two of his brothers were soldiers under Sumter during the Revolution. John and Elizabeth Hart had three sons and a daughter to survive to maturity: William was an officer of the Fifteenth South Carolina regiment, and was killed at Gettysburg; another, Thomas by name, is a citizen of Union county, and the third son is our subject. Mr. Hart laid the foundation for his education in the old field schools near his father's home. His father died when the boy was but seven years of age, and he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. Obtaining an appointment to the South Carolina military academy as a beneficiary, he was graduated therefrom in 1857, and after his graduation became a teacher, and continued in that calling until 1859. He then began the study of law in the law office of B. F. Arthur, Esq., of Union, and in May, 1860, he was admitted to the bar before the court of appeals. At this time Mr. Hart located at Union with the intention of practicing his profession, but the dark days of the Civil war were at hand, and in December, 1860, Gov. Pickens appointed him a lieutenant of engineers of the state military service. Just after the bombardment of Sumter he was offered the command of the Washington artillery, but refused, and the office was given to Stephen B. Lee, with Mr. Hart as second in command with the rank of senior first



L. B. Wilson

lieutenant. In November, 1861, he was given command of what afterward became Hart's famous battery. In July, 1862, his battery was selected by the secretary of war of the Confederate States to be converted into flying artillery to operate with cavalry in the army of northern Virginia. This battery was in over 100 engagements during the four years' struggle, and it won for itself a name, and for its officers and men a reputation that has become a part of the history of the war. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of major and given a battalion of horse artillery. Before assuming this command he was wounded at Burgess's Mills, near Petersburg, Va., in October, 1864, and the amputation of his right leg was rendered necessary in consequence. This compelled his retirement from the field, and Maj. Hart remained at home until February, 1865, when he returned to the army, crippled as he was, to aid Gen. Hampton, who was then retreating before Sherman in North Carolina. Upon his return to the service he was to receive a high rank in command of artillery, but at that time all was in confusion, and consequently he retained only the rank of major of artillery, and the war soon after closed. Mr. Hart returned to Yorkville, where, in 1863, he had married Miss Jennie M. Ratchford. In 1883, Mrs. Hart died, leaving six children. For the year following his return from the war Maj. Hart engaged in teaching, but subsequently he formed a partnership with Messrs. C. D. and Samuel Melton, in the practice of the law. For two years they were associated together, after which Mr. Hart continued alone until 1876, when Mr. George W. S. Hart became his partner. In 1881 our subject was appointed one of three commissioners, the other two being Judge Simonten and William H. Parker, to digest and codify the statute law of South Carolina, and this work was successfully accomplished and reported in December, 1881. In 1882 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of I. D. Witherspoon, in the senate, and in 1888 he was a delegate at large from his state to the national democratic convention at St. Louis. Always an enthusiast in public education, Mr. Hart originated an act, and assisted in its passage through the legislature, providing for a system of graded schools for both black and white in Yorkville; and he has ever been a faithful church worker, being a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is a lawyer of unusual ability, and his immense practice fully attests the esteem in which he is held. As a soldier he was valiant and true, and the command which bore his name will go down into history as one of the noblest in the cause of the south.

HON. W. BLACKBURN WILSON, JR.,

was born at Yorkville, S. C., on the 12th of January, 1850. His scholastic training was had at the hands of such noted educators as Rev. Dr. Lathan, and the late Prof. William Currell, and subsequently at Kings Mountain military school, from which he was graduated in 1867. He then entered the University of South Carolina, and completed his course there, graduating in 1869. In January, 1871, he was

admitted to the bar, and in the fall of that year went to Texas, but returned to Yorkville in the latter part of 1873. At this time Mr. Wilson became associated with his father, Col. W. B. Wilson, Sr., in the practice of law, and although he removed to the city of Rock Hill, in February, 1876, the firm still exists, with the offices at Yorkville. He has met with marked success in both civil and criminal practice, and his standing as a lawyer is best evidenced by his employment in nearly every case of importance arising within his section of the state. In 1876 the young lawyer became a champion, valiant and true, of pure government, and his exertions in behalf of that end, were brilliant and followed by honor to himself. His services and ability were recognized by the people in 1884, when he was elected a member of the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1886, at the head of the legislative ticket, and in 1888, was elected to the state senate. He has always taken an active part in the proceedings of the legislature, both in the committee rooms and upon the floors of the house and senate, and his record has met with the universal endorsement of his constituents. He is at present a member of the senate committees on judiciary, privileges and elections, charitable institutions, enrolled acts, corporations and claims. Mr. Wilson is a member of the State Bar association, being regarded as one of its most honored and efficient members, and he is also a Master Mason. In December, 1875, he was married to Miss Isabella H. Miller, a daughter of Dr. W. R. Miller, of Raleigh, N. C., and they are the parents of eight children. Both Senator and Mrs. Wilson are valued communicants of the Episcopal church.

HON. WILLIAM B. McCAW,

son of the late Honorable Robert Gadsden McCaw, was born on the 22d day of August, 1857. He obtained his early academical instruction under such able educators as William Currell and Octavius T. Porcher, of Willington. Entering the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., he applied himself assiduously to his course, and was graduated from that institution in 1876. Having thoroughly prepared himself for the profession of his choice, the law, Mr. McCaw entered upon the study of that science, in the law office of Edward Noble, Esq., of Abbeville, soon after his graduation. In 1870, he came before the supreme court of South Carolina, as an applicant for admission to the bar, and acquitted himself with honor. Since that time, he has been engaged in the active pursuit of his profession, and, to-day, is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the state. In the year 1888, his qualifications as a lawyer, were recognized by the people of York county, and, in that year, he was sent to the state legislature, as a member of the lower house. His career, in that assembly, was marked by faithfulness to his trust, and proved him a man as capable of framing laws, as of interpreting them. His refusal to allow his name to be placed in nomination, for a second term was generally regretted by his constituents. Miss Emma C.



W. B. Wilson

LeSassier, of New Orleans, La., a lady of much refinement and culture, became his wife, on the 24th of November, 1885.

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

The Hon. George Washington Williams, one of the ablest lawyers who ever practiced at the South Carolina bar, was a native of Lancaster county, having been born there December 27th, 1808. He was the son of Fowler Williams, who was born in Fauquier county, Va., of Welsh and Scotch-Irish lineage. He came to the Palmetto state about the year 1800, and settled in Lancaster county, where he was at first engaged in teaching school, but subsequently became a planter, in which he was engaged at the time of his demise. The subject of this mention was reared on his father's extensive plantation, and his first schooling was had under his father's tutelage. Later he entered the classical school taught by Rev. Meshat, of Statesville, N. C., and subsequently became a student in the excellent academy at Ebenezer, S. C., then under the principalship of the Rev. Eleazer Harris. In 1825 he entered the South Carolina college, from which institution he graduated in 1827 with second honors. He then began the study of law under Col. Thomas Williams, at that time a resident of Yorkville, but subsequently of Alabama, and in December, 1830, was admitted to the bar. At this time a partnership for the practice of law was formed between Mr. Williams and his preceptor at Yorkville, but five years later was dissolved. At different times thereafter he was associated with Gen. J. A. Alston, afterward president of the Mount Zion college, and also with the late William J. Clawson and Col. W. C. Beatty. Mr. Williams was a member of the South Carolina legislature from 1836 to 1856, a period of twenty years, and his term of office only terminated when he declined further election. While absent in Virginia in 1862, he was again chosen a member of that assembly, but at the close of his term in 1864, declined to allow his name to be placed in nomination. In 1865 he was elected to represent his county in the state senate and served in that capacity until the re-construction. In 1868 he was elected judge for the Sixth circuit, but on account of advancing years he was afraid that he could not do the office justice and so refused it. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Beatty, a daughter of Capt. John Beatty, and their union was blessed by the birth of three sons and three daughters, of whom but two now survive, viz.: W. B. Williams, the present auditor of York county, and Mrs. I. D. Witherspoon, of Yorkville. The demise of this distinguished man occurred in 1868, on the 2d of December. The history of his career will be a lasting and noble heritage for the coming generations.

COLONEL W. B. WILSON

was born in Columbia, S. C., April 5, 1827. His father was the Rev. William Stanyarne Wilson, and his mother a daughter of George Blackburn, LL. D., who was at one time professor of astronomy and

mathematics in William and Mary's college, Virginia, and later, professor of the same sciences in South Carolina college. Receiving his preparatory education in Cokesbury institute, Abbeville county, Col. Wilson entered the South Carolina college as a sophomore in October, 1843, and was graduated with first appointment in December, 1846. As the valedictorian of his class, he acquitted himself with such distinction that the honor has never been lost sight of. He took a post-graduate course and received the degree of A. M., and in the meantime studied law with the late Chancellor Caldwell, and was admitted to practice in May, 1848. Col. Wilson located at this time in Yorkville, beginning the practice of his profession with Col. I. D. Witherspoon, with whom he was associated until the death of that gentleman. He then formed a partnership with I. D. Witherspoon, Jr., now judge of the Sixth circuit. Upon the admission to the bar of the Hon. W. B. Wilson, Jr., the present eminent law firm of Wilson & Wilson was established. In 1860, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, Col. Wilson delivered an oration suitable to the event to a vast audience in Charleston. At the conclusion of the address, the eloquent speaker was accorded an ovation by the enthusiastic audience. December 7, 1869, he delivered the annual oration before the Clariosophic and Euphradian societies of the South Carolina university, and another address nine years later, upon the same anniversary, before the re-united class of 1846, which resulted in the organization of the alumni association of the college. Subsequently, he delivered an oration before that body on the floor of the house of representatives, and another memorable speech was one made before the graduating class of the Reidville academy, the trustees of the institution paying him the compliment of having the oration published. Col. Wilson has been elected to represent his county in the legislature three times by the almost unanimous vote of the people. In 1853 he was elected to that body at the head of his ticket, and in 1860 was sent, at the head of the ticket, to the state convention which adopted the ordinance of secession. In 1882, he was again accorded the honor of election to the legislature at the head of the ticket. Entering the Confederate army as a private, he served for nine months in the Beaufort artillery; was promoted to the captaincy of a color company in the Seventeenth regiment, and was subsequently commissioned colonel of the Seventh South Carolina regiment; was then made acting brigadier-general, and at the close of the war held the rank of adjutant of the third military district. Col. Wilson has been most happy in his domestic relations. In April, 1849, he married Miss Arah M. Lowry, and ten children were born to them, of whom five sons and one daughter are living. Mrs. Wilson died in 1869, and he subsequently married Miss Annie Latta, by whom he has had four children, of whom two daughters survive. The Rev. William Stan- yarne Wilson was born and reared on Johns Island, S. C. At one time Col. Wilson was the only Episcopalian in York county, but under Divine Providence secured the erection of the first church of that denomination in Yorkville, known as the Good Shepherd, and did much

for his Master on earth by his untiring efforts and godly life. For thirty-three years a warden of the church, he officiated as superintendent of the Sunday-school for eleven years. His grandfather was John Wilson, of English parentage. The Stanyarne family came to South Carolina with Gov. Sayles, and it was through his father's mother that he was connected with this family. She was the daughter of William Stanyarne, of Johns Island, and niece of John Stanyarne, of James Island, S. C.

THOMAS J. WITHERS

was born in 1804, at Ebenezer, York county, about three miles from the present town of Rock Hill. His father, Randolph, came to South Carolina from Virginia, and his mother, a Miss Bailey, was also a Virginian. His parents, in their new settlement, were prosperous, and reared a family of nine children, giving them all a liberal education. Thomas Jefferson was the eldest. As a boy, he went to school at Ebenezer academy, and prepared for college at Yorkville. He gave great promise from an early age. Later, he entered the South Carolina college, and completed the course, in 1828, with second honor, under the drawback of a serious illness, which induced temporary deafness. Soon after graduating, he was offered charge of the *Telescope*, a paper published in Columbia, which he edited with brilliancy and success, meantime, devoting himself to the study of law. In this early part of his career, he had a valuable mentor in Judge William Smith, then United States senator, and a warm friend in Stephen D. Miller—soon afterward the rival and successor of Judge Smith. His relations with both were cordial and confidential, but independent. Shortly, as a journalist, he was forced to choose between the two, or compromise the principles of his paper, which he was not likely to do. He had been a pronounced advocate of nullification, and the *Telescope* had been conducted vigorously on that line. When, therefore, in 1830, Gov. Miller was put forward by the nullification party, against Judge Smith, for the senate, he resigned the editorship, rather than take part against his old friend. Miller was elected by a few votes, a triumph for nullification doctrine, which was in the ascendant in South Carolina. At this period his letters to Stephen D. Miller, which were carefully preserved, by the latter, contain items of historical interest, and, in some degree, reveal the personality of their author. In 1828, he writes, just after taking charge of the *Telescope*: "The paper will not forego its radical propensities, but must, henceforth, speak editorially my own language only. You have, probably, observed a hasty sketch of the principles which I lay down for myself, in my new capacity. I have delivered, solely, my own sentiments, without advice or consultation with any human being." Miller, being then engaged in the canvass for governor, receives this from him: "The use of our columns will be yielded to you and your friends, to any reasonable extent; but I would not choose to enlist the paper in the contest for the governorship, at all."

In 1829, he writes from Washington, and gives, at length, the substance of an interview, in Richmond, with Gov. Giles of Virginia. It would seem that he had been sent out by Gov. Miller, to reconnoitre the situation in that state, with regard to nullification. He reports among other things: "Gov. Giles (being ill) received me in his bed chamber, and allowed me the benefit of his conversational powers, which, really, are astonishingly great, with respect to the probable co-operation of Virginia, with South Carolina, in her attempts to vindicate the rights of the states, he said this was a most unpropitious moment to bring the question of states rights before the legislature. That, for himself, he was with South Carolina; that he had been rendered more and more odious, in consequence of his adherence to such principles. He said that Mr. Calhoun was obnoxious to Virginia, and could not calculate upon her (and, in fact, I have heard this sentiment from all quarters). . . . I have seen Judge Smith several times, and had a full and confidential conversation with him last evening. I believe I can hardly risk an account of a portion of it. The judge may give you a full detail of his views. He says that Calhoun is down, forever; that Dickerson, of New Jersey, told him that there was proof that Calhoun wrote the exposition against the tariff, at the last South Carolina legislature, and had written another letter to the north, saying, that he was not opposed to the tariff. Verplank, of New York, says Dickerson has the proof, and remarked: 'It will blow him to hell.' This is in profound confidence. . . . Gen. Hayne asked me yesterday whether I was bearer of his certificate of election as senator. He begged me to ask you to transmit it to him immediately." These letters contain many such morsels. In 1831, he settled in Camden, and began the practice of law, being married in May of the same year, to Miss Boykin, of that place. From here he writes to Miller, now senator: "I find, clearly, that I must take the stump for my principles, or be hunted down. I shall, therefore, become the champion of the party here."

These letters indicate a drift into politics, which did not, however, take him beyond the line of his profession. The next year, 1832, he contested the solicitorship with Chancellor Dargan and was successful. In this capacity he exhibited special talent as a prosecuting attorney, and held the position for several terms, finally resigning on account of his health. His ability as a lawyer was now established, and for years his whole time was devoted to a large and lucrative practice, until 1846, in which year he was elected to a place on the bench. Thus he occupied the remainder of his life, and in so doing deliberately abandoned more alluring prospects in the wider fields of the bar and politics. The monuments to his labors on the bench are to be found in the South Carolina Law Reports. He once said publicly: "I never would have been caught with the gown, if I had not provided an additional resource in my private exchequer." But in this voluntary retirement he was not above nor beyond the reach of the burning issues of the times. Appeals were sent him from all quarters of the state to discuss from the platform the exciting ques-

tions of the day. These requests he uniformly refused, but sent written statements of his views, most of which were published in the press, and some preserved. The following extracts from the missive to a public meeting at Yorkville in 1851, at which time the state was deeply agitated over secession and co-operation, will serve as a sample of his style and opinions: "You must prevail upon the people of York district to excuse me for declining to appear and address them as I am invited to do. While employed in the judiciary department of their government, I am dedicated to a very exacting and delicate service, best performed by a careful abstinence from the heat of partisan bias, and thus giving earnest that I seek to maintain the equanimity which warrants a confidence on all hands that I am to do right to every litigant before me. This consideration has no manner of affinity to that pompous pretension that would place a judge above the questions of the day (of the greatest gravity in my estimation) or above the people with whom he must face them. My notion is that a true sense of propriety admonishes me to shun any temptation that might draw me into the vortex of popular commotion. For (save only their unbought good opinion) what can the people now give me that I could accept? Nothing else, I aver, do I covet or ever did. From the earliest budding forth of the scheme of giving to South Carolina a separate, isolated nationality, I have been an unbeliever in its wisdom. Very different should I consider our case if we seceded only to enter such a southern republic as I think ought to be formed, and for which there are abundant materials as well as adequate cause and motive. I am by no means of opinion that even then we should enter the millenium. I am willing, however, to risk it, believing I perceive in such an organization some sufficient relation between cause and effect, some proper equality between the power to defend and that which attacks. Who can tell what a day may bring forth? We see the hand of the great west stretched forth to grasp the sceptre. Much of that paramount section seems not our bitterest enemies. They are bound by that eternal ligament, the Mississippi river, and by their deepest, most obvious and most permanent interests to the slave-holding south, are our eternal allies against high tariffs. The future, I cannot read, but this I can see, that in proportion as the North Atlantic states lose the power to clip the locks of this western Sampson, we shall gain a better position, whether in or out of the Union. For such and like considerations I am not so much shocked, as some appear to be, at the idea of delay. Yet I do not hold the office of instructor of the people, though I once had the folly to assume that function. When young enough to occupy the tripod" (referring to the editorship of the *Telescope*), "now in the keeping of other priests, I thought myself well nigh infallible. I have lived, gentlemen, to learn the lesson of distrust, not more of others than myself. I recommend only what I practice in public and private. It is this: Speak in awe of no power but heaven, yet in conviction that the fallibility of human nature clothes us all." The topics here touched on, between 1830 and 1860,

absorbed all others, and upon them, during that period turned the fate of public men in South Carolina.

His views having become well recognized throughout the state, when the crisis of secession came in 1861, he was brought into active service as a delegate from South Carolina to the Confederate provisional congress which met at Montgomery, Ala. Here, from the outset, he participated freely in the debates, and had a full share in the work of framing the organic law of the Confederacy, as shown by copious notes of the proceedings kept in his own hand. When the convention, after much discussion, had determined to assume legislative functions, elect officials, and fix salaries, which many thought an assumption of authority, he advanced a proposition which was defeated, but which indicates his rigid ideas of political propriety. It was to the effect that no member of the convention should be eligible to appointment to any except diplomatic positions. In debate on this measure he said: "If the members of congress of the Federal government had been constitutionally and effectually cut off from all hope of participating in the adornments of office and in the flesh pots, we would not have seen the gigantic corruption in which Washington wallowed and stunk. This congress should come up to this sacrifice. We of South Carolina ought at any rate. To secure the indispensable end of this movement, we should demonstrate to our people and to all people that we were led by no selfish motive. Let us give an impulse to our new government by this act of self denial." To the notes of these remarks he appended the following comment: "Mr. Smith, of Georgia, said that the argument of Mr. Withers had completely convinced him, and he gave up a previous adverse opinion." Such doctrines, however, proved too ascetic for the majority. On his return to Camden, he wrote Gov. Perry: "I am not in the ways of tough politicians, and you know it is hard to teach an old monkey new tricks. My place is about the hearthstone, as I think, and I strongly suspect my colleagues in political adventures will give the same testimony." During the war he continued the discharge of judicial duties, at the same time bestowing all of his energies at home in aid of the Confederacy, and a large part of his means. Almost the whole remainder was swept away in the wreck. In August, 1865, he wrote to Gov. Perry: "I am in a very inconvenient condition to discharge judicial duties outside of my house. I have not a dollar and know not where to get one. What was my estate is in the hands of others. At present they seem to commend starvation to me with that philosophy not unnatural to a full stomach when contemplating an empty one. I fear a stern and high morality in respect to contracts will not again be seen in your day and mine. God preserve us against the leprosy of stop-laws or pine-barren laws got up by rogues to cheat honest men." In November, the same year, he died at the age of sixty-one. In his own phrase he "melted away" at an age when his powers were undiminished. In habits of life he was scrupulous, systematic, and intolerant of the slightest duplicity. In his home he was intensely sympathetic, and the loss of promising children seemed

to chill his ambitions in public life. In person he was above medium proportions, erect, and with finely chiseled features. His style was emphatic and noted for sarcastic witticism. The following estimate of the man, culled from Gov. Perry's book of "Reminiscences" cannot perhaps be improved upon: "Judge Withers was a man of distinguished talent and ability. He was always clear, able and learned. On the circuit he dispatched business with great promptness and his opinions in the court of appeals will compare well with those of any other judge. There was great force and point in his style. His intellect was as keen as a Damascus blade, and he wielded it on all occasions public and private, most effectively. Every word that fell from his lips had a telling effect. No one was ever left in doubt as to his meaning when he discussed a question. He was very sarcastic and bitter in his denunciation of men and measures. No one ever possessed less of the demagogue than Judge Withers, no one ever more conscientiously did what he thought was right. He was as open as the day and if he disliked any one, he showed it in a manner not to be mistaken. Frankness was his character."

HON. WALTER HAZARD

was born in Georgetown county, S. C., December 25, 1859, his parents being Benjamin and Sarah F. (Ingall) Hazard. The father is a native of Rhode Island, and was born in the city of Newport. He came to South Carolina in 1848, settling in Georgetown county, where he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing in the same until the outbreak of the late war. At this time his health was so delicate as to preclude his active participation in the conflict. During the war he engaged in the manufacture of salt on Murrell's Inlet, on the South Carolina coast, and after the close of hostilities, resumed the mercantile business at Georgetown, in which he had previously been engaged. His wife is a native of Taunton, Mass. Of the nine children born to these parents, seven are now living, of whom the Hon. Walter Hazard is the second. The latter was prepared for college in the Winyah Indigo academy under the tutelage of Profs. DuPre and Hanby. He subsequently entered Princeton college, and completed the full course in that eminent institution in 1877, after which he entered his father's employ to acquire a substantial business experience, and remained with him for two years. He then began the study of law with Hon. R. Dozier, of Georgetown, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. His exceptional abilities and thorough knowledge of the law soon attracted attention and he met with almost instant success, having been admitted to practice in all the state courts. In 1882 his name was placed in nomination for the state legislature, and he was elected. In 1884 he was defeated for the same office by a peculiar political crisis, one of those unaccountable occurrences which in no manner detract from the popularity of the defeated candidate. In 1886 Mr. Hazard declined the nomination for the same position, but two years later was the successful candidate, and again in 1890. In

1889 he introduced a bill to provide for the maintenance of the state penitentiary, and to remove the evils incident to the convict leasing system by the establishment of a state farm for the utilization of the convict labor in agricultural and kindred pursuits. This method was adopted with the modification of permitting convicts to be carried outside the prison walls only on contract for railroad building. The success of this bill meant the abolition of the employment of convicts in the phosphate mines, a labor which resulted in increased mortality among them. Mr. Hazard was one of the authors of the address issued by the advisory committee of the so-called anti-Tillman democrats to the people of the state, and took an active part in the remarkable campaign of 1890. Mr. Hazard has been very happy in his domestic relations, having formed a marriage alliance with Miss Jessie M. Tamplet, of Georgetown, S. C., a lady of rare culture and refinement. Three children have been born into their home, by name: W. Rowland, who died at the age of nine months, June 24, 1885; Paula E., and Minnie T., being the surviving ones. Mrs. Hazard died on the 7th of January, 1889. Mr. Hazard is a member of the Episcopal church, of which he is a senior warden. He is also a member of the American Legion of Honor. In October, 1880, he entered the fields of journalism by establishing a weekly newspaper, known as the *Georgetown Enquirer*, which he successfully and ably conducted until 1889, when his increasing law practice and public duties necessitated his retirement from the enterprise. As a lawyer he excels, having a keen, active mind, well stored with the constant industry of years. A great reader, he has thoroughly informed himself on a wide range of subjects, thus rounding off his acquirements into true culture.

JOSEPH JENKINS HUCKS,

treasurer of the city of Georgetown, S. C., first saw the light in that city on the 28th of October, 1843, the son of J. S. B. and Sarah A. (Jenkins) Hucks, both natives of South Carolina. For many years Mr. Hucks, Sr., held the office of magistrate, and also of commissioner of locations, now known as register of mesne conveyance, and was also a prominent and successful merchant of the city. He died in 1844, at the age of fifty-six years. He was an active and earnest member of the church, and was a man of much force of character. His wife died in 1870, aged seventy-two years. From early girlhood until her death she was a devout communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a lady of most estimable qualities, her death being mourned by the entire community. By a former marriage Mr. Hucks had three children, one of whom, Capt. Henry Kirk Hucks, survives. Two children were born to his second marriage, J. S. B. Hucks, who is now engaged in agriculture on the Pee Dee river, and the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated at the Winyah Indigo academy, where he remained four years, and later at an academy in McClareville, where he studied two years under Prof. Grimke. In 1861 he enlisted in a company known as the

Sampit rangers, attached for a short time to the Tenth South Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. Arthur M. Manigault. At the time of the disbandment of this company, in 1862, Mr. Hucks held the rank of second lieutenant, by brevet. He then entered the cavalry service as a member of Company E, Fifth South Carolina regiment, which, in 1864, was transferred to the army of northern Virginia. Mr. Hucks participated in most of the noted battles of northern Virginia until January, 1865, when he was again transferred, this time to the South Carolina forces, to aid in protecting Columbia against the invasion of Sherman. At the battle of Charles City Court House, Va., in 1864, he was severely wounded, and went home on a furlough, and he was again wounded at Columbia, in February, 1865, just prior to the fall of that city, and was disabled and captured. He was left in the hospital at Columbia, remaining there until May, 1865. In the cavalry service he was commissioned second sergeant, and at many different times was in command of his company. Returning to his home after the close of the war, Mr. Hucks began the study of law at Charleston, with Judge Simonton, and finished his reading under Col. T. Y. Simons, of Charleston, having been admitted to the bar in 1868., by the supreme court at Columbia, over which Judges Denkin, Wardlaw and Inglis presided. He immediately engaged in practice in that city. In 1869 he removed to Georgetown, to settle his mother's estate, and has since remained in that city. Mr. Hucks was appointed magistrate in 1870, and when that office was abolished a few months subsequent, was appointed a trial justice, which he held until 1887. Since that time he has been clerk and city treasurer. He is also one of the three county school examiners. As a lawyer Mr. Hucks has kept well abreast with the ethics of his profession. His preparation was most thorough, and his professional career has shown him a man of ability and ready perception. On June 3, 1869, Mrs. Eugenia Law, *nee* Michel, daughter of Francis Michel, of Charleston, became his wife. Herbert M., Frank N. and Marie J., are the offsprings of this union. Mr. Hucks has never to any extent engaged in politics, preferring a quiet, unobtrusive life to the notoriety and excitement of the political arena. Born and raised in South Carolina he is very naturally a staunch democrat, but of liberal views and never carried away by radical ideas and new fangled doctrines. He was a follower of Gens. McButler and Wade Hampton in the campaigns of northern Virginia during the late war, and has great admiration for these gentlemen as soldiers and statesmen. His love of field sports and the chase has long been his delight. He is said to be an expert in handling the gun and the horse, and never more delighted than when engaged in these hardy, healthful and gentlemanly sports.

JOHN LYDE WILSON

was born May 24, 1784, in Marlborough district, S. C. He was educated at one of the excellent academies in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and afterward entered upon a law course under the in-

struction of Judge Chase, of Baltimore. After three or four years of study, he was admitted to the bar at Columbia, in 1807. He soon after settled in Georgetown, where he married Miss Alston, daughter Col. William Alston and sister of Gen. Joseph Alston. She was the mother of two daughters, but died at an early stage of her married life, leaving her children at a tender age to be reared and cared for by her sister.

Mr. Wilson was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1808, from Prince George Winyah, and was several times re-elected. He was chairman of the house committee on privileges and elections. He was afterward elected to the senate from the same district. In 1822, he was elected president of the senate, and in the same year, was chosen governor and commander-in-chief of the state. It was during his administration as governor, that the court of appeals in equity was abolished and a separate court of appeals was established.

After Gov. Wilson's official term had closed, he married for his second wife, Miss Eden, of New York, who also died, leaving him two daughters.

Governor Wilson was a member of the famous nullification convention, which met in 1832 and 1833, and was a disciple of Mr. Calhoun's doctrines in their most radical extent. He was ready to go all lengths in support of those doctrines. In 1838 he published a treatise entitled the "Code of Honor," which amounted to a defense of dueling.

Governor Wilson was a graceful public speaker, his speeches in public assemblies, and his pleas before the court, bearing the impress of a cultivated intellect and of a mind thoroughly trained. Even when speaking without preparation, his address was methodical and his conclusions apt and logical. Clearness and cogent analysis of his subject were his strong points, and a good voice and fine delivery were accompaniments which made him an effective speaker. One of his contemporaries said of him that "his nature was above disguise, and his resentments, terrible in their outbreak, were ever under the control of a gentle and kindly nature." His chivalric disposition and high temper were often the cause of involving him in affairs of honor, but fortunately for him, they never resulted in serious consequences. He died a peaceful death in Charleston, February 12, 1849, but his last years were years of gloom. He was buried with the pomp and ceremony of military obsequies, and his remains rest in St. Paul's churchyard, by the side of those of his second wife who went before him.

HON. WILLIAM A. BRUNSON,

president of the bank of Florence, Florence, S. C., was born in Darlington district, S. C., March 10, 1837, and is of Huguenot and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in Marion's brigade, and was killed in battle. The maternal great-grandfather was also one of Marion's men. His parents were Peter A. and Susannah (Woods) Brunson, both South Carolinians. Peter A. Brunson has been engaged in agriculture in his native state during his

active career, and is now living at the advanced age of seventy-four years with mind and body unimpaired. His first marriage was to Miss Woods, a lady of great piety, and of rare accomplishments. She was a true type of a womanly, Christian character. For many years her name was enrolled in the Baptist church. Her death occurred in 1843. Mr. Brunson married for his second wife Mrs. Joanna McCloud, of Sumter, by whom eight children were born, of whom are living: J. C. C., Mrs. M. B. Chase, R. C., P. A., and H. M. Brunson. They are all honored and worthy residents of the Carolinas. William A. and Joseph W. Brunson are the only surviving children of the first marriage. The former was educated at the Darlington academy, and later at Wofford college. In 1861 he volunteered in the Pee Dee artillery, Col. Pegram's battalion, Hill's light division of Jackson's corps, he being at that time a rising senior in college. He was appointed as a gunner, and while on the march in trying to get to the trail, was caught by the wheel of the gun-carriage and seriously injured in his right foot, and was disabled for more than a year. On recovering he rejoined his battery in Virginia, and was with it from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor. His battery was in very hard service, and soon after was obliged to return to South Carolina to recruit. On the return they were stationed as heavy artillery on the coast, and Mr. Brunson having obtained a furlough from the secretary of war, returned to his home for a short time. While home on this furlough he met with a most interesting and thrilling experience, which it is thought will not be out of place here. At this time Sherman was marching through the state, and there were various rumors as to the whereabouts of the Federal forces. In order to dispel this painful and dangerous uncertainty, Mr. Brunson volunteered to accompany a scout by the name of Charles Jones on a reconnoitering expedition. Arriving at Manning tired and hungry, they found a lady who invited them to take a cup of real coffee. While engaged in eating, rapid firing with the noise of a cavalry charge, told them that the enemy was in town. At this time a servant, with whom the horses were left, brought Jones's horse to the gate, but Mr. Brunson's was left, and consequently captured. Jones mounted his horse just as a Federal soldier pointed his bayonet toward him, ordering him to surrender, the scout shot the man dead instantly, remarking at the same time, "That is the way I surrender to a 'Yank.'" He was not captured, and while his pursuers were after him, Mr. Brunson managed to escape to some neighboring woods, where he lay concealed until nightfall, when he plunged into Black river above the bridges which had been burned, and re-joined the Confederate forces. After the war Mr. Brunson was engaged in agriculture, and also in teaching school, for some ten years. In 1879 he was elected intendant of the city of Florence, and served two terms. In 1881 he was a member of the state legislature, serving on the educational and other important committees. In the last mentioned year he was licensed to practice law, and in 1888 was elected president of the bank of Florence. His marriage to Miss Antoinette T. Chandler, of Winsboro, S. C., was

solemnized in December, 1865, and five sons have been born to them, of whom are living: Harry A., a graduate of the South Carolina university, and at present principal of the Spartanburg graded schools; R. Lee, who is a collecting clerk and bookkeeper in the bank of Florence; Peter A. and Mason C. Mrs. Brunson was born in Newark, N. J., and came to South Carolina when she was a child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brunson are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, he having been superintendent of the Sunday-school for eighteen years, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H. and the C. F.

WILLIAM W. HARLLEE.

Among South Carolina's most prominent lawyers appears the name of the Hon. William W. Harllee, who was born in Marion county, S. C., July 26th, 1812, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stuart) Harllee, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of the Palmetto state. The father was a prominent planter and merchant, having come to South Carolina in 1790, at which time he settled in Marion county and subsequently he purchased what is now known as Little Rock, then called Harleysville. For many years he held the office of ordinary and clerk of the district court, and was a member of the house of representatives of the state for four years, and for the same length of time served as a state senator. He surveyed the counties of Marion and Marry under contract for the state, his eldest son, John, assisting him in the work. Thomas Harllee was a man of affairs, and was possessed of great ability, extraordinary perseverance, and his reputation for integrity was widespread. His death occurred in 1826, his wife having preceded him to rest in 1817. She was for many years a most devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a woman of rare attainments and purity. Three sons and three daughters were born to this union, the Hon. William W. Harllee being the youngest. These children were all given superior educational advantages, and lived useful and honored lives, the only one now surviving being the youngest, the subject of this biographical mention. William W. Harllee received his scholastic training in the schools of North and South Carolina, and in 1831 began the study of law under the tutelage of George W. Dargan, Esq., afterward a chancellor of the state. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1833, and opened an office at Marion C. H., where he has continued to practice since. In February, 1889, he changed his residence to Florence, but still practices in the courts of Florence, Marion and Darlington counties. In 1836 Mr. Harllee was elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina, and served two years. In February, 1837, he was appointed major of South Carolina troops called for by the general government on a requisition from the president. He accompanied his command to Florida, where he remained three months. In the same year he was elected colonel of the Thirty-second regiment, South Carolina militia, and in 1841 he was made

brigadier-general of the Eighth brigade, and in 1847 was elected major-general of the Fourth division of South Carolina militia. The following year he was elected to the house of representatives for the purpose of getting a charter for the Wilmington & Marion county road, now the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad, and he was made the president of that road, retaining that office until its completion. The pneumatic cylinders put down on this railway were the first ever constructed on the American continent, there being only two roads of similar construction in England at that time. In 1853 Mr. Harllee resigned from the presidency on account of failing health, although the directors offered to double his salary in order to have him remain at the head of the enterprise. In 1860 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and upon the call for the convention which declared for secession, he represented Marion county as a delegate to that famous assembly, and served as chairman of the military committee appointed by the convention, and was also a member of the executive council. During that same year he raised a brigade for the Confederate service, which was known as the Pee Dee legion, and he was commissioned brigadier-general by the governor. At the time his arrangements were being made to enter the field, the secession convention again met, this time appointing William W. Harllee as a member of its executive council, and also to the financial department of the state. During the course of the war he handled many millions of dollars for the state, and it is a remarkable fact that when his accounts were inspected by the legislature there was a discrepancy of but one-quarter of a cent. After the close of the war he resumed his practice, and in 1876 had the honor of filling the office of president of the convention which nominated Gen. Wade Hampton for governor of the state. In 1880, Mr. Harllee represented Marion county in the state senate, his term of office extending for four years, and while a member of that body he was elected president pro tempore, and frequently presided; at the close of his term refusing a re-election much against the wishes of his constituents. In 1890 he was again chosen president of the state convention, the democratic nominee for governor being Judge Haskell, who was defeated by B. R. Tillman. Mr. Harllee was so fortunate in 1840 as to form a marriage alliance with Miss Martha S. Shackelford, of Charleston, S. C., and six children have been born into their cultured home, viz.: William, died at the age of six years; Edward B., who served as adjutant to Gens. Kershaw, Kennedy and Conner during the civil war; he was admitted to the bar at Marion, and subsequently removed to New Orleans, and was elected editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*. He died in that city in 1876, from overwork. He was a man of great prominence and brilliancy; Charles Stuart, died in 1887, at Austin, Tex., where he had taken up his residence some time prior. He was a clerk in the land office and owned an extensive farm near the city; James S., a resident of Wilson county, Tex.; Martha S., wife of F. G. Coachman, a resident of Georgetown. Her six children are: Helen, Mattie, Florence, Lizzie, Anna, Lelah and William H.; and the Misses

Florence and Lizzie Harlee, who are still of the home circle. The city of Florence was named in honor of Miss Florence Harlee. As a lawyer, Gen. Harlee is keen, brilliant and eloquent. He has that power over men which is so necessary to the success of a jurist. He has not confined his reading to the law, which has been most exhaustive, but has branched out into a wide range of topics, and may truly be called a student. In 1886 he was president of the South Carolina Bar association, and his election to office but attests his popularity with his brethren in the law.

A. P. BUTLER.

Andrew Pickens Butler was born November 19, 1776. He was the son of a distinguished South Carolinian, Gen. William Butler, and was the fifth son in a family of eight children. His mother's name before marriage was Bebethland Foote, also a member of a distinguished family. Gen. Butler, the father, held the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war, and was a brave soldier. In the state militia he was raised to the rank of major-general. He also took part in the war of 1812. Besides his military rank and services, he was honored by political preferment, having served as a member of the South Carolina legislature, and in the congress of the United States—in the latter for many years. In all these positions he discharged his duties in a way that reflected great honor upon his name. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of great force of character, and when her husband was absent, serving his country, both in war and in peace, she took charge of his home business.

Andrew Pickens Butler began his education in the primary schools, afterward attending the academy under the instruction of Dr. Waddell. He graduated from South Carolina college in December, 1817. He then took up a course of law studies, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1818. He began practice in Columbia, but afterward removed to Edgefield where he settled permanently. For a while he was associated with Gen. Thompson, and then with Nathan L. Griffin, with whom he carried on a successful and profitable practice. Mr. Butler practiced also at Lexington, Barnwell and Newberry, in all of which places success followed his efforts. He was a plain, forcible speaker at the bar, and seized the strong points in his case, usually ignoring minor technicalities which cut no real figure in the suit. In 1824 he was chosen a member of the state legislature, and from that date until 1833 Judge Butler was continuously a member of either of the house of representatives or of the state senate. When the doctrines of John C. Calhoun in favor of nullifying the laws of the United States relating to protective duties were promulgated, Judge Butler favored the calling of the convention which ended in the nullification episode. At the close of his legislative service, in 1833, he was elected a circuit judge, holding his first term of court in Charleston, in January of the succeeding year. The repeal of the law providing for a separate court of appeals, in Decem-

ber, 1835, raised Mr. Butler to a judge of first and last resort. He was judge of the court of appeals for eleven years, and during that time pronounced many important decisions, which are to be found in the court reports of that time, and are fine specimens of juridicial argumentation.

In December, 1846, Judge Butler was elected a United States senator, leaving the bench to the regret of the bar, and, it is believed, with considerable hesitancy on his own part. On his way to Washington, to take his seat in the senate, he narrowly escaped shipwreck, the captain of the boat at one time giving it up for lost. He served as senator from 1847 to 1857, and during that time it became his melancholy duty to announce the death of his two distinguished colleagues, Senators Calhoun and Elmore. His panegyric upon Mr. Calhoun was an eloquent and masterly effort. While senator his well-known and universally acknowledged legal qualifications pointed him out as a fit member of the judiciary committee, and he was many years chairman of that important committee, discharging his responsible duties as such with rare ability. Though in all his speeches in which the sectional issue was discussed he sustained the south, yet he did not favor secession. When, in 1850, it became a burning question, he opposed it, and at that time, and in 1851-2, met the issue and was sustained by his state.

He was twice married, first to Sarah Anne Simkins, daughter of Col. Eldred Simkins. She lived but a few months, and he subsequently married Miss Harriet Hayne, daughter of William E. Hayne, of Charleston, and she survived the birth of their first child but a short time.

Judge Butler closed his useful and highly distinguished career May 25, 1857, in the eighty-first year of his age.

One of the leading characteristics of Judge Butler was his broad good nature, and whether in the deliberative body, upon the bench, at the bar, or in the social circle no one enjoyed a joke or a bright repartee more than he. He was true and devoted to his friends and placable and forgiving to his enemies. Though he despised meanness in every form he was never vindictive or resentful, and no one ever applied to him in distress without finding a helping hand and a sympathizing heart.

HENRY McIVER

was born near Society Hill, in Darlington county, S. C., on the 26th of September, 1826. The rudiments of his education were acquired in Cheraw, and he afterward entered the South Carolina college at Columbia, graduating from that institution in December, 1846, with a class of about thirty-five, which numbered among its members Gov. T. B. Jeter and Prof. E. L. Patton, professor of Greek in Columbia university. On leaving college, Mr. McIver returned to his home in Cheraw, when he entered the law office of his father, Alexander M. McIver, and began his law studies, making such proficiency in that

profession as to be admitted to the bar in Columbia, in December 1847. He at once entered into a partnership with his father in the practice of the law in Cheraw, the partnership continuing until the latter's death, which occurred in July, 1850. At the time of the father's death, he held the office of solicitor or prosecuting attorney, and his son, immediately after, was appointed by Gov. Seabrook to fill the vacancy, and he continued to hold the office until December, 1850. He was re-appointed to the same office by Gov. Manning, in March, 1853, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. J. Hannee, who was elected to the office by the legislature in March, 1850, and who died March, 1853. In the following December, Mr. Melver was nominated for the same office and was elected and re-elected, serving until 1865, when he was "re-constructed" out of office. He then resumed the practice of the law in Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion, having a partner in each of these counties, continuing in the practice until May 19, 1877, when he was elected associate judge of the supreme court, which office he has ever since held through successive elections every six years. In 1860, he was elected a delegate from Chesterfield county to the convention which first met at Columbia, in December of that year, and in a day or two adjourned to Charleston on account of the prevalence of small-pox at the former place. The object of the convention was to act upon the ordinance of secession, for which Judge Melver voted in the convention in the affirmative. At the time of his election as a delegate, he was not a candidate, being chosen without any consultation with him. In 1865, he was elected a delegate from Chesterfield county, to the convention called by President Andrew Johnson to meet in Columbia for the purpose of re-organizing the state government and adopting a new constitution. This convention, not morally recognizing the Emancipation Proclamation, adopted an ordinance abolishing slavery in South Carolina. About a year after the opening of hostilities between the two sections of our country, namely, in January, 1862, Mr. Melver entered the Confederate service as second lieutenant of Company A, of the Fourth South Carolina cavalry, which constituted a part of Gen. Wade Hampton's command. He was afterward promoted to the first lieutenantcy, and then to the captaincy, which rank he held until the close of the war. His command, which was in Gen. Joe E. Johnston's army, was surrendered in April, 1865, Capt. Melver being at the time at home in Cheraw, on detached service. He was twice severely wounded in the conflict with Sheridan's troops, near Redmond, on the 28th of May, 1864, on account of which he was compelled to return home, but he went back to his post immediately on his recovery, thence remaining on duty until the final surrender of his command. Judge Melver was married on the 7th of June, 1849, to Caroline H. Powe, daughter of Dr. Thomas E. Powe, of Cheraw, who held a seat in the state senate of South Carolina for several years. To this union eight children were born, of whom five still survive, their respective names being as follows: Eleanor H., widow of Edwin F. Malloy; Mary H., wife of James D. Harden;

Thomas P., Edward and Charlotte H. The christian name of Henry Melver's father, as mentioned above, was Alexander M. He was born in Darlington county in February, 1799. He represented Darlington county several times in the state legislature, and held the office of solicitor as before noted, at the time of his death in July, 1850. He was married about the year 1820, to Mary H. Hanford, daughter of Prof. Enoch Hanford, of Connecticut, who became the first professor of languages in the South Carolina college. The issue of this marriage was nine children, Henry Melver being the third in the order of birth. The mother of this family closed her earthly career in September, 1863. It will be seen by this summary sketch that Mr. Melver, both in the military and civil phases of his eventful career, has been called to meet important crises and emergencies which would test the strength of any man's judgment, patriotism and fidelity to himself and his fellow countrymen, and that he has met the responsibilities imposed upon him with a spirit of manliness and independence.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE,

one of South Carolina's most distinguished representative men, was born November 10, 1791, near Charleston, S. C. He was the son of a reputable planter, the third in the order of birth, and his ancestors, who were of suitable age at the time of the Revolutionary war, bore a conspicuous part in that great struggle for national independence. His father's family consisted of ten children, and with only a moderate fortune, that father was unable to give his sons such educational advantages as he desired. Robert's privileges in this direction were consequently confined to a common grammar school, kept in the city of Charleston, where his schooling began and ended. But at the age of seventeen years he began a course of law studies under the direction of Langdon Cheves, an eminent lawyer and jurist. Mr. Hayne applied himself to his studies with unusual assiduity and with a quick, natural perception. After the usual course of study he was admitted to the bar while yet under the legal age, the judges before whom he was examined requiring him to enter into a stipulation not to practice till he should be of age. This was early in 1812, the date of the commencement of the war with England, and young Hayne immediately volunteered for the defense of his country, joining the Third regiment of state troops with the rank of lieutenant. His oratorical powers began to develop, even while in the army, and he delivered a Fourth of July oration, in the first year of his military service, before the officers and soldiers of his regiment. His maiden effort received universal praise for the purity of its diction and for its classical excellence. He was no less a soldier, however, than an orator, and was finally promoted to a major-generalship of the South Carolina militia. When his term of service had expired and he had been honorably discharged he returned to Charleston, and immediately began the practice of his profession. With no outfit of capital, but

with a constantly increasing practice, he soon found himself the recipient of a handsome income. Before he had reached his twenty-second year his practice had become as extensive as that of any member of the Charleston bar, and it continued to increase in volume and emoluments till he retired from the profession.

In 1814 Mr. Hayne was elected a member of the state legislature, in the face of no less than thirty opposing candidates, most of them men of a high order of talents and ability. His character as a lawyer and his bravery as a soldier had largely contributed to his popularity, as demonstrated by his triumph in this, his first trial for the suffrages of the people, his vote being the largest that had ever before been cast for a representative of his district. In the legislature he was at once made chairman of the military committee, then the most important committee in the house, and in this position he rendered most efficient service, both to his state and to the national cause. He was re-elected for four successive terms, and the last term was made speaker of the house. He was next unanimously elected as attorney-general of the state, and while serving in this capacity was offered by President Monroe the attorney-generalship of the United States for the Charleston district, which he respectfully declined. At the end of his four years' term, in December, 1822, he was elected a United States senator, and took his seat in the senate on the ensuing 4th of March. He was unanimously elected for a second term in 1828.

In 1832-3, Gen. Hayne took a leading part in the controversy over the protective policy of the general government, in opposition to that policy. He was made president of the "nullification" convention, and when the ordinance was adopted, November 24, 1832, Mr. Hayne voted with the majority. After this great and threatening controversy had been settled by a compromise, Mr. Hayne was made president of the convention, which met in the following year to rescind the former ordinance.

In December, 1832, Mr. Hayne was elected governor by the state legislature, and in the executive office did much not only to maintain the dignity of the state but to modify the asperity of its opposition to the general government.

Mr. Hayne was twice married; first to Miss Pinckney, daughter of Gov. Charles Pinckney, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His second wife was the daughter of Col. William Alston, two sons being the issue of the second marriage.

In person, Gen. Hayne was of medium height, but of commanding figure. In fleshy proportions he was inclined to be slender, though not spare. His light hair indicated his ardent temperament. He possessed a most active mind, earnest and alert. When he became warmed up in public debate every bodily function partook of the animation of his mental forces. His prevailing characteristics were comprehensiveness, clearness and strength. He at once seized upon the strong points of a debatable subject, and brought to his aid a force of argumentation which was well nigh absolutely irresistible.

He dealt not in a redundancy of words, but used the most perspicuous language to enforce his well conceived ideas. His logic was natural, and he never resorted to tricks or quibbles or non sequiturs in its enforcement. Though his style was forcible and vigorous it had a fine polish, and was even ornate when his subject prompted him to make use of the flowers of rhetoric and oratory. But his embellishments of speech were of the natural order, and he used metaphors and similies sparingly, yet his illustrations were charming for their aptness, combining strength and adornment. His speeches held a high place in the literature of the age in which they were delivered.

This brilliant orator and statesman died at a premature age. His death occurred September 24, 1841, in his forty-eighth year, when he was just attaining the meridian of his mental powers and gaining a reputation as wide as the boundaries of his country and as clear as the noonday unclouded sky.

HON. IRA B. JONES.

Hon. Ira B. Jones was born in Newberry, S. C., December 29, 1851, and received his early education in the Lutheran college at that place, going through the sophomore year. He then entered Erskine college, graduating from that institution in 1870, when he arrived at the age of eighteen years. After leaving college he engaged in teaching in the schools at Newberry and Edgefield, for about three years. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1872, at once opening a law office in Newberry. He also became associate editor of *The Newberry Herald*, which position he held for a year. Then he taught school at Prosperity during the year 1875, in the fall of which he moved to Lancaster, S. C., where he opened a law office and where he now resides, still practicing his profession. In 1888 Mr. Jones took a great interest in the reform or farmer movement, making a thorough canvass of his county. At the primary convention in Lancaster county, in August and September, 1890, he was the choice of his party for member of the legislature, and he enjoyed the distinction of being the only lawyer in the state who had no opposing candidate. He was elected at the November election and was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means, the most important chairmanship in the house. In the canvass for 1890 he took a prominent part and the sweeping victory of the farmers' movement at the election showed that he and his associates upon that ticket did efficient work. In 1886 Mr. Jones was elected chairman of the democratic executive committee for Lancaster county, and also chairman of the congressional executive convention for the fifth congressional district. On the 21st of June, 1875, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca H. Wyse, daughter of Capt. Joseph Wyse, of Edgefield county, and they have had five children, named respectively: Charles D., Rosa May, Irene J., Mamie and Bessie, the last two named being twins. The name of Mr. Jones' father was Charles M. Jones, who was born in Colleton county, S. C.,

in 1822. He was married in 1846 to Mary J. Neel, and their family consisted of eight children, five of whom still survive, the names being: Edward C., of Newberry; Ira B., of Lancaster; Margaret C., wife of L. C. Moore, of Columbia; Charles William, of Lancaster; Samuel B., of Newberry, and Kittie May Jones. The father of this family died in 1872. James Jones was the name of the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and he was a native of South Carolina.

HON. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MOORE.

The late Hon. William Augustus Moore was born in the year 1822, in the county of York, S. C. He was the second son of Alfred Moore, a successful planter of that day. His paternal grandfather was Alexander Moore, who held the office of sheriff of York county for several years, at a time when that district embraced four or five of the present counties; and he at one time served as ordinary. The maternal grandfather was the Rev. James McElhanev, who resided and preached on James Island, in the district of Charleston during the winter, and in the summer months in Old Pendleton, Abbeville county. He owned the plantation on which the Clemson college is now being erected. At his death it was sold in the settlement of the estate and purchased by the Calhouns. William A. Moore was prepared for college by the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, an eminent educator of that day, and entered the junior class at Davidson college, North Carolina, in 1841, and graduated in 1843. In 1844 he read law with Col. I. D. Witherspoon, at Yorkville, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1845 he commenced the practice of his profession at Lancaster Court House, S. C. In December, 1856, he was so fortunate as to form a happy marriage alliance with Miss Nannie C. Ross, the daughter of J. M. Ross, Esq., of York county, and the following children were born to them, viz.: Ernest, Paul, Olive H., George, Lillie, Susan B., Pauline and William A., Jr. In 1863 Mr. Moore answered the call of his people, and enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in the First South Carolina cavalry, commanded by Col. Black. His service extended during the remaining years of the conflict, and he came out of the army a lieutenant. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1866, and served one term, at its expiration declining to accept a further nomination. From that time until his death, August 10th, 1878, he continued in the uninterrupted practice of his profession, in which he rose to such eminence. His death was felt throughout that portion of the state as a public calamity. He was a lawyer of rare talent, having a magnificent mind well stored with the accumulated results of years of industrious legal research. He gained a large practice at the bar, extending over a number of counties adjoining that in which he resided, and was especially successful as a solicitor in the courts of equity. His integrity was unimpeachable, and those who knew him, instinctively trusted him as one who regarded his word as binding as his bond. The son of this distinguished man is Mr. Ernest Moore,

who was born in Lancaster county, S. C., December 5, 1857. He was reared in his native town, and there received the preliminary scholastic training. In 1877, at the age of twenty, he was graduated from the law school of Washington and Lee university, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar at Lancaster. During the few last months of his father's life he was associated with him in practice, having the example of that great lawyer daily before him. Mr. Moore is a member of the State Bar association, is a Master Mason, and is now engaged actively and successfully in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1883, to Miss Mary Belle Hall, the ceremony having been performed on the 5th of December of that year. Mrs. Moore is the accomplished daughter of the Rev. W. T. Hall, a prominent divine of the Presbyterian church, now stationed at Lynchburg, Va. The union has resulted in the birth of two children.

HON. JOHN D. WYLIE.

The Wylie family has long been identified with the state of South Carolina. It is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the first American member having been Peter Wylie, the son of Adam Wylie of county Antrim, Ireland, who died in county Antrim about 1754. Peter emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, but sometime prior to the Revolution changed his abode to South Carolina, in Chester county, having married a Miss Annie Hawthorne before his removal from Pennsylvania. His three sons were James, Frank and William, all of whom were patriot soldiers in the Revolution. William was one of Sumter's scouts, and was wounded and captured by the British and confined in the famous Cornwallis house at Camden, S. C. He married Isabella Kelsoe, a descendant of the family which gave name to Kelsoe Abbey, Scotland. His son Peter was born and reared in Chester county, where his life was devoted mainly to agriculture. Annie Evans became his wife, and bore him Richard Evans, DeKalb, Alexander P. and William. He was ordinary, or judge of probate of Chester county for twenty odd years, resigning the office shortly before his death. The mother of these children had five uncles in the Revolution as colonial soldiers, and her father also served in the army. With the exception of DeKalb, these sons were all physicians. Richard E. was born in Chester county on the family plantation. In 1832 he was graduated from the South Carolina medical college, and in the same year married Miss Rachel McCullough, by whom he had three sons, viz.: John D., Peter and Thomas M. The mother died in 1858, at the age of fifty years, and subsequently Richard E. Wylie married a second time, this latter union resulting in the birth of one son, Thomas. The father was a most eminent physician, for several years president of the South Carolina medical association. He removed from Chester county and settled in Lancaster county, where he spent the remainder of his life. John Dumovant Wylie, the son above mentioned, and the immediate subject of this sketch, was born

in Lancaster county, near the junction of Flat Creek and Lynche's river, December 14, 1833. Five years later the family removed to Lancaster, and it was in the latter place that the boy was reared and educated, in part. Having finished his collegiate preparation in the Chester male academy, then under the direction of Hon. Giles J. Patterson, he was fitted for the junior class of the South Carolina college, but against his own wish, at the earnest request of his father, he entered the South Carolina military academy on the 1st of January, 1852, and graduated therefrom in December, 1855, with high honors. In the meantime he had been engaged in an ardent study of the law, and after completing his academical course Mr. Wylie returned to the parental roof and continued his legal studies under the tutelage of Minor Clinton, Esq., of Lancaster, and in December, 1855, was admitted to practice in the courts of law by the supreme court at Columbia, and in 1856 was admitted to practice before the chancery courts of the state, and subsequently was admitted to the United States supreme and circuit courts. While still a law student in 1856, he was appointed magistrate by the governor, and he retained that office for several years, until the beginning of the late war. In December, 1856, a co-partnership was formed with Col. Thomas N. Dawkins, who for many years had been solicitor of the circuit, and this firm continued in practice until Col. Dawkins was elected judge of the circuit after the close of the war. April 8, 1861, Mr. Wylie having previously organized a company for the Confederate service known as the Lancaster Greys, with his company, of which he was captain, and was present with his command at the fall of Sumter, at which time the company was Company A, Ninth South Carolina regiment. The regiment was sent to Virginia, and after a twelve months' service was changed to Company A, Fifth South Carolina regiment. At the battle of Seven Pines Mr. Wylie was promoted to the rank of major, and after a faithful service around Richmond, he was promoted at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, lieutenant-colonel, and he held this office until the close of hostilities. April 22, 1857, he had married Miss Eliza Jane Witherspoon, a daughter of the Hon. James H. Witherspoon, a distinguished member of the Confederate congress. Of the children born to them but one is living, Mr. Richard Evans Wylie, the law partner of his father. After the war Col. Wylie practiced alone until 1876, when he became associated with M. J. Hough. But in 1881 Mr. Hough withdrew, and his son having graduated in the Carolina military institute at Charlotte, N. C., and subsequently at the University of Virginia, became a member of the firm and has since continued as such. In 1877 he was elected to the state senate, was re-elected in 1878, and in 1882 declined to run for the office. While a member of the senate his course was dignified and able. He served on many important committees, having been chairman of the committee on claims, and also of the judiciary committee, and in 1881, was chairman of the joint commission to change the state constitution. He is a prominent Mason.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON,

an eminent lawyer and statesman of South Carolina, was born December 27, 1794, in the city of Philadelphia, his father at that time being a member of congress, and temporarily residing at the then seat of government. He had a noble ancestry, his paternal grandfather being a lieutenant-colonel, commanding a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and afterward commanding the militia from the Blue Ridge to the Ohio river. His mother was the only child of Col. Campbell, of Kings Mountain celebrity, and she was a niece of Patrick Henry. Mr. Preston's early education was acquired under the tuition of competent instructors, and at the age of fifteen he entered the sophomore class of Columbia (S. C.) college. While yet a student he was remarkable for his powers as an extemporaneous speaker, which the state legislature and other public occasions afterward gave him full opportunities to illustrate.

He graduated in December, 1812, when only eighteen years of age. In the following spring he began the study of law in the office of William Wirt, at Richmond, Va. At the instance of his father he made an exploring expedition through the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in the accomplishment of which he expended seven months' time. He returned invigorated both in physical and mental powers and capacities. After the close of the war with Great Britain, about the year 1817, he crossed the Atlantic, to complete his education in the old world, remaining about two years. Soon afterward he was married to Miss Maria Coalter, a beautiful and accomplished lady whose acquaintance he had made during his college days. In 1820 he was admitted to practice at the Virginia bar, but both he and his wife preferring South Carolina, they removed to Columbia, the scene of their first intimacy, in 1822. In the fall of that year he was appointed a trustee of the college from which but a few years before, he had graduated, and was for many years president of the board.

In 1832, Mr. Preston formed a law partnership with D. J. McCord, Esq., who was then state law reporter. This connection gave him a wide introduction to the public, and led to his engagement in many most important suits. He made an able plea in the case of the petition of Asa Deloizier, before the house of representatives, against an adverse report of the claims committee of that body. The claim of the petitioner was disallowed, but the speech of Mr. Preston brought out many high encomiums. In 1828 Mr. Preston defended Judge James before the senate, against articles of impeachment which had been preferred by the house of representatives, but it was a case of rare eloquence and touching appeals against stubborn and well-sustained facts, and the judge was convicted and deposed from his office. One of the judges of the court of appeals, after listening to many of Mr. Preston's arguments before the bar, testified to his power as an advocate, and declared that one of his pleas "was unriv-

aled in argument and eloquence." As a criminal lawyer, his pleadings and defenses were unsurpassed for tact and true eloquence.

In 1829 he was elected a member of the state legislature, but that year was saddened by the loss of his beloved and excellent wife, who left him an only child, a daughter. He was returned to the house of representatives in 1830 and 1832. In the latter year he married Miss Penelope Davis, daughter of Dr. James Davis, of Columbia — an amiable and accomplished lady.

In 1836 he was elected a United States senator, and in this eminent body he distinguished himself for his powerful oratory and his profound statesmanship, but disagreeing with the general politics of his state so far as its support of President Van Buren was concerned, he magnanimously resigned his senatorship before the close of his term, and returned to the practice of his profession. Again his life was saddened by the loss of his only child, Miss Sally Preston, who inherited all the virtues and accomplishments of her deceased mother. In 1845, he was elected to the presidency of South Carolina college, his alma mater, and his accession to that office was the starting point of a large and finally overflowing attendance of students who were eager to avail themselves of the benefit of his able instruction. But failing health compelled him to resign in November, 1851, to the great regret of the board of trustees. Along with his failing health his misfortune was redoubled by the loss of his admirable and gifted wife. Through the beneficence of a Providence, in whom through all his afflictions he fervently trusted, his health was afterward restored and he lived to benefit his fellow-citizens by the establishment of the Columbia Athenæum, to which admirable institution he donated his fine library of about 3,000 volumes. His useful and brilliant career was closed at Columbia, when in 1860, he died in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

ABRAHAM LEVI,

president of the bank of Manning, and one of the leading financiers and attorneys of Clarendon county, S. C., was born in Manning, July 31st, 1863, the son of Moses and Hannah Levi. Both parents are living and are respected residents of Manning. The father is one of the oldest settlers of the town, having removed there about 1850, when he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has since continued with unvarying success. Moses Levi enlisted in 1863, in Company I, Twenty-third regiment of South Carolina volunteer infantry. He fought in many battles, and was present at the blowing up of Petersburg, and in the battle of Five Forks, was captured and taken to Point Look-out, where he was confined for eleven weeks. President Johnson pardoned him at this time, and he then returned home. During the first two years of the war he was represented in the field by a substitute, and when it became necessary for him to go in person, he did so willingly. During the war, he lost his large fortune. The war closing, Mr. Levi resumed the mercantile business, and by ability and thrift, has regained his property to a large extent.



Yours truly
Lily J. Patterson

Of the nine living children born to him, Abraham is the sixth. He began his scholastic training in a private school in New York, and later, entered the Carolina military school at Charlotte, N. C., from which he was graduated with the rank of captain in the class of 1882. He then became a student in the University of Virginia's law department, and was graduated from the Albany law school in 1884, with the degree of B. L., being but twenty years of age at that time. In the following year he was admitted to the bar, and in 1886, commenced the practice of his profession at Manning. In the meantime, however, Mr. Levi had assumed the editorial charge of the Manning *Times*, which he conducted for several months. In September, 1889, he was elected president of the bank of Manning, having been a prime mover in its organization. Mr. Levi has taken a decided stand on a progressive line, and has done much to advance the industrial growth of the community. He is a director in, and attorney for, the Dime Savings institution of Manning, and sustains the same relation to the Young Men's Building & Loan association of the town, and is also local treasurer for the Southern Building & Loan association of Alabama, and was captain of the Manning guards, an organization which served in the Confederate army during the entire Civil war in Hampton's legion. Has since been elected major of the Fourth regiment South Carolina volunteers. He is S. W. of St. Peters lodge, No. 54, of Manning, and is a member of Beulah chapter, No. 24, of Sumter, S. C., and is also a member of Damon lodge of the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of the same. His future measured by his past career, promises much.

HON. GILES J. PATTERSON,

one of the foremost lawyers of South Carolina, was born at Pacolet Springs, Spartanburg county, S. C., January 10, 1827, one of thirteen children born to Edward and Mildred Patterson. The father was a Virginian, and a son of William Patterson, also a native of the Old Dominion. William was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the state. He served as a private in the Revolution, and in 1800, removed with his family to South Carolina, locating on Pacolet river, where he lived and died. The son, Edward, was but a small boy when the family came to the Palmetto state, and he received his education in the new home, passing the remainder of his days there as a planter. He married Mildred Lewis, of Rutherford county, S. C., in early life. She was a descendant of the well known family of Lewis, of Virginia. Edward was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1832 was an ardent champion of the John C. Calhoun doctrine, and the nullification act, and when the governor of South Carolina called for troops to enforce this measure, he was made colonel of the only regiment raised in Spartanburg county. Col. Patterson was a man of great force of character, with a mind keen and ready. He died September 5, 1842, aged fifty-three years, leaving a widow and thirteen children. Giles J. was

then but a youth of fifteen; and as the children were most of them small, only two having reached maturity, he was thrown somewhat on his own resources. The paternal estate was large, but needed constant care in order to get from it a living commensurate with the family's size, as it was mostly in land. Nothing daunted, the lad pursued his studies zealously and was graduated from the Spartanburg academy, and in December, 1845, entered the South Carolina college. By frugality and hard work, he managed to eke out his scanty income so as to complete his collegiate course, and was accorded the sixth honor of his class. At this time he was called to the principalship of the Chester male academy, and remained in charge three years. Here he met with great success, building up the institution, so that at his removal he left four times as many students as he found there when he took control. In 1852, he entered the law office of Bobo & Edwards, at Spartanburg, and in December of that year was admitted to the bar, and in the following month located at Chester, where he has since been engaged in active practice. Mr. Patterson soon commanded recognition, and in 1857 we find him a commissioner of the county, and he was continued in that office until its abolishment by the legislature in 1868. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private and came out as captain in a Chester county regiment. During the last months of the conflict, in 1864, he was elected to the legislature, but did not qualify. From 1882 to 1890, he served with distinction as a member of the state senate, and while a member of that body, introduced the Patterson bill, which was entitled "An act in relation to forfeited lands and the collection of taxes." He opposed the Smythe railway commission law, which was passed in one session and repealed the next; and he also strongly urged against the passage of the act having for its object the doing away with tuition in the South Carolina college. In 1890 he was placed in nomination for the senate, but, with many others of his ticket, was defeated by the Farmers' alliance. Twice his county has placed him in nomination for governor, and in 1886 he received a flattering ballot. Mr. Patterson has been twice married, his first marriage having been to Miss Mary J. Gage in 1855. Her death occurred in 1881, and two years later, Mrs. Mary V. Winsmith, *nee* Ross, became his wife. By his first wife he had no issue, but three children have resulted from the last mentioned union. As a staunch friend to education, he has served for more than a quarter of a century as a school trustee of the town in which he lives; and for nearly thirty years he has been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during most of that time he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

HON. JAMES HEMPHILL,

who, for more than half a century, has been before the state as one of its leading lawyers, was born in Chester county, S. C., July 3, 1813. His father, the Rev. John Hemphill, D.D., was a native of Ireland. He came to America when a young man, about the year 1783, and

soon after entered Dickinson college, where he was prepared for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. A more extended mention of this gentleman, and of the immediate family, may be found elsewhere in this work. Our subject was reared upon his father's plantation, in Chester, and was given ample educational advantages in the neighboring schools. At the age of eighteen he entered the junior class of Jefferson college, Penn., and was graduated in September, 1833. Immediately thereafter he entered the law office of his distinguished brother, the Hon. John Hemphill, who afterward became chief-justice of Texas, is mentioned in another place, and was fitted for the profession of law. He passed a successful examination in July, 1836, and soon after began active practice at Chester. He soon rose to the front ranks of his profession in the state. For fifteen years he held the office of commissioner in equity of Chester county, and only relinquished that office upon his resignation. He has served with honor in both branches of the legislature of South Carolina, having been a member of the lower house during the years 1857, '62, '63, '64; and in 1865 '66 was a senator. In 1865 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention. During the Civil war Mr. Hemphill stood firm for the cause his people loved, although incapacitated by his age for active service. At the commencement he was opposed to secession, and voted for the only senator who cast his ballot against it; but when it was finally passed, the state had no truer friend than he. On the 17th of May, 1843, one of the happiest acts of his life was consummated, the occasion being his marriage to Miss Rachel E. Brawley, of North Carolina. Of their children, seven survive, and several of the sons have risen to high honor among the people. The family are active communicants of the Presbyterian church, and hold a high position as useful and valued citizens.

HON. THOMAS N. DAWKINS.

The Hon. Thomas N. Dawkins was born in Union district, S. C., March 20, 1807. He was the son of Gen. Dawkins, a man of great influence and of large fortune. A successful planter and merchant, he held different honored offices in the public service. He was a member of the state legislature and a major-general in the militia. His son inherited many of the noble qualities of the father. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina with honor, and then began the reading of the law at Union C. H., and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with Andrew Wallace Thomson Esq. They had a successful practice from the start, but after a short time decided to dissolve for the best interests of both. Shortly after his entrance to the ranks of the legal profession the storm of nullification swept the state, and although the commonwealth espoused this new doctrine by overwhelming majorities the patriotic, cool-headed young attorney never swerved from his allegiance to the Union. It is incontestible proof of his popularity with the people that at this time he was elected to the state legislature by

them, although differing with the majority so widely. While a member of the legislature he was appointed solicitor of the middle circuit by those opposed to him politically, and he was re-elected to the office several times, finally resigning and declining further service. He espoused the cause of his native state during the Civil war and after its close was elected a member of the state convention under the proclamation of the president for re-organizing the state government, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that assembly. When the president requested the provisional governor to name a man fit to hold the office of district judge of the state, Gov. Perry tendered the appointment to Mr. Dawkins, but he declined as it would compel him to live at Charleston permanently. In 1866 the people of Union district again elected him to the legislature and he was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. At that time this was a most important and responsible position, as the laws of the state were undergoing vital change. With great assiduity and ability he discharged the duties of that position, and soon after was elected to the bench, holding the judgeship until congress required the re-construction of South Carolina. At this time he resumed his practice, and on the 20th of March, 1870 the sad end came. The late Gov. Perry says in his memoirs: "Whilst Judge Dawkins was holding court at Greenville, I insisted he should stay with me while in Greenville. I had spent a week at his house while attending court at Union the preceding summer. No. Most emphatically, and assigned as a reason that a judge should not only be honest and impartial, but that he should never subject himself to a position in which a base mind might suspect his fairness and impartiality. He said that if a judge was staying with a practicing lawyer, and decided a case in his favor — unless pure and honorable themselves — others would think he had been influenced in his decision by something said in private." Judge Dawkins was twice married. His second marriage was on May 27, 1845, and was to Mary Poulton, a young English lady, of rare attainments and beauty. Judge Dawkins with Judge Wardlaw and Alfred Huger were appointed by the convention of 1865, to visit President Johnson and ask for release of Jefferson Davis. They went to Washington and had a personal interview with the president. In his younger days Judge Dawkins was appointed aide to one of the South Carolina governors with the rank of colonel, and he was generally known by that title until his election to the bench. He was a man of fine presence and rare mind.

DANIEL ELLIOT HUGER.

Judge Daniel E. Huger, whose father, Daniel Huger, was a member of the first congress, was born June 28, 1779. He was a pupil of Bishop Smith and graduated from Princeton college while Dr. Stanhope Smith was president of that institution. He studied law under Chancellor DeSaussure, whose published legal decisions are to be found in all good law libraries. Mr. Huger was admitted to the bar

at Columbia in 1811, and formed a partnership with Benjamin Yancey, at Charleston, and associated himself with James L. Petigru, of the Beaufort bar. He pursued the legal profession until December, 1819, when he was appointed judge of the law court of South Carolina in place of Judge Cheves who had been called to the presidency of the United States bank. Though Judge Huger was classed as a Federalist in politics, he did not go with that party in their opposition to the war of 1812, and in 1814, when South Carolina determined to raise a brigade of troops to help in the prosecution of the war, he was chosen a brigadier-general; but owing to the immediately subsequent close of the war, the brigade was never called into service.

In 1815 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, which office he held for four years, and in all questions of parliamentary usage in that body, he was an authority. When he addressed the house upon any important measure, he was always listened to with great deference and his advocacy of any measure was generally determinative of its passage. He afterward represented the St. Andrews parish with much ability for fifteen years.

On the 11th of December, 1819, he was elected judge, a position for which he was amply qualified, and his decisions in the law reports of South Carolina are often cited in other courts of law. This office he resigned in 1830, to take a place again in the legislature, prompted to that course on account of the political excitement of that period upon the great issue of state sovereignty. He was opposed to that doctrine, but with all his powers of reasoning and persuasion, his counsels were rejected and his advocacy overborne; the nullification convention materialized in 1832, in spite of his conservative counsels and those of his adherents who were in a hopeless minority.

In December, 1842, in accordance with a long cherished desire, Judge Huger was elected to the United States senate, and took his seat on the ensuing 4th of March. But he resigned in 1845, to give place to Mr. Calhoun. He returned to his plantation and to the society of his relatives and friends. He remained in this quiet retirement till in 1852, when the vexed question of state sovereignty again became rampant, and the troublous time needed such wise counselors as Judge Huger and his long time friend, the venerated Judge Cheves. Their advice had its effect upon their younger, more ardent legislative associates, and the inevitable outbreak was postponed to a later day.

In 1800, Judge Huger was married to Miss Isabella Izard Middleton, whose father's name is subscribed to that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. They raised a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Judge Huger died at Sullivan's Island, August 21, 1854, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

In person he was tall, measuring fully six feet, with a manly presence and features indicating great strength of character. He had deep gray eyes which lighted up with peculiar brilliancy during moments of excitement. From his practical experience upon the bench and in deliberative bodies he had been trained to a maturity of judgment

and discretion which was seldom, if ever, misleading. His mind was well balanced and his brain self-poised. He was one of the most unselfish of men, an illustrious instance of which characteristic occurred when he sat upon the bench and advised a reduction of his own salary as a measure of retrenchment of state expenditures. Though his leading traits were prudence and moderation, he possessed a courage that never blanched in the face of threatened danger, and a will that though never overbearing was indomitable. His whole life was guided by an integrity of character that was far above and beyond impeachment or suspicion.

MAJOR DAVID R. DUNCAN,

one of the leading members of the Spartanburg bar, was born at Randolph-Macon college, Mecklenburg county, Va., September 27, 1836. His father, Prof. David Duncan, was born in county Donigal, Ireland, in 1700. Prof. Duncan graduated from Glasgow university at eighteen years of age, after which he spent four years in the English navy. He was at St. Petersburg at the time Napoleon burned Moscow. He came to America in 1817, and landed at Norfolk, Va., and from that time, until his death, he devoted his attention to educational work. From 1817 to 1835, he was principal of the Norfolk academy. From the latter date, until 1854, he was a professor of ancient languages in Randolph-Macon college, and from 1854 to 1881, in which year he died, he was professor of ancient languages in Wofford college at Spartanburg, S. C. He was twice married, his first wife living only one year, and leaving no children. Both marriages took place in Norfolk. His first wife was Miss Ann Shirley, and his second, who was the mother of Maj. Duncan, was Alice A. Piedmont. She was reared in Norfolk, and was the daughter of Thomas and Alice (Robinson) Piedmont. The latter was a niece of John Robinson, who was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and its president at the time Patrick Henry made his celebrated speech. The Robinson family was of English descent, and the Piedmont of French. Maj. Duncan's descent is, therefore, from the English, Irish, Scotch and French. He was the fifth in the order of birth of a family of six sons and two daughters. Their respective names are as follows: Mary Elizabeth, William Wallace, James Armstrong, Alice Amanda, David Robinson and D'Arcy Paul. Only three of the above named are now living, namely, David R., the subject of this sketch, William W. and D'Arcy P. William Wallace Duncan is a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, and is located at Spartanburg. D'Arcy is one of the railroad commissioners of South Carolina. James Armstrong Duncan became a doctor of divinity, and was one of the most distinguished and eloquent Methodist divines in the country. At the time of his death he was president of Randolph-Macon college. Thomas Cary Duncan was killed in battle, in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, being a member of the Palmetto sharpshooters. Maj. David Robinson Duncan received his

early education at Randolph-Macon college, at which his father was a professor, and from which he, himself, graduated in June, 1855. He at once came to Spartanburg, whither his father had removed in 1854, and here, for one year, taught the Odd Fellows' high school, as its first teacher. At the same time, he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, having determined to qualify himself for practice in the legal profession. When he had arrived at the age of twenty-one, in 1857, he was admitted to the bar, and at once took up the practice of his profession in Spartanburg, where he has ever since practiced, with the exception of four years, during the Civil war. In August, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate army, as first lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth South Carolina volunteers. Upon the organization of the regiment he was made captain of his company, and was thus the junior captain of his regiment. He served in this capacity till the spring of 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of major. He was a brave soldier and a faithful and conscientious officer. He was in the battles before Richmond, at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, second Cold Harbor and the engagements about Petersburg, he being in McGowan's brigade, Hill's division and Jackson's corps. - At the close of the war he resumed his law practice. In 1865 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, was re-elected in 1870, and in 1872 was elected a member of the state senate, serving in that body four years. In August, 1875, he was elected president of the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad company, and served as such four years, during which time the road was completed. This was the first railway built across the Blue Ridge in South Carolina. In 1880, Maj. Duncan was elected solicitor of the Seventh judicial circuit, and served eight years, being re-elected for a second term in 1884. His name has been favorably and prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for congress, upon different occasions, and he has hosts of warm friends throughout the district, who would be his enthusiastic supporters in the event of his nomination for that distinguished position. He is an assistant division counselor of the Richmond & Danville railroad. Both as an attorney and as a citizen, he holds an exalted rank. His law practice has been general in its character, and he is recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in the state. Whether viewed from a civil, military or legal standpoint, he holds an enviable position and one that does him great honor. Maj. Duncan was married July 9, 1856, to Miss Virginia, daughter of William and Martha Nelson, formerly of Mecklenburg county, Va. Mrs. Duncan is a descendant of Gov. Thomas Nelson of Virginia, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The marriage of Maj. Duncan has resulted in the birth of four children, whose respective names are Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of John D. Garlington, of Laurens county; Martha Nelson, now the wife of John E. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, Orange county; William Nelson, a resident of Spartanburg county, and

Carrie Virginia, whose home is with her parents. Maj. Duncan and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a democrat in politics of the true stamp and in the best sense of the word. He is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias and enjoys a high standing in society. He is a director of the Spartan Mills and of the Iron District Fire Insurance company, both of Spartanburg.

JOHN HAMILTON EVINS

was born of pious parentage, at the family homestead, on Tyger river, Spartanburg district, S. C., on the 18th day of July, 1830. His father, Col. Samuel N. Evins, was a man of broad intellect, sterling integrity, high-toned principle and Christian zeal; his mother was a woman of decided character and piety. Alexander Evans, the grandfather of John H. Evins, served as a soldier under "Mad Anthony Wayne," and was wounded so severely in the left shoulder at the storming of Stony Point, that most brilliant of all battles of the Revolutionary war, as to have been disabled in his left arm for life. He changed the spelling of his surname from "Evans" to "Evins," substituting an "i" for the "a," because a brother of his had espoused the side of the king; and although the tory left the country, the family has retained this mode of spelling the name ever since. This gallant patriot lies buried in the graveyard of Nazareth church, the oldest Presbyterian church in Spartanburg county, a house of worship of which he was one of the founders and a ruling elder. He left six sons, all of whom became leading citizens of their section of South Carolina, and four of whom were at different times members of the state legislature. One of them, Col. Samuel N. Evins, was the father of John H. Evins. Among the ancestry on his mother's side, was his great-grandfather, Gen. Thomas Moore, who fought in the battle of Cowpens against the British when a boy sixteen years old. In later years he was prominent in the politics of the state, and was a member of congress from South Carolina from 1801 to 1813, and again from 1815 to 1817. He was in the field in the war of 1812, as a brigadier-general, commanding the troops on the coast of South Carolina. He was a man of great public spirit, and was one of the founders of the first high school in Spartanburg district, an institution which is still in existence. In early life, John H. Evins enjoyed such advantages of education as the country afforded, besides the precept and example of his distinguished parents. His higher education was obtained at the South Carolina college, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1853. He at once began the study of law, his chosen profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. To his profession he devoted himself with energy and success, and won a high place in the legal fraternity of this section. After his admission to the bar he was associated in practice with that distinguished jurist, Hon. Thomas N. Dawkins, afterward one of the judges of our state courts, and with Jefferson Choice, an able and

experienced lawyer. He continued to be so engaged until he was called by his state to leave this pursuit and serve her in another field. He joined the first company that was organized in his county for military duty, in the war between the states; was elected lieutenant; afterward became captain, and served the cause he had espoused with faithfulness and gallantry until disabled for field service by a severe wound received at the battle of Seven Pines. Though retired from the field he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assigned to light duty in the rear. While thus employed he was called upon by the people of Spartanburg to represent them in the state legislature, which he did to their entire satisfaction. After the war, Col. Evins resumed the practice of the law, and though he had suffered in fortune, in common with his neighbors, he did not repine; on the contrary, he went to work with all his energy to repair the disasters entailed upon the south by that fearful struggle. In 1876 he was elected a member of congress from the Fourth congressional district in South Carolina, and was re-elected for three successive terms, on each occasion by a large majority. At the last election he declined to become a candidate, as his health had failed, and he realized even then that the shadow of death was over him, for his physicians held out to him no hope of recovery. He bore their verdict dooming him to an early death with the heroic fortitude of a soldier and the sublime resignation of a Christian. His sufferings were great and constant, but he never murmured nor repined, and with everything to make him cling to life he resolutely looked death in the face, feeling a confident hope he had so lived on earth that life eternal would be his in heaven. Col. Evins made a public profession of religion early in life, joining Nazareth, the church of his fathers. He served as deacon in his church, and by the unanimous voice of the congregation he was promoted to the eldership, and was ordained November 13, 1870. He was also superintendent of the Sunday-school from 1868 until he entered congress in 1877. Deeply interested in the welfare of the church, liberal in supporting every good work, true and wise as a counselor to his pastor, he was in every respect a most valuable member and officer. Col. Evins has been briefly spoken of as a business man, a citizen, a soldier, attorney and legislator. What shall be said of him as a husband and father? Nothing can be said in too much praise. In 1861 he married Miss Harriet Choice, of Spartanburg, a young lady of beauty, common sense and rare accomplishments, who survives to care for their many promising children. Every one who ever saw Col. Evins in the bosom of his family always felt happier at beholding the unalloyed happiness of that household. His adored wife was habitually consulted about great as well as small things. John Hamilton Evins died just as he touched life's meridian. With his culture and intellectual equipment, his unexhausted resources, had health and life been spared him, what position might he not have attained! Who can tell? On the 20th of October, 1884, when nature was clothing herself in saffron and autumn was searing flower and forest, he went down to the grave

"like a shock of corn that cometh in his season." In scanning the actions of his life, nothing that was unmanly or unbecoming met the eye; for his life was irreproachable. Col. Evins was a man of noble impulses, of exalted principles, and of most exemplary life. His character possessed a completeness and beauty rarely found on earth, and the virtues which distinguished him were many, excellent and striking. His unswerving fidelity to religion, his genuine and practical loyalty to his own church, and his eminent purity of life ever shone out brightly in all the circumstances in which he was placed, whether in the walks of private life, in the quiet pursuit of his profession, amid the temptations of the military camp or the corrupt atmosphere of the national capital. And withal he was a public-spirited citizen, who lived and labored not for selfish gains and aggrandizement, but always felt a lively interest and performed an active part in anything looking to the welfare of the community, the state or the country. The loss of such a man may well be mourned and his example sacredly treasured.

HON. JOHN SHARP ROWLAND THOMSON,

whose name suggests to all who knew him the unmistakable evidences of genius and goodness, and that broadness and nobility of soul which characterized his whole life, was born in Spartanburg, S. C., April 20, 1841. His parents were descended from the colonial Virginians on his mother's side, but on both sides of his parentage his descent was direct from the Lewis family. On the paternal side he was lineally descended from the Thomsons, of Virginia, of the best English blood. His grandmother was the identical "pretty Polly Hopkins," celebrated in lyric verse. His grandfather, Thomson, was the original owner of nearly the whole tract of land on which the populace city of Spartanburg now stands, having deeded the site for churches, court house and jail to the town authorities. His father, Henry Hopson Thomson, was for many years a state senator, dying with the love, respect and esteem of all who knew him. His collegiate course was in South Carolina college, at Columbia, having for college and classmates many men now high in the estimate of their fellow citizens of the state. As a student he commanded the approval of the college faculty and the love, esteem and admiration of his fellow students. At the age of twenty he responded to his country's call, enrolling himself in the regiment of Palmetto sharpshooters as a private, from which he was promoted for gallant conduct on the battlefield and in front of the enemy. After the war he was joined in marriage with Miss M. J. Clawson, who survives him, and a sketch of whom follows. For three seasons he engaged in farming, but a professional life held out such charms to him that he foresook that occupation and began the study of law, and was admitted to practice at Yorkville, S. C., in 1868. Ten years afterward he returned to the town of his birth, from which period his professional career was onward and upward. He died crowned with honors and possessed with

the esteem of all. He was twice elected to the mayoralty of Spartanburg, served for one term in the house of representatives of the state where he was distinguished for great ability, and was appointed a member of the judiciary committee of the house. He was supreme commander of the Knights of Golden Rule, and four years was their attorney. He was an honored member of the Royal Arch Masons. Time and again he declined the nomination tendered by his friends, as a candidate for the congress of the United States and the circuit judgeship of his judicial circuit. He preferred the welfare of his family to the blandishments of political preferment and gave to them and his profession, his finest attributes and best powers. His disposition was permeated with gentleness and charity. He was the soul of bravery and generosity. He had a wonderful capacity for protracted application to his business and his aptitude for professional work, and all his fine personal qualities have left their impress upon all who came in contact with him. As citizen, husband, father, in every relation of life he was the peer of the best and brightest of his contemporaries. His untimely death was an irreparable loss to the county and state which had so largely trusted him, and to his fellow citizens who had tendered to him so many honorable positions within their gift.

The widow of Hon. J. S. R. Thomson is a native of South Carolina, descended from a race of sturdy Scotch-Irish, and holds in her inborn temperament that stubborn insistence to a peculiar degree so characteristic of her ancestry, who settled a large portion of the mountainous regions of the Carolinas. Born prior to the Civil war, she had nearly reached womanhood when the war cloud burst. With thousands of other women, delicately nurtured, she was destined to undergo the many and galling hardships and privations incident to that fearful crisis, accepting cheerfully and bravely the inevitable situation it was their lot to endure. This severe and trying experience prepared her as no other could have done to meet with equanimity the reverse of fortune which was the necessary consequence of a devastating war. Marrying J. S. R. Thomson, in 1865, she for three years shared with him the life and labors of a farmer's wife, and the cares of a farmer's household. In 1868, her mode of life was changed and she lived in town, but her country life had developed in her a strong love of horticulture and floriculture, loving her work, meeting with success, she increased her efforts, adding new experiments in attempting agricultural branches. This love widened and deepened; reading many journals on this subject, she gradually began to give her experiments through their columns. Acknowledging her failures, proud of her success, she now contributes and receives good compensation for all she writes. With no stress upon her to care to realize money from her work, she gave freely her methods and her valuable experience to others, thus being a help to many who cared to utilize her experiments. It was from these efforts that she attracted the attention of the commissioner of agriculture, Hon. A. P. Butler, who recently nominated her for an alternate for South Caro-

lina, on the board of lady managers to the World's Columbian Fair, where she hopes to fill a niche in which to exercise her talent to the advancement of horticulture in her native state, a most commendable ambition, fraught with usefulness and instruction to her own state as well as to the country at large.

HON. WILLIAM J. VERDIER,

son of Dr. James R. Verdier, was born at Beaufort, S. C., in 1843. His early schooling was obtained at Beaufort college, and at the age of sixteen he entered the South Carolina college. He had completed his second year in college when his state seceded from the Union, and he left to bear arms in the army of his people. He enlisted in the artillery of the Hampton legion—later known as Hart's battery—and participated in all of the many engagements in which that famous regiment fought so well. After Hampton's surrender in North Carolina, Mr. Verdier returned home to find all his father's property sold under the direct tax act, and he was consequently rendered penniless. While engaged in earning his livelihood he began the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1869. His professional career was begun at Beaufort, and he has since won distinction among lawyers. In 1888 Col. Verdier accepted the nomination of the democratic convention for state senator and was elected. His political career has been marked by sagacity and ability. Since his first election he has been continued in the office of senator, and is now a member of that august body. Although always active in political affairs he has never sought political preferment, and has not held office until 1888. As a lawyer he excells, and wherever known his name is honored as that of a man of strict integrity.

GEORGE DUNCAN BELLINGER

is a descendant of Edmund Bellinger, one of the Landgraves of South Carolina during the colonial period. He was born at Barnwell Court House, S. C., November 4, 1856. The paternal grandfather was the Hon. Edmund Bellinger, Jr., the distinguished lawyer, and on the maternal side, his grandfather was the Hon. J. G. W. Duncan. In 1860 his mother, Anne P. Bellinger, died, and three years later his father, John A. Bellinger, was killed by his fellow officer, Lieut. Rice, in the Confederate service on James Island, S. C., in a duel. Left an orphan at the age of seven years, he went to live with his guardian, with whom he resided until his admission to Furman university. Soon after entering college the estate left him by his father and maternal grandfather, was lost by unfortunate management, and it seemed as if his education must be terminated. At this juncture an aged lady relative became interested in the youth, and by her generosity he was enabled to continue. He was graduated June 16, 1879, with the degree of A. B. In October, 1879, Mr. Bellinger returned to Barnwell and entered the law office of ex-Judge John J. Maher, as a law student.

He was admitted to the bar December 13, 1880, and in June, 1881, was happily married to Miss Fannie J. O'Bannon, a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Bratton, of Revolutionary fame. At the general election of 1882, Mr. Bellinger was the successful candidate for the legislature from his district on the democratic ticket, and in 1883 was, upon the unanimous recommendation of the bar, appointed master in equity by Gov. Thompson. This office he still holds. The fact of his retention of the office of master in equity for Barnwell county is sufficient evidence of his ability and popularity. He is one of the successful criminal lawyers of the state, and in the absence of the solicitor has generally been appointed to prosecute in behalf of the state. For six successive terms he held the office of mayor of his native town without opposition, the last term having been served at the urgent request of a mass meeting of the citizens who requested it on the ground that important public improvements then being carried on, and the consequent expenditure of large sums of the town's money required his judgment and experience. Mr. Bellinger is a man of much business ability, and is the president of the Enterprise manufacturing company, and vice president of the Savings bank of Barnwell. He has taken quite an active interest in politics, and at the last state democratic convention was elected a member of the democratic executive committee, of which committee he is now secretary.

JOHN DRAYTON,

known in history as Gov. Drayton, and at one time a judge of the United States district court for South Carolina, was born in 1766, probably at Charleston, S. C. He was the son of Chief-Justice William Henry Drayton, who died during a visit to Philadelphia, September 3, 1778. John Drayton was placed by his father under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, at Princeton, N. J. He completed his legal education in London, was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Charleston, S. C. In early life he was married to Miss Hester Rose, daughter of Philip Tideman. In 1798, he was elected lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and on the death of Gov. Edward Rutledge, which event occurred on the 23rd of January, 1800, Mr. Drayton succeeded to the governorship. At the end of his term in the following December, he was elected governor for a term of two years. His administration was a successful one, and he was said to be the first governor of South Carolina who undertook to make a thorough personal review of the military strength of the state. Wherever he held these reviews, his presence was the signal for immense gatherings of the people. In one of his tours of inspection, he was escorted by a fine company of cavalry, under the command of Gen. John B. Earle, whom he afterward appointed adjutant-general. While he held the executive office in 1802, Gov. Drayton published a book entitled, *View of Carolina*, a valuable work, containing a large amount of useful statistical information. In 1808, he was again elected governor and served for another two years' term. Gov.

Drayton took much interest in the educational improvement of the state, and it was in pursuance of his recommendation while filling the executive office in 1801, that the South Carolina college was established. On the 7th of May, 1812, Gov. Drayton was appointed by President Madison, judge of the United States district court for the district of South Carolina, and took his seat upon the bench, July 6, 1812. He published, in 1821, memoirs of the life of his father, Chief-Justice Drayton, a work which not only did honor to him as a dutiful son, but reflected much credit upon his scholarly abilities. It is a work of rare interest to every intelligent South Carolinian. Gov. Drayton, besides possessing executive and judicial abilities of the first order, was a writer of much discrimination and of rare taste. His published works, which were extensive, were largely historical, and contained information not only valuable and interesting to the general reader, but which might be made highly useful as text-books in the schools of the state. He did not live to a great age, but the years allotted to him were largely spent in the public service, and were crowded with acts that should make his memory revered and perpetuated. He died November 22, 1822, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. At his death, one son and five daughters survived him, all of whom could look with pride, respect and endearment upon their parentage.

EVANDER RODERIC McIVER.

One of the representative men of South Carolina is ex-treasurer of state, E. R. McIver, of Darlington, who was born in Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., on October 23, 1843. His father was William Cowan McIver, a son of Evander R. McIver, and grandson of Evander McIver, all of whom were born in Darlington county, S. C. The founder of the McIver family in South Carolina was Roderic McIver, the great-great-great-grandfather of our subject, who was a Scotchman by birth, and came to America during the early part of the eighteenth century, locating in what is now known as the "Welch Neck," near where Society Hill now stands, in Darlington county, S. C., and where he was married. All of the early McIvers were farmers and planters, and were prominent citizens of their localities. Evander, great-grandfather of our subject, served in the Continental war, and sometime during the "thirties" the grandfather was a brigadier-general of state troops. William C. McIver, father of our subject, was educated at the South Carolina college, and in about 1837 removed to Alabama, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. He was married to Miss Grigg, a native of Georgia, and three children were born to the union, two of whom survive. Subsequently he married Miss Hammond, of Georgia, and this union was blessed with two sons, both of whom are living. The first wife died in 1848, and his death occurred in 1886, in Alabama. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent part in Tuskegee, Ala., and part in Darlington, S. C., with his grandmother. In 1861 he entered the Citadel military academy, at Charleston, after having attended the common

schools of Tuskegee, Ala., and Darlington, S. C., and remained at the Citadel until June, 1862, when he joined a cadet company, known as the Cadet rangers (Capt. Humphrey), which company later became Company F, of the Sixth regiment of South Carolina cavalry (Col. H. K. Aiken). After remaining on coast duty until 1864, this regiment was ordered to Virginia and assigned to Butler's brigade, Hampton's division of cavalry, of the army of northern Virginia. Early in June of that year our subject was transferred to Company I (Capt. Whitner), same regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war. He participated in all the engagements of the regiment, with the exception of one or two skirmishes, which took place while he was confined in the Jackson hospital. In 1865 he went to Tuskegee, Ala., and the following year read law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, after an examination before the Alabama supreme court. In 1867 he was engaged in merchandising at Loachapoka, Ala., and in December of that year he returned to South Carolina, and located at Darlington county. In January, 1868, he began farming, which has ever since been his chief occupation. In 1882 he was elected to the state legislature from Darlington county, and re-elected in 1884, during which years he served as chairman of the committee on agriculture, and also on the ways and means committee. On June 27, 1880, he was without solicitation and very unexpectedly appointed by Gov. Richardson to fill out the unexpired term as state treasurer of I. S. Bamberg, deceased, and in December following was unanimously elected to that position by the legislature.

Colonel Melver has for years been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the state. He was elected master of the first grange organized in his community, and upon the organization of the Sub-Alliance was chosen president of the same in his neighborhood. He has been a director of the Darlington county fair association since 1872, with the exception of a few years, and in 1886 was elected president of that association, holding that position until 1880. He was chosen a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural and Mechanical society of South Carolina in November, 1877, which position he has held ever since. In November, 1889, he was elected president of the society.

Colonel Melver has also been identified with the state militia. In 1877 he was appointed an aide to Gov. Hampton, and in 1882 was re-appointed by Gov. Thompson. In 1877 he organized a company of cavalry, known as the Darlington Light Dragoons, of which he was chosen captain. In 1882 he was chosen captain of the Darlington Guards (infantry), which position he held until the spring of 1888, when he resigned the same. For several years Col. Melver has interested himself in, and has been identified with, the industrial progress of the town of Darlington. At present he is a director in the Darlington Manufacturing company; the Darlington Ginnery, Milling, Fertilizer and Ware House company; of the Darlington Land and Improvement company, and of the Bank of Darlington.

Colonel Melver was married in Darlington, in December, 1870, to

Miss M. C. Evvin, only child of the late Col. John F. Evvin, of Darlington county, and to their union nine children have been born, seven of whom survive.

HON. JOSEPH EDWARD NETTLES

was born in Darlington county, S. C., August 24th, 1836, the son of Gen. Joseph B. Nettles. The father was a prominent planter, and a man of great ability. He was a son of James Nettles, who was also a leading agriculturist. James was the son of Zachariah, who was a prominent man in Darlington county, having held the office of justice for many years. He was first appointed to that position in 1785. Gen. Joseph B. Nettles in early life married Miss Hannah M. Blackwell, a lady of refinement and culture. She was, like her husband, of English descent, and her ancestors came to the Pee Dee section prior to the Revolution. They were active patriots and valued citizens. Joseph E. Nettles was prepared for college at the Mount Zion collegiate institute, at Wigginsboro, S. C., which was then under the management of that eminent educator, Prof. J. W. Hudson. Entering the South Carolina college in 1856, young Nettles distinguished himself as a student and was graduated with honor in the class of 1859. He then commenced the study of law with Julius A. Dargan, Esq., of Darlington C. H., but his studies were soon interrupted by the secession of the southern states. Mr. Nettles was an officer in the Darlington guards, commanded by Capt. F. F. Warley, which was the first company to volunteer, and the second to reach Charleston when volunteers were called for by Gov. Pickens. This command was a part of Col. Maxcy Gregg's first regiment, in which Mr. Nettles served as paymaster. February 7th, 1861, Miss Gertrude L. Sims became his wife. She was the only child of the late Hon. Alexander D. Sims, a distinguished lawyer, who for several terms represented his district in congress, and died while a member of that body. Mr. Sims was a Virginian by birth, but in early life removed to Darlington, S. C., where he married Miss Margaret A. Dargan. After the close of hostilities between north and south Mr. Nettles retired to his plantation, and for several years was successfully engaged in agriculture. The instincts of his profession were strong within him, however, and he once more resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. For a time he was associated in practice with Judge J. H. Hudson, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. R. W. Boyd. At the present time he is the senior member of the firm of Nettles & Nettles. Mr. Nettles is an aggressive politician, believing in absolute purity in government, and has been for several years actively and prominently identified with the democratic party in his state. In the years 1888-9, he represented Darlington county in the general assembly, and his course in that body was dignified and able. As a staunch friend of liberal education he is a member of the examining board of teachers of Darlington county. He has given his time and energies to the uplifting of the community in which he lives, and has

been among the leaders of increased industry. He is a director in the People's Bank of Darlington. As a lawyer he excels, having a keen, strong mind, able to grasp the situation of the moment. He has given much time to general reading, and is thoroughly conversant with the leading questions of the day. A contemporary has said of him, "I consider him one of the ablest lawyers of the state, and a gentleman of the utmost integrity."

CLARENCE SIMS NETTLES

was born on the 17th of July, 1862, at Darlington, S. C., the son of Hon. J. E. and Gertrude L. (Sims) Nettles. Suitable mention of the parents' ancestry will be found in another place in this volume. We find in Mr. Clarence S. Nettles one of the most eminent lawyers among the younger practitioners of the state. His scholastic training was most thorough, he having been prepared for college at the St. Johns academy, at Darlington, S. C. For a time he pursued an advanced course at Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C., and then matriculated in the Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn., where he completed an extended classical course. In 1882 Mr. Nettles, having chosen the profession of law as his life work, became a student in the law office of Messrs. Boyd & Nettles, at Darlington; and in 1883, at the early age of twenty-one, was admitted to practice in all courts of South Carolina, and was elected president of his class. Among his classmates may be mentioned Mr. Paul Hemphill, of Chester, S. C.; M. H. Fitzsimons, of Charleston; R. J. Kirk, of Mt. Pleasant, S. C., and C. C. Simmes, of Beaufort, S. C. During the years of 1883-4-5 Mr. Nettles was associated with Mr. J. J. Ward in the practice of law at Darlington, and in 1886 the present firm of Nettles & Nettles was established, he having formed a partnership with his distinguished father at that time. Mr. Nettles is also the senior partner in the firm of Nettles & Fraser, of Sumter, S. C. He is the general counsel for the Charleston, Sumter & Northern railroad, and also for the Central Carolina Land Improvement company, an organization chartered under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$200,000. Mr. Nettles is also a trustee of the graded schools of Darlington, and is prominent in advancing the interests of his city and state. In July, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Dora Norment, the only daughter of Dr. B. C. Norment, of Darlington.

JOHN J. WARD,

senior member of the law firm of Ward & Wood, of Darlington, S. C., was born in that portion of Darlington county, now a part of Florence county, at Effinghorn, June 4, 1845. His parents, James W. and Dorinda (Hill) Ward, were both South Carolinians, the father being the son of James Ward, who was a son of Theophilis Ward, a native of South Carolina, but of English parentage. Theophilis Ward served as a patriot soldier in the American army, in 1776. His

grandson, James W. Ward, was born in 1817, in Darlington county. His education was somewhat limited, but he was a man of exceptional mind and great force of character. He followed in his father's and his grandfather's footsteps as a planter, having turned his attention to that calling in early life and continued it through his active career. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company E, Eighth South Carolina regiment, as orderly sergeant, and served in many of the first battles of the war. He was soon promoted to a lieutenantcy, but subsequently was obliged to leave the service on account of failing health. He was elected a major of reserves and in that capacity fought in some of the last engagements of the war. He was married to Miss Dorinda Hill, in 1843, and was the father of three sons and three daughters. His demise occurred in 1875. John J. Ward was in attendance of the county schools at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, and abandoned further study to take up arms in defense of his state and principles, and in 1862 enlisted in Company E, Eighth South Carolina regiment, but after a short time was obliged to ask for a discharge on account of physical disability. In the latter part of that year he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth South Carolina regiment, and continued in active and faithful service during the remaining years of the conflict, having fought in the battles around Petersburg, Jackson, Miss., and in several other engagements of minor importance. Returning to his home after the final surrender, Mr. Ward was engaged in agriculture until 1868, when he began the study of law with Judge Melver, and one year later was admitted to practice, and formed a partnership with Mr. A. C. Spain, the partnership existing until the death of that gentleman in 1884. Mr. Ward became associated with Mr. Woods in 1887. In 1881 he was prominent in the organization of the Bank of Darlington with Maj. Coker, and has been a director of that institution since. In 1884, in company with Maj. Coker, he organized the Darlington manufacturing company, and in the following year erected the large cotton mill, which has since become one of the great enterprises of Darlington, and indeed, of the state. Mr. Ward has been tireless in his efforts to enhance the prosperity of the city, and is a director in nearly all the recently established improvement companies, among them being the cotton seed oil mill; and he is also president of the Darlington Land & Improvement company, and of the Enterprise Hotel company, and is largely interested in the flourishing Building & Loan association of Darlington, as well as in the Planing Mill company, of the same city. His marriage to Miss Lou McCullough, an accomplished lady of Greenville county, S. C., was very happily solemnized in 1872, and one son and three daughters have been born into their cultured home. Mr. Ward is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Knights of Honor, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers and business men of the state.

Ex-GOVERNOR THOMAS B. JETER

was born in Union county, S. C., on the 13th of October, 1827. He was given a liberal education, having been graduated from the college of South Carolina in the class of 1846. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. Until 1868 he was associated with Andrew Wallace Thomson in the practice of law at Union, the partnership being dissolved on the death of the latter. In 1856 he was sent to the legislature from Union county and served one term. On the first of January, 1861, he was made president of the Spartanburg & Union railroad, and held that office at the time the road was sold in 1873. From 1872 to 1882 he continuously represented Union county in the state senate, and in the latter year declined further election. In 1876 he was chosen president pro tempore of the senate and held that honored office until Gov. W. D. Simpson was elected, chief-justice of the state supreme court, when Mr. Jeter succeeded him as governor of the state, ex-officio. He discharged the duties of that office in an able manner from September 15, 1880, until the following November. But he was not long allowed to remain in retirement. In December of 1882 the legislature passed an act establishing a state railroad commission, and Gov. Thompson at once recognized Mr. Jeter's eminent qualification for that office, and appointed him a member of the board. At the urgent solicitations of his friends he accepted the office. It was while giving his abilities to this arduous and important commission that his last illness came upon him. On the 20th of May, 1883, the honorable career was ended by death. In February, 1857, he married Miss Ann H. Thomson, daughter of Andrew Wallace Thomson, who at the time of his death was the oldest and one of the most eminent attorneys of South Carolina. In the stormy days of 1876 while men wavered and faltered, when some cowered, this man stood as a rock for the principles he held most dear. The Palmetto state owes much to the memory of Thomas B. Jeter.

ABIAL LATHROP,

United States district-attorney of South Carolina, was born at Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., on November 9, 1845. He was reared in the place of his nativity until 1870, receiving his education in the schools and academies of the community. He began reading law in the office of Judge Bangs, then of Le Roy, N. Y., but now of Buffalo, in about 1867. In 1870 he left New York state, removing to northern Illinois, entering the office of his brother, William Lathrop, a practicing attorney of Rockford, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, at Ottawa, before the supreme court bench and entered the practice of his profession with his brother. In the spring of 1874, suffering from an attack of pneumonia, he came south to Graham's Turnout, in Barnwell county, on the South Carolina railroad, for his health. He remained a year and then returned north, but finding the southern climate more beneficial to him, he, in the fall of 1876, returned to

South Carolina and located permanently at Orangeburg. At the January term of court in 1877, he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state, and has since continued in the same very successfully. He was commissioner of the United States circuit court at Orangeburg from 1878 to 1889; director of the Boys & Girls' Savings institution, new to the south, and of which he was one of the organizers. He is a director in the Electric Light company and of the Wood & Material company, of his adopted city. Mr. Lathrop was married in 1875 to Miss Martha F. Heidtman, of Orangeburg, but who was born in Charleston. They are the parents of six children. He is a member of the K. of H. In May, 1889, he was appointed United States district-attorney, and took charge of the office on the 31st of the same month.

BENJAMIN HART MOSS,

the only surviving son of William Crawford Moss, was born near Orangeburg Court House, S. C., on the 17th of January, 1862. His academic education was received at Orangeburg, and he was graduated from Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. In 1881, having chosen the law as his life work, he began its study with the Hon. Samuel Dibble, the present congressman from the First South Carolina district. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court in all courts of the state in May, 1883, although then but twenty-one years of age. Shortly after his admission to the bar Mr. Moss was appointed trial justice at Orangeburg, and discharged the duties of that office for two years with much credit. He resigned that position at the expiration of the second year, and in 1885 was admitted to practice in the United States court. Having made a specialty of banking, corporation and commercial law, Mr. Moss has rapidly risen to the front ranks of his profession in the state. Since 1889 he has been solicitor for the Edisto Savings bank, and has been an attorney for the board of county commissioners since 1886. From 1886, until his resignation in 1890, he was chairman of the Federal commission of elections, and while he has never given time or energy to seeking political preferment, is accounted a shrewd and able champion of the principles of the party he espouses. Still in the first dawn of manhood, should life and health be spared, there awaits a brilliant career for him in the future.

THOMAS BARNARD WHALEY,

now deceased, first saw the light on Edisto Island, on the Carolina coast, on the 8th day of May, 1823. While still in his early boyhood his mother died, and he was then placed in a school at Charleston, S. C. When but sixteen years of age the ardent student entered Princeton college. Returning home from New Jersey on a vacation he was a passenger on the ill-fated "Pulaski." He sustained so great a shock from the exposure of that disaster that he did not return to college. Completing his collegiate studies in his native state,

Mr. Whaley then began the study of law with the Hon. A. G. McGrath, of Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. Removing to Orangeburg he commenced the practice of his profession with the Hon. Lawrence M. Keith, his brother-in-law, with whom he was associated until Mr. Keith's election to congress. He then formed a partnership with Hon. Richard De Treville, and this firm existed until the death of his partner in 1874. Mr. Whaley was a man of the highest honor. A gentleman of the old school, with a courtly grace of manner and a nice sense of honor, he never stooped to little things. He was devoted to his chosen profession in which he won so much honor and distinction. His word was as binding as his bond. Ever devoted to the interests of his clients, he entertained a lofty conception of the dignity of the court and manifested a deference to its decorum that would seem exaggerated in these days but for its courtliness and honesty. He loved his state with all the fervor of his being, and his every act toward her was born of the purest patriotism. His character was deeply stamped with a simple, abiding faith in his Maker. After a lingering illness, against which he fought with a gradually weakening will, he finally succumbed to man's fate on the 8th of July, 1890. His memory will linger in the hearts of those who knew him for his generous acts, and they were many. Mr. Whaley was twice married. Five children were born of the first union, of whom but two survive. His second marriage was solemnized in October, 1877, to Mrs. Lauretta Virginia (Parler) Hydrick. Two daughters and one son resulted from this happy alliance; the wife and two daughters are living, the son having died in infancy.

J. S. RICHARDSON.

John Smith Richardson was born on his father's plantation, which afterward became his own, in Claremont county, S. C., April 11, 1777. He received his primary as well as his academic and collegiate education in the city of Charleston, and afterward took up a law course with John J. Pringle, an eminent lawyer of the time. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1799. He very soon distinguished himself in the legal profession, taking a foremost position among his brethren of the bar.

June 19, 1803, Mr. Richardson was joined in marriage with Mrs. Eliza L. Coutrier, widow of Thomas Coutrier. They had a family of ten children, but they all died young except two sons and one daughter, who survived their father. Their names were John Smyth, Francis Deleistiene and Susan W. A. Logan. Another son, Maynard D., a remarkably gifted young man, died just after his graduation from the South Carolina college, in the class of 1830.

In the session of the South Carolina legislature of 1810, Mr. Richardson was a member, and was elected speaker of the house. He was the originator of an important act, in the nature of an amendment to the constitution, entitled the General Suffrage bill, which was passed at that session. Before the session closed he resigned his seat to ac-

cept the office of attorney-general to which he had been in the meantime elected. His somewhat abrupt and unexpected vacation of the speaker's chair, before the business of the session had been consummated, subjected him to severe criticism, against which in later years he felt called upon to defend himself. In this defense, he said: "I declined to remain in it (the speaker's chair), for twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the suggestions of friends, that I ought to remain sufficiently long to append my name to the general suffrage bill, now one of the articles of the constitution, of which I was the mover. I then declined because I thought it would be a personal act of vain glory."

December 18, 1818, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. Two years later he was elected to congress to represent the Sumter district, but strange as it may appear to readers of the present day, he declined to accept the office. This honor had been tendered him without his solicitation, and with great unanimity. His reasons for declining were first, that his means did not then warrant his acceptance; second, that his father's estate, including the patrimony of his younger brothers and sisters, was involved in litigation at the suit of foreign claimants, and that the settlement of the estate devolved upon him personally. These he deemed sufficient reasons for declining the honor his friends, with so rare an exhibition of disinterestedness and with such generous intent, had proposed to confer upon him.

When Chancellor David Johnson was elected governor, in December, 1846, Judge Richardson became president of the court of errors. Before that, in 1841, on the resignation of Judge Gantt, he had been made president of the law court of appeals. His whole service upon the bench numbered about twenty-two years, and he died while thus serving his state. This event occurred May 8, 1850, at his lodgings in the city of Charleston. He died in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

As a lawyer Judge Richardson was a powerful and an effective advocate; as a public speaker he was greatly gifted and had few if any superiors. As a judge he was clear-headed, honest and strictly impartial. No man was ever endowed with more firmness and moral courage. He never swerved from what he deemed to be right, though his judgment might be that of the minority.

On the 4th of December, 1847, a resolution was introduced before the house of representatives, asking for the removal of Judge Richardson from the bench on the ground of permanent bodily and mental infirmity which disabled him from the discharge of his judicial functions. The resolution brought on a long debate and Judge Richardson was invited to appear before the house in his own defense. With this he complied and his defense was long, able and convincing. At its close, a member offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the house having heard the Hon. Judge Richardson in answer to the resolution proposing to declare his office vacant, and being of opinion that the grounds set forth therein are not sus-

tained, ordered that all further proceedings therein be discharged." After a short conversational debate this resolution was adopted, seventy-four to thirty-two.

JOSEPH H. EARLE.

General Joseph H. Earle was born in Greenville, S. C., April 30, 1817, and received his education in the academy at Sumter, S. C. He afterward attended the Furman university at Greenville, graduating from the latter institution in 1867. Gen. Earle entered the Confederate army in July, 1864, starting as a private in Charles' battery of light artillery, at the close of the war a part of Kemper's artillery. On his return from the war as above stated, he entered Furman university. Leaving this institution he was appointed principal of the Chick Springs high school at Greenville, holding that position two years studying law in the meantime. In April, 1870, he was admitted to the bar before Judge James L. Orr, afterward minister to Russia. Following his admission to the bar he opened a law office at Anderson, S. C., where he practiced until 1875, when he removed to Sumter, at which place he still resides and practices his profession with R. O. Purdy as a law partner. In 1878 Gen. Earle was elected a member of the state legislature from Sumter county, and served two terms, declining a nomination for re-election in 1880. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate for four years, and in 1886 was elected attorney-general of the state, being re-elected in 1888. He was selected in 1880 as a delegate from South Carolina to the national convention which met in Cincinnati and nominated Gen. Hancock for president. In 1884 he was selected as a delegate to the Chicago national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland, and was one of the committee selected, one from each state, to apprise Mr. Cleveland of his nomination. He has also been chosen a delegate to the state conventions on a number of occasions. Gen. Earle was married May 19, 1869, to Miss Anna M. Earle, daughter of Baylis J. Earle, of Anderson. To them have been born nine children, one dying in infancy. The christian names of those surviving are Baylis H., John H., Eleanor M., Lucia P., Anna C., Joseph H., Lillian and Wilton. In 1888 Mr. Earle refused the nomination on the democratic ticket for governor, not desiring to oppose the re-election of Gov. Richardson, declaring if nominated he would not stand as a candidate; but in spite of his declaration more than 100 votes were cast for him in the convention. In 1890 he made a canvass of the state for the nomination of governor, but was superseded by B. R. Tillman who was nominated by the Farmers' Alliance, after whose nomination, Gen. Earle refused to oppose him though strongly urged to do so. Gen. Earle's father was Elias D. Earle who was born in Greenville, S. C., and there practiced law for many years, at one time holding the office of superintendent of public works of the state. He was married in 1836 to Susan C. Haynsworth, of Sumter, S. C., and they had eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. The father died in 1852 and the mother in 1849.

WILLIAM H. FOLK,

senior member of the law firm of Folk & Folk, leading attorneys of Edgefield county, was born in that county on September 4, 1852. He is the son of Dr. Henry M. and Julia A. (Long) Folk, both natives of this state. Dr. Henry M. Folk was the son of John A. Folk, a resident of Newberry county, who was for many years engaged in merchandising at Pomaria in that county. He was born in 1827, and educated in the schools of South Carolina. He began the study of medicine at Newberry under Dr. Thompson, afterward entering the South Carolina medical college and graduating from there. He began practice in Newberry county, and afterward removed to Edgefield county. He abandoned the practice of medicine some years ago, and has been planting since that time, in which he has been very successful. He was married to the mother of William H. Folk, while living in Newberry county, and is the father of two sons and one daughter. William H. Folk was educated in the schools of the county, and also took a course in Wofford college and Newberry college, graduating from the former in 1872. He began the study of law the following year in Columbia under Bachman & Youmans, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1875 he visited Europe for the purpose of completing his law education and spent one year in Edinburgh, Scotland, and spent the same length of time in Leipsic, Saxony. Returning home in 1876, he formed a partnership with A. J. Norris, of Edgefield, and practiced with him thirteen years. Then in January, 1890, he formed a partnership with his brother, E. H. Folk, under the firm name of Folk & Folk. He has always taken an active part in politics, and in 1884 was elected to the legislature, serving two years. In 1876 he was made lieutenant-colonel of Gov. Hampton's staff, and was also on Gov. Simpson's, holding two years under each. He was married in 1880 to Miss Lizzie Hollingsworth of this county. Mr. Folk is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Kappa Alpha society, and other organizations. He is the attorney for the Alliance bank, is a stockholder in the Edgefield bank, and is also an extensive planter, owning large landed interests in the county. He has been more than successful in his profession, being one of the most learned and eloquent members of the Edgefield bar. He is still a young man and has a bright and promising future before him.

Ex-GOV. JOHN C. SHEPPARD.

Near the old star fort in Edgefield county, S. C., and on the 5th of July, 1850, John C. Sheppard, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was born. He received his early education at Bethany academy in Edgefield county, but afterward attended Furman university at Greenville. In December, 1870, he left college and entered the office of Butler & Youmans in Edgefield county for the purpose of reading law under the instruction of that firm. He was admitted

to the bar in Edgefield in 1871, and immediately afterward the partnership between Butler & Youmans was dissolved, and Mr. Sheppard entered into partnership with LeRoy F. Youmans for the practice of law. The new firm continued for three years, when Mr. Youmans removed to Columbia and Mr. Sheppard continued to practice by himself until 1875, when he took his brother Orlando into partnership, and this firm continues the practice of law at Edgefield. In 1876, Mr. Sheppard, the senior member of the firm, was elected a member of the house of representatives, the popular branch of the state legislature, and in December, 1877, Judge W. H. Wallace, then speaker of the house, was elected circuit judge and Mr. Sheppard was elected by the democratic caucus to fill the vacancy in the speakership thus created. The choice of the caucus was confirmed by the house and Mr. Sheppard became the successor of Judge Wallace. With one exception, Henry Clay, he was the youngest member ever elected to the office of speaker of the house. Mr. Sheppard was re-elected to the house in 1878 and was again chosen as its speaker. He was once more re-elected in 1880, and for the third time was made speaker of the house. In 1882 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state and thereby became ex-officio president of the senate. He was re-elected in 1884, and during that official term Gov. Thompson was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland and Mr. Sheppard succeeded to the governorship, filling out the unexpired term of Gov. Thompson. At the end of that term he returned to his law practice in which he is still engaged. Mr. Sheppard was selected in 1876 as one of the delegates to represent South Carolina in the national democratic convention at St. Louis, which placed Tilden and Hendricks in nomination for the presidency and vice-presidency in the national campaign. On the 23rd of May, 1879, Mr. Sheppard was married to Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Judge Wallace, whom he had succeeded as speaker of the house. It was he, who, in 1876, had placed Judge Wallace in nomination for the speakership of the house. Before assuming the speakership, Mr. Sheppard had been appointed to the chairmanship of the committee of ways and means in the house. His re-election to the house and speakership was proof that he had filled both of these responsible positions with distinguished ability and to general acceptance. Mr. Sheppard is the father of six children whose christian names are as follows: William Wallace, Helen Louise, Henrietta, John Calhoun, Sallie Maxwell and James. His father's name was James Sheppard. He was born in Lexington county, S. C., in 1790, and removed in his early years to Edgefield county. He was three times married, his last wife, Sarah Louisa Mobley, to whom he was married in 1842, was the mother of John C. Sheppard. She was the daughter of Eldred Mobley, and bore her husband six children, whose names are as follows: Orlando W. Scott, John C. A., Anna F., wife of James B. Jones, Luther W., and Josephine E., the last named of whom died in infancy. The father of this family died in 1859. The principal events portrayed in this concise resume of the career of Mr. Sheppard demon-

strate that he has led an active and useful life, and that he has rendered his state conspicuous public service. As a private citizen he has sustained an unblemished reputation, and has amply deserved the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens as illustrated by the generous confidence they have reposed in him as a public official.

GEORGE D. TILLMAN

was born August 21, 1826, the son of Benjamin Ryan and Sophia (Hancock) Tillman, the place of his birth being in the vicinity of Curryton, Edgefield county, S. C. The Tillman family has produced men of worth and ability. Of the seven sons born to Benjamin and Sophia Tillman, four have distinguished themselves as soldiers. Thomas was killed in the Mexican war, at the battle of Churubusca, James was grievously wounded at Chickamauga, and died one year later from the effects of his wound. At the age of sixteen he offered his young life to the southern cause, and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth South Carolina regiment. At the time of his honorable discharge he held the rank of captain. Mere youth that he was, yet, his courage and love for the principles he had espoused rapidly raised him to the front as a soldier, and while still in his boyhood he led men. Led them into action as only hero and patriot can. Another son of these parents is Benjamin R., the present governor of South Carolina. Appropriate mention of him will be found in another place. George D. Tillman was fitted for college at Greenwood, S. C., and subsequently at Penfield, Ga. He entered Harvard college in 1845. At the age of twenty he began the study of law under the tutelage of Chancellor F. H. Wardlaw, of Edgefield C. H. Mr. Tillman was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Edgefield Court House until 1861. In that year he joined a state military organization, and in the following year enlisted in Company E, Second South Carolina artillery, as a private. Although he was found at the "front" during the four years of this time, he still clung to the ranks. While still in the army, in 1864, he was elected to the state legislature, but only left the scene of conflict during the session of that body, and in three days after its adjournment was again found with his regiment. Mr. Tillman remained with his people until the last had surrendered, and then returned to his home to take up the load which every true son of the south was forced to bear. He turned his attention to his cotton plantation, and entirely abandoned his chosen profession. He was elected to the constitutional convention convened by President Johnson in 1865, at the head of his ticket; and later was elected to the state senate under the constitution then formed. In 1876 he was a member of the state executive committee, and in the same year was elected a member of the forty-fifth congress. Eight consecutive times has he been returned to that honorable body, with but slight opposition, and the only time he was ever defeated for an office was when unseated in congress by a negro, who bore the name of Smalls. At the time he was unseated in the forty-seventh congress, Mr. Tillman delivered a

telling, scathing speech against the men who turned him out. The leading idea of his speech was, "that when a man was sent to Washington the people knew whom they wanted, and he ought not to be deprived of his seat, except in extraordinary cases." Perhaps no member of congress commands a more attentive hearing from the house than George D. Tillman. He seldom occupies the floor, but when he does it is as a speaker with something to say. As a speaker he stands far above the average, possessed of a deep, full voice, his words can be distinctly heard in every part of the house. He is a man of literary tastes, and has one of the largest and rarest libraries in the state. Personally, he is a man of fine presence, considerably above the average height, with rather large features, which show him to be one with spirit, courage and deep thought. In congress he has ever taken the ground that it was of more importance for him to try to suppress bills than to make them. In speaking on apportionment measures, Mr. Tillman uttered these words, which have since become almost a household expression: "Universal suffrage is universal damnation." He further stated "that in this age the facilities for combination, concentration, and travel, are so great that there should be more representation of the people in the nation's capitol." The argument he advanced while defending the bill for the free coinage of silver was, "that both gold and silver were freely coined without restriction from the time of Abraham down to the year 1873, when capitalists and bondholders used the carpet-baggers, scallawags and negro senator and republicans from the south to demonetize silver, contract circulation of paper money and thus make it harder to pay taxes and debt." He strongly opposed the oleomargarine bill, and was a powerful and faithful foe of civil pensioning, taking the stand that "civil pensioning is but incipient hereditary nobility." Mr. Tillman is as much of a success on his plantation as he is on the floor of the house. He has spent much time and money in finding a winter pasture grass for the south, and after diligent research he has at last succeeded in producing a grass which in the future will make his name honored by the farmers of the southern states. Man can do no greater thing than to produce fertility from sterility, can serve the farmer, and through him the country at large, in no greater way than by producing for him a new crop. Mr. Tillman was so fortunate as to form a marriage alliance with Miss Margaret James, on the 24th of October, 1860. Three sons and four daughters form his happy home circle.

CHANCELLOR JAMES J. CALDWELL

was born in Newberry county, S. C., within a few miles of Cannon Creek church, on the 13th of January, 1799. His father, Dan Caldwell, was a farmer by occupation; he was a younger son of John Caldwell, who emigrated from county Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1770 or 1771. Dan Caldwell was born in 1760. He received his education in the Newberry county schools, and at an early time in life began farming, which he followed throughout his lifetime. He was

united in marriage with Jannette McMaster, whose own relatives have now disappeared from the state. Dan Caldwell united with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and acted as elder for many years. He was a man of exemplary piety, and is spoken of by Judge O'Neill, in his *Annals of Newberry*, as "a man without a spot." He took great care with the early training of his son, the subject of this sketch, and to his efforts are due many of the brilliant results of his eventful life. His death and also that of his wife occurred in June, 1816. James J. Caldwell received his early education in the once celebrated Mount Bethel academy, in Newberry county, and also studied some at the Newberry Court House. In December, 1815, he entered the South Carolina college and graduated from there in December, 1817. His college contemporaries were such men as Senator A. P. Butler, William McWiller, afterward governor of Mississippi, Judge Thomas J. Grover, Solicitor Alexander A. M. Melver, Robert Dunlap and other men of distinction, and with such men he took high honors. He taught school for a year before entering college, and among his pupils were Prof. La Borde and Chancellor Carroll. He began the study of law under the direction of Judge O'Neill, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He first began practice at Newberry C. H., and remained there until the fall of 1843, when he removed to Columbia. Law was not to his liking at first, for his talent lay more in the line of literature and military science, and it was thought by many of his friends that he had better have yielded to his natural inclination. He, however, applied himself most laboriously to his profession, and mastered it in all its details. His advancement was not rapid, but he steadily overcame every obstacle until he developed into one of the ablest lawyers, and most successful solicitors in the state. He did not, however, lose his taste for military affairs and was an ardent supporter of the military system, and advanced in rank to brigadier-general of infantry. He was a candidate for the state legislature in 1828-9, but was defeated, the cause being his refusal to furnish free liquor to voters according to the then general custom throughout the country. He was not a temperance man himself but thought it had a tendency to demoralize the voters. He was successful, however, in 1830, and served as a member of the house of representatives until 1835. He was then elected solicitor for the southwestern district, consisting of Newberry, Abbeville, Edgefield and Lexington counties. This district was changed in 1842, but he was assigned to the middle district consisting of Newberry, Lexington, Richland, Kershaw and Sumter counties. He served in that office until his election to the chancery bench in 1846, in which office he served until his death in 1850. His service in this capacity was too limited to develop his ability as a chancellor as he associated with men who had had years of experience, such as Harper, Johnston and Dunkin, but his decrees were seldom overruled by the court of appeals, and he rendered many important decisions. During this time he labored under the difficulty of poor health. He was always very delicate and the twenty-five years of hard practice at the bar had the effect of break-

ing his health completely; yet he continued his labor until within a few days of his death. He distinguished himself more in the capacity of solicitor by his power of oratory, his pains-taking in preparing cases, but more perhaps by his honesty in not trying to secure convictions in all cases, by dealing fairly toward all and guarding against unjustly prosecuting any citizen. Chancellor Caldwell was one of the ablest orators the state ever produced, and was known to many as the "silver-tongued orator." As an extemporaneous speaker he had but few equals, and an instance or two in his life may not be out of place in this sketch. While attending court in an adjoining county, he was called upon to argue the case of a poor widow who had been defrauded of her property. The counsel for the widow had made but a very poor effort, and to all appearances the case was lost. Her new counsel having had no time to prepare himself and having heard but very little of the case, labored under some embarrassment, yet he arose and addressed the jury, which had about fallen asleep. In a very short time he commanded the attention of the court and jury, and brought tears from the eyes of many of the spectators. It is needless to say that the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the widow. He did many kind acts for the poorer classes, often defending them without hope of reward, having once cleared two freed negroes of charges brought against them, in the face of the laughter and jeers of the crowd. He was united in marriage in 1825 or 1826, to Miss Nancy McMorries, eldest daughter of James McMorries, of Laurens county. The union was blessed with nine children. He was not a member of any church, but was a believer in the Christian religion and a faithful student of the Bible, taking great pains in the moral instruction and exemplary training of his family. His death occurred in Columbia, where his remains are entombed. His wife died three years later in 1853. J. F. J. Caldwell, son of James J. Caldwell, was born in Newberry county, and graduated from South Carolina college in 1857. He pursued the study of law in the law office of Gen. James Simons, of Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1859. He also studied law several months in Berlin. He served in the Confederate army during the entire war, mostly in Virginia as a member of Gregg's First South Carolina regiment, and was afterward aide to Gen. McGowan. He was wounded near Richmond and also at Gettysburg. He afterward wrote the history of McGowan's brigade, published in 1866, and pronounced by many northern and southern critics the best compiled history of the war ever printed. From 1870 to 1890 Mr. Caldwell practiced law in partnership with Maj. Suber, now deceased. He is, among other things, attorney for the National bank of Newberry, the Newberry Savings bank, and the Richmond & Danville R. R. There is no lawyer more versed in the fundamental principles of the law than Mr. Caldwell, and none having a more thoroughly practical knowledge of his profession. He was chairman of the democratic county executive committee, from its first organization in 1868, until it re-organized in 1876, this being one of the few counties of the state in which the democracy triumphed in

1868. He was again made county chairman in 1877, holding the office till 1880, when he refused a re-election. During both of his terms of office, his party carried every election in which it made a contest. Apart from these instances, he never held, nor indeed sought to hold, any office, his time being absorbed strictly in the practice of his profession, in which, following in the footsteps of his honored father, he has been eminently successful. He was married in 1875, to Miss Rebecca C. Connor, of Abbeville county. They have no children. Mr. Caldwell has been a stockholder in the cotton mills.

SILAS JOHNSTONE,

present master in chancery, was born in the city of Newberry, S. C., May 30, 1822. He is the second son by his father's first marriage. His father's name was Job Johnstone, who was chancellor of the South Carolina equity court for over twenty-six years, and at his death, associate justice of the South Carolina supreme court. Silas Johnstone acquired his elementary education at the schools in Newberry, and completed his course in the once celebrated school of Willington, conducted by Dr. Waddell. At the completion of his course, he took up the occupation of planting, and followed that business till about the year 1850. He read law with the Hon. Thomas Pope, with whom he remained about two years, when in 1852, he was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice, in company with Christian H. Suber, under the firm name of Johnstone & Suber. This firm continued until December, 1856, when Mr. Johnstone was elected commissioner of equity, for Newberry district. He held this office for twelve years without opposition. The court of equity was, however, abolished in 1868, when he again joined a partnership with J. M. Baxter, a leading attorney in Newberry county, which firm existed until 1878, when Mr. Johnstone was appointed master in chancery, by Gov. Simpson. He has held this office continuously ever since, having been but recently re-appointed by Gov. Tillman. He was united in marriage in 1844, with Miss Elizabeth C. Randell, daughter of Theodore Randell, formerly an army officer, U. S. A., a graduate from West Point. Of this union have been born eight children, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living. Mr. Johnstone has never taken any active part in politics, but is a thorough democrat. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, south, of which he has acted as elder since 1862, and has represented the presbytery of South Carolina, in general assembly, on one or two occasions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the charter members of the lodge in Newberry. He has acted as grand representative to the supreme lodge for six terms. He has been very successful in the practice of his profession, and has gained the good will and respect of all who know him, for his honesty, integrity and uprightness. He has discharged the duties devolving upon him by the offices he has held, ably, impartially and with much credit to himself. He also served as mayor of the city of Newberry, and during his term no taxes were levied.

In 1877, he compiled a digest of the decisions of the courts of equity, of South Carolina, which he dedicated to his late partner, Christian H. Suber, and which has been very highly complimented by prominent members of the South Carolina bar, as an invaluable and authoritative work, for reference and citation.

HON. J. K. P. GOGGANS,

a prominent citizen and present mayor of the city of Newberry, was born in Newberry county, November 3, 1850. His parents were David and Emily (Davidson) Goggans. David was the son of Jerry Goggans, also a native of Newberry county, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was an American soldier, in the war with England, and was killed by the tories in this country. Jerry Goggans was a farmer by occupation, and followed it in Newberry county for some years, but while yet a young man, moved his family to the state of Ohio, about the year 1804. He died while there, and his widow returned to their native state, bringing the father of J. K. P. Goggans back with her. Daniel Goggans was born in December, 1803. He received more than an ordinary education in the schools of the state, and followed school-teaching for some years after completing his education. He afterward engaged in a general merchandise business at Sharpsburg, now known as Deadfall, sometime about the year 1830. He continued in business for some years, and then purchased a plantation near there, and resided there until his death, in 1875. He was married about the year 1832, to Emily Davidson, the mother of J. K. P. Goggans, who bore him nine children, six sons and three daughters. Two sons died in infancy, and one son was killed in the Second Manassas battle. He was adjutant-general of the Thirteenth South Carolina infantry. Daniel Goggans took no active part in politics, but was a thorough democrat. He served the people for many years as foreman of the grand jury of Newberry county, and acquired the title of "True Bill" Goggans, for the large number of true bills found against criminals. He was not a member of any church, but was inclined toward the Quakers. His wife died in 1886. J. K. P. Goggans acquired his early education in the common schools of the county, but completed his literary studies in the Furman university, at Greenville, S. C., and graduated from there in 1874. He then followed teaching, for a year or so in the county of Abbeville, and at the village of Greenwood, and his father's death occurring in that year, he returned home. He was appointed administrator of the estate, which he settled up. In January, 1878, he began the study of law under the direction of Suber & Caldwell, with whom he remained six months. He then entered the law department of the Virginia university, and completed his course in the summer of 1879. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880, at once beginning practice in Newberry, following it continuously since that time. His first partner was D. O. Herbert, of Orangeburg, S. C. He afterward formed a partnership with W. H. Hunt, Jr. He was married De-

ember 5, 1882, to Sarah L. Gary, of Newberry county, and to this union have been born two sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living. Mr. Goggans had always taken an active interest in politics, and served as chairman of the democratic central committee for four years. He was a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis, in 1888, and has also served as delegate to several state conventions. In April, 1890, he was elected mayor of the city of Newberry, which office he now holds. He is interested in the oil mill, and is a director and stockholder in the B. & L. association, being one of its organizers. He has been very successful in his law practice, and enjoys a large and growing business. He has already gained several important cases in the probate, circuit and supreme courts of the state. He is attorney for the Newberry county commissioners, and is a member of the K. of H. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He has many warm friends, and has gained for himself the respect and good wishes of all who know him.

JAMES Y. CULBREATH,

one of the leading attorneys of the Newberry county bar, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., December 26, 1843. He is a son of William and Behetland (Yarbrough) Culbreath. His grandfather was John Culbreath, a native of Virginia, who in company with his two brothers left Virginia just previous to the Revolutionary war. He and one brother settled in North Carolina. He was the progenitor of the Culbreth family in that state. They drop the a in the last syllable of their family name. His two brothers afterward settled in Edgefield county, S. C. The elder of these was a soldier in the Revolution, with Gen. Greene, at the siege of Ninety-six, and the battles of that campaign. He died a bachelor, aged ninety years. John Culbreath was a planter by occupation, which he followed through life. He died in Edgefield county, in 1845 or 1846. He was the father of a large family — six or seven sons. William Culbreath was born in the year 1811. He received but an ordinary education, and began planting while quite young, following that occupation through life. He was the father of only two sons, James Y. and John Culbreath, who died about the close of the war, having contracted the measles in the army after the evacuation of Charleston. William Culbreath died in 1867, and his wife followed him in 1885. James Y. Culbreath received his early schooling in Edgefield county, with the exception of one year spent in Williamston, S. C., at a high school conducted by Prof. Kennedy. After completing his literary education, in 1866, he began the study of the law, under Col. Simeon Fair of Newberry, with whom he remained one year, being admitted to the bar in 1867. He began practice, but his father's death occurring soon, he abandoned it for some time, and gave his attention to planting, which he followed until 1875. He then returned to his practice, and has been continuously engaged in his professional occupation ever since. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Abbie Merchant,

daughter of Sampson Merchant, of Newberry. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is an ardent democrat. He is a member of the K. of P., and was one of the organizers of the Cotton Mill company, and is now a stockholder in that company. He is a member of the Building & Loan association. Mr. Culbreath's success in law practice has been marked, and his rise in the profession such as to distinguish him among his associates.

GEN. YOUNG JOHN POPE

is a native of Newberry, S. C., and was born April 10, 1841. He was educated at the Newberry academy, and at the age of thirteen years attended Furman university, at Greenville, graduating from that institution in August, 1860, receiving the degree of A. B. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law, under Judge O'Neall, but in April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company E, of the Third South Carolina infantry regiment, in which he was made first sergeant. In May, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and the adjutancy of the regiment. As adjutant he was in the first Bull Run fight, in the battles around Richmond, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, Berryville, Straussburg and Cedar Creek, at the last of which a minnie ball entered his left eye, forever destroying the sight of that orb. Besides this, he was wounded in six other parts of his body, twice by a shell at Gettysburg. During the last few months of the war, Gen. Pope acted as assistant adjutant-general of the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. James Conner. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his home, and resumed the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the law and equity courts in 1866, and was soon thereafter admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts. He at once opened an office in Newberry, and was soon enjoying a lucrative practice. In 1865 he was elected district judge of Newberry county, by the South Carolina legislature, and entered upon the duties of that office in 1866. In the discharge of his official duties, he never had an appeal taken from his decisions. This is a very exceptional record, showing a remarkable degree of soundness in the decisions of the lower court. He served until the radicals legislated him out of office, in 1868. In 1874 Gen. Pope was elected mayor of the city of Newberry, and served until the spring of 1877, when his second term expired and he declined to run again, having seen the indebtedness of the city wiped out, and its credit fully restored. He has always been a straight-out democrat, continuing his allegiance to that party with unswerving fidelity. In 1876, he was made chairman of the county central committee, and during the memorable campaign, no one, white or black, was injured in any political disturbance. In 1877, Gen. Pope was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature, from Newberry county, and served the long session of 1877-8, having been elected to fill a vacancy. It was during this service that

he first attracted the general attention of the citizens of the state, for he openly and successfully vindicated the rights of the people, against certain bonded indebtedness, and by so doing, he antagonized such men as Gen. Hampton, Chief-Justice Simpson, and the able bars of the cities of Charleston and Columbia. As the result of this manly contest for the rights of the people, by this able representative, he received an overwhelming majority of votes of members of the assembly, as one of the assistant counsel to the attorney-general in defending the rights of the state in the famous "bond cases," argued first in 1878, before a special court of three special judges, and then an appeal before the supreme court of the state. The decision rendered by the latter, saved to the state one and one-half million of dollars. Gen. Pope's practice was such as to necessitate his retirement from the legislature, and while taking an active interest in the welfare of the state, he remained out of politics until 1888, when he was elected to the state senate from Newberry county. He served as senator for two years, advocating during that time the principles which were the basis of the farmers' movement, which in 1890 swept the state. Principal among the things advocated by him, were, the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural & Mechanical college, rigid economy of the expenditure of the people's money, and many other similar reforms. On June 10, 1890, Gen. Pope, as the candidate for the attorney-general, on the ticket headed by Benjamin R. Tillman for governor, began a campaign over the state which has never been equaled in the annals of the state, lasting two months, going into every county in the state and arousing an enthusiasm, and it is to be regretted, a bitterness, never before known. It was here that the people learned that it was not a safe thing to assail Gen. Pope in debate, for while admitting the freest criticism, he asserted and maintained a like privilege for himself. His speeches were free from personality, but satire and delicate humor exposed every weak point of his adversaries, whether on the stump or in the press. It soon became recognized that Gov. Tillman and Gen. Pope would be able to manage, with honor to themselves and credit to their party, the interests of the reform movement against all opposition. On September 10, 1890, he was almost unanimously nominated for attorney-general of the state, and at the election defeated his opponent, Col. J. W. Barnvill, of Charleston, by over 45,000 votes. He entered upon the duties of his office December 4, 1890. Gen. Pope was married in 1874, to Mrs. Sallie H. F. Rutherford, *nee* Fair, only living daughter of the late Col. Fair, of Newberry, and widow of Gen. Pope's friend, Col. William D. Rutherford, who was killed in the Confederate army in 1864. To this union were born two daughters, Mary Butler Pope, and Harriet Neville Pope. Gen. Pope's father's name was Thomas H. Pope, who was born in Edgefield district, now county, in 1803. He was a lawyer, and was married in 1829, to Harriet Neville Harrington, daughter of Young John Harrington, for forty years clerk of the Newberry district. He had seven children, six sons and one daughter, and Gen. Pope was third in the order of birth. He died February 4, 1851, the mother

December 22, 1860. Gen. Pope's father was a gifted lawyer, and his mother was a bright woman, intellectually and otherwise. She brought up her family carefully and religiously. Gen. Pope was given the rank of brigadier-general of infantry by Gov. Hampton, in 1877. In 1880 he was again elected mayor of Newberry, and served three terms, declining another election. He organized a fire department, and set on foot other improvements. He was one of the organizers of the National bank of South Carolina, at Newberry, and was many years a director thereof. He has also been identified in all attempts to improve the agricultural interests of the county, and is a member of the Newberry county agricultural society. Although a Baptist, he was in 1877 elected one of the trustees of the Newberry college, which is under the patronage of the Lutherans, and is still holding that position. He has held the vice-presidency of the board of trustees of the college, since 1882, up to the present. As a lawyer he has a large and lucrative practice, and has been engaged in many important cases before the supreme court and inferior courts, and has been eminently successful before juries. His professional brethren have always received from him the greatest kindness and courtesy, which has been heartily reciprocated by them.

GEORGE S. MOWER

is one of the leading attorneys of Newberry, and has a large practice in the city and county. He was born in Lewiston, Me., April 20, 1853. His parents, Duane and Cynthia (Allen) Mower, were both natives of Maine. Duane was the son of Aaron Mower, also a native of that state. Duane Mower was born in 1821, and received his education in the common schools of the state. After completing his education he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and followed this occupation in the north until about the year 1853. He then went south and located at Prosperity, in this county, and engaged in general merchandising until 1867, in which year he removed to Newberry, at which place he continued in the same business until his death, July 2, 1872. He was married to Miss Cynthia Allen, and to this union were born several children, but George S. Mower is the only one living. The widow is still living and conducts the business. George S. Mower was instructed in the common schools of Prosperity, in which he was largely assisted by his mother. He took a short course at Newberry college, but afterward in 1869, he entered Bowdoin college from which he graduated in 1873, with honor. He began the study of law in the year following, in the office of Jones & Jones, and remained with them about two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and practiced in connection with Jones & Jones, the firm being known as Jones, Jones & Mower. On the death of Mr. Jones, Jr., the name of the firm was changed to Jones & Mower, and continued about one year, when Mr. Mower withdrew and began practice by himself, in which he has continued alone ever since. He was married in June, 1876, to Miss Fannie D. Jones, daughter of his late partner. To this union two sons

and two daughters have been born, all of whom are living. Besides his law practice he has interested himself in other enterprises, being a director of the cotton mills, and has acted as secretary of the horticultural society ever since its organization. He has always taken an interest in the public schools, and was a member of the board of examiners for some years. In politics he takes a lively interest, and in 1874, was a nominee of the conservative party for member of the house of representatives. He was elected to the state legislature by the democratic party in 1888, and filled that office with honor to himself and to the benefit of his constituency. He has also served in the city common council and other offices; has also acted as delegate to various county and state conventions. As a lawyer he has always been successful, and has now a large and growing practice. He has recently been most fortunate in a number of local cases. A well-read lawyer and an able advocate, his duties have mostly been in civil causes. He is often called on as associate counsel, and was largely engaged in official bond cases. For two years he was chairman of the county board of equalization, and is now a member of the state board of equalization. He is a member of the K. of H., and is now P. D. He is a director of the Newberry college, and treasurer and ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the Erskine college. He is a member of the U. P. church, a trustee of the graded schools of Newberry, and a member of the state bar association.

GEN. R. R. HEMPHILL.

General R. R. Hemphill was born in Abbeville, May 3, 1840. He enlisted June 8, 1861, at Richmond in the Seventh South Carolina volunteers as a private, but acted as orderly for Gen. M. L. Bonham, deceased, at the first battle of Manassas. June 25, 1862, he was transferred to Orr's Rifles, and was made sergeant-major in 1864. In that rank he served until the end of the war, and was in most of the battles in Virginia, the principal ones being Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Second Manassas, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and others. At the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Petersburg he was wounded, and at Falling Waters was made a prisoner and held in the jail at Baltimore for six weeks. This was after the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Hemphill was married in 1876, to Miss Eugenia Brenton, and to them were born nine children, six daughters and three sons. Mr. Hemphill's father was William R. Hemphill, a doctor of divinity, born in Chester, S. C., in 1805. He was a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. He was a professor in Erskine college for a number of years, and was married about the year 1837, to Hannah S. Lind. They had six children of whom three now survive, namely: Rev. John L. Hemphill, James C. Hemphill, editor of the *Charleston News & Courier*, and Senator Robert R. Hemphill, who was appointed brigadier-general by Gov. Wade Hampton, in 1877. The father of Mr. Hemphill died in 1876, but his mother at the present writing is still living. She was born in Greencastle, Penn., and was

educated in New York. The grandfather of Mr. Hemphill was named John Hemphill, born in county Derry, Ireland, and came to South Carolina at the age of twenty years, settling in Chester county. He was self-educated and became a doctor of divinity. He died at the age of seventy-one years. The uncle of Senator Hemphill, John Hemphill, was for fifteen years chief-justice of the supreme court of Texas, was afterward a United States senator from that state, and was also senator of the Confederate States from Texas. He was adjutant-general in the war for the independence of Texas.

JUDGE THOMAS BOONE FRASER

was born in Sumter district, now Sumter county, S. C., in the neighborhood of what is now known as Mechanicsville, October 27, 1825. His early education was acquired at Mechanicsville, and in October, 1842, he entered the South Carolina college at Columbia, graduating from that institution in 1845, with the second honor. On leaving college, he read law with Chancellor Caldwell in Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1847, to practice in the law court, and in 1848, in the equity court. He then, in 1847, returned to Sumter and opened a law office at that place, where he has remained and practiced his profession ever since. Mr. Fraser was elected to the lower house of the South Carolina legislature from Sumter county, in 1858. He was again elected in 1860, in 1862 and in 1864. He enlisted in Col. Kershaw's regiment in April, 1861, and was given a place on the colonel's staff. When Col. Kershaw went to Virginia with a portion of the regiment, in April, 1861, Mr. Fraser remained with that part of the regiment left behind. In July of the same year, Mr. Fraser was given a place on Col. Blanding's staff, and accompanied the command to Virginia. He remained with Col. Blanding's regiment until it was broken up, under the conscription act, in the spring of 1862. Then he returned home to Sumter and served two short terms in 1862-3 and 1864 on the staff of Col. J. H. Witherspoon, at Georgetown, S. C. He then again returned to his home in Sumter. On leaving the army he held the rank of captain. In 1868 he was appointed chairman of the county democratic committee for Sumter county, holding that position continuously until 1878, when he was elected judge of the Third judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Georgetown, to which the county of Florence was added in 1888. He is now, 1890, serving his fourth term. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the democratic state executive committee, of which Gen. James Conner was chairman, and which issued the call of the state convention at which Gen. Hampton was nominated for governor. This convention originated the movement by which white supremacy was restored in South Carolina. Judge Fraser acted on the committee of which Col. John C. Haskell was chairman, which conducted the memorable campaign of 1876. In the fall of 1877, Judge Fraser was elected to fill an unexpired term of a negro state senator who had resigned his seat in the

senate, and was re-elected in 1878, soon after which he was elected judge of the Third judicial circuit, resigning his seat in the senate. For neither of these positions did Judge Fraser have any opposition. He was a delegate to the convention which met in Baltimore in 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley of New York, for the presidency. Judge Fraser was married in 1852, to Sarah Margaret McIver, daughter of Abel McIver, of Darlington, S. C. Four children were born of this marriage, three of whom still survive, as follows: Rev. A. M. Fraser, of Lexington, Ky.; T. B. Fraser, Jr., of Sumter, and Sarah M., wife of Arthur S. McIver, of Darlington. The first wife of Judge Fraser died in 1863, and he was again married in 1866, his second wife being Elizabeth Witherspoon, *nee* James, widow of John A. Witherspoon, and daughter of William E. James, of Darlington. Of this marriage two children were born, one only surviving, named Mary James Fraser. The second Mrs. Fraser died in July, 1882. Mr. Witherspoon, her first husband, was a candidate for the ministry, but enlisted in the army and died of wounds received at Second Manassas. Judge Fraser was the son of Ladson L. Fraser, born in Sumter county, in 1804. He was a planter all his lifetime, his death occurring in 1889. He was married in 1824, to Hannah A. Boone, of Georgetown, S. C. Ten children were born to this union, of whom eight are now living, Judge Fraser being the eldest born. The mother died in 1883. The father was a captain of a volunteer artillery company, organized many years before the war. Judge Fraser's grandfather was John Baxter Fraser, and he was born in Georgetown, S. C., in March, 1767. He was a planter by occupation, and died in Sumter county, May 25, 1820. He was the son of John Fraser, an emigrant from Scotland by way of Ireland, after the disastrous battle of Culloden, in 1745. One of the sisters of Judge Fraser is Mrs. Laura A. Browne, senior principal of the Sumter institute, at Sumter, S. C. He is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and has filled many important and responsible public positions, in all of which he has proved himself abundantly worthy of the high trusts reposed in him.

EDWIN W. MOISE

was born in Charleston, S. C., May 31, 1832, and attended in early life, the school taught by John S. Cripps, who was afterward consul to Mexico. At the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch was obliged to leave school, to do something for himself, owing to his father's lack of means with which to continue his education. He engaged in a wholesale grocery for a while in Charleston, and then went into the registry office, where he remained about two years, studying law. He then, in 1856, removed to Columbus, Ga., opening a law office at that place. In July, 1861, he organized a company of 120 men, fifty of whom he mounted at his own expense, costing him \$10,000, all of his little fortune. The company was named

after him, and afterward became Company A, of the Seventh Confederate cavalry, Col. W. C. Claiborne commanding, of which company Mr. Moise was made captain. In 1863, he was made major of the Seventh regiment, and near the close of the war took the command of the regiment, though he never received his commission as colonel. He was in the army of northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and participated in the battles of Yellow Tavern, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Five Forks, Averysboro, in the trenches at Petersburg, in the battle of the Mine, there, in the attack on Butler's tower, when he had three horses shot under him and was given three more by Gen. James Dearing, and at Bentonville. With 200 men he built the dams in Hetch's Run, in Virginia, near Petersburg, to protect Lee's left flank against Grant. He was also in the fight at the Davis House. At Gettysburg he received a slight wound. He was on the Hampton cattle raid, capturing 2,700 head of beesves from Grant in Virginia, and in the attack at Kilpatrick's camp which was captured. One of the most dangerous performances in which Maj. Moise was engaged, was the burning of the bridge at Smithfield, N. C., in 1865, in the retreat of Gens. Hampton and Butler, from Bentonville to Raleigh, at which last place the last fight of those troops, during the war, occurred. Mr. Moise was detailed with his regiment, the Tenth Georgia, of Gen. Butler's division, and Gen. Hampton's corps, to burn the bridge and cover the retreat of the troops. He fired it and escaped amid a thick rain of bullets, aimed at him and his command by the Federal troops, who were following them in hot pursuit. At the battle of Bentonville, on the third day, the extreme left of the Confederate line was attacked by a solid column of Federal infantry, which was met only by a thin line of dismounted Confederate cavalry. This line was instantly swept away, which would have resulted in the capture of Bentonville and the inevitable loss of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, but at that critical moment Gen. Hampton rode up with his couriers, twenty-five or thirty in number, and immediately dispatched one to Gen. Hardee, informing him of the situation. Hampton at once dismounted with his staff and manned a battery of artillery, which was used with such effect upon the advancing Federal line as to check it, till Hardee's troops came up and drove back the advancing force. In this intricate and dangerous manœuver Maj. Moise bore a conspicuous part. After the war was over he returned to Sumter, where he commenced the practice of law in the provost court, in which he was very successful. When he emerged from the war he had only one wounded horse, which he sold to pay the first month's board of his family, in 1865. Up to 1876 he practiced law, and in that year he was elected adjutant, and inspector-general, upon a ticket headed by Gen. Hampton. He was re-elected in 1878, and served until 1880, when he declined any longer to be a candidate. In 1888, he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated by only three votes, William Elliott, of Beaufort, being his opponent. Maj. Moise was presidential elector in 1880, and has served many times as delegate to state conventions. He was

never a secessionist, but was a Douglass democrat. He was a delegate to the reconstruction convention which met in Columbia, S. C., in 1865. Previous to the breaking out of the war, he took the stump in Georgia in opposition to the secession movement. Maj. Moise was married in 1854, to Esther Lyon, daughter of George Lyon, of Petersburg, Va., and to them were born twelve children, eleven of whom are still living. Their names are as follows: Maj. Marion Moise; Rebecca, wife of A. G. Davis, of San Francisco, Cal.; Caroline, wife of A. D. Cohen, of Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, wife of A. M. Davis, of San Francisco, Cal.; Agnes, widow of William Bogan, of Sumter; Penina, Jessie, Charles, Edwin, Albert and Clifton. Maj. Edwin W. Moise was the son of Abraham Moise, who was born on the Island of Hayti, in 1800, and came with his parents to Charleston in 1812, when he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practiced law in Charleston with R. W. Shand until the latter entered the ministry. Abraham Moise died in Sumter in 1870. He was married in 1826, to Caroline A. Moses, daughter of Isaac C. Moses, a low country rice planter, and to them were born three children: Caroline A. (deceased), wife of H. H. De Leon, of Charleston; Charles and Edwin W. The mother of this family died in Charleston in 1880. The name of the father of Abraham Moise, grandfather of Edwin W., was Moise Moise, a native of San Domingo, who did gallant service for the British government.

JOHN GAILLARD.

John Gaillard, a United States senator from South Carolina, was born September 5, 1765, in St. Stephen's district, S. C. His ancestors came to South Carolina with the Huguenot exiles in the seventeenth century. In January, 1806, he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Hon. Pierce Butler, whose resignation of that office had been tendered to the legislature of his state. He served in that office nearly thirty years and until his death. During this long tenure of the senatorship, he was twice called to act as president *pro tempore* of the senate, once after the death of Vice-President De Witt Clinton, and again after the death of Vice-President Elbridge Gerry. He was thus practically the president of the senate for over a dozen years. He was one of the advocates of the last war with Great Britain, and voted in favor of opening hostilities in 1812. His long senatorial experience made his opinions almost oracular, and he was peculiarly qualified, both by natural adaptation and experience, to preside over a deliberative body. It is probable that the senate never had a presiding officer who gave more general satisfaction, or whose rulings were more strictly in accord with good parliamentary precedents. Senator Thomas H. Benton, long a contemporary in the senate with Mr. Gaillard, in his *Thirty Years' View*, devotes a chapter of that historic work to a notice of the death of his fellow senator, in which he says of him as a presiding officer, over the senate:

"He seemed born for that station. Urbane in his manner, amia-

ble in his temper, scrupulously impartial, attentive to his duties, exemplary patience, perfect knowledge of the rules, quick and clear discernment, uniting absolute firmness of purpose with the greatest gentleness of manner, setting young senators right with a delicacy and amenity which spared the confusion of a mistake—preserving order, not by authority of rules, but by the graces of deportment; such were the qualifications which commended him to the presidency of the senate, and which facilitated the transaction of business while preserving the decorum of the body. There was probably not an instance of disorder, or a disagreeable scene in the chamber during his long-continued presidency. He classed democratically in politics, but was as much a favorite of one side of the house as of the other, and that in the high party times of the war with Great Britain, which so much exasperated party spirit.”

Senator Gaillard died while in the midst of his official duties, at the post where he had been of such service to his country and where he had done himself so great a measure of honor and credit. His death occurred on the 26th of February, 1826, in the sixty-second year of his age.

JOHN D. KENNEDY.

General John D. Kennedy was born in Camden, S. C., January 5, 1840, the son of Anthony M. Kennedy and Sarah (Doby) Kennedy. His mother was the granddaughter of Abraham Belton, a pioneer settler of Camden, and a patriot soldier in the Revolution. His father was born in Scotland, having emigrated to the United States about the year 1830, at which time he settled in Kershaw county, S. C., where he married. He has been engaged in planting and merchandising for many years. Two sons and two daughters are the issue of this marriage. Gen. Kennedy obtained his early scholastic training in the Camden schools, and in 1855, at the age of fifteen, entered the South Carolina college at Columbia. He entered the law office of Major W. Z. Leitner soon after, and was admitted to practice in January, 1861, and in April of that year joined the Confederate army as captain of Company E, Second South Carolina regiment, under the command of Col. J. B. Kershaw. In 1862 he was made colonel of the Second South Carolina, and in 1864 was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and held that position at the close of the war, having surrendered at Greensborough with Gen. Johnston in 1865. Gen. Kennedy was six times wounded, and fifteen times was hit by spent balls. At the close of the war he resumed his profession at Camden, but abandoned it soon after and turned his attention to planting. In 1877 he once more returned to the bar, and has since been actively and prominently engaged in his practice. In 1876 he was a member of the state executive committee, and was its chairman in 1878. In December, 1865, he was elected to congress, defeating Col. C. W. Dudley, but did not take his seat, as he refused to take the “iron clad oath.” In 1878-9 he represented his county in the

legislature, and was chairman of the committee on privilege of election. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1880, and in 1882 was a prominent candidate for governor, but Col. Hugh Thompson received the nomination over Gen. Bratton and himself. He was elected grand master of the grand lodge A. F. M. of South Carolina in 1881, and served two terms. As a member of the national democratic convention in 1876, he cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and in 1884 was presidential elector at large on the democratic ticket. President Cleveland sent him as consul-general to Shanghai, China, in 1886. In 1890 he was chairman of the state advisory committee of the "straight-out" democratic party. In early life he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, who died in 1876. In 1882 Miss Harriet A. Boykin became his wife.

CAPTAIN C. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Captain Columbus Lafayette Hollingsworth, a prominent citizen of Pickens, S. C., was born on a farm about ten miles south of that place, November 14, 1836. He is of English descent, of the Quaker persuasion. His father was James I. Hollingsworth, a native of Union county, S. C., and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Cynthia Clayton, a native of Pickens county and a daughter of Stephen Clayton, a farmer and son of William Clayton, a Virginian, who came to South Carolina in the latter part of the last century. She died in 1889 at the age of seventy-six. Capt. Hollingsworth's father served both as major and lieutenant-colonel in the South Carolina militia. He died in 1879. He was the son of Enoch Hollingsworth, who came to South Carolina from Virginia. The founder of the American branch of the family was Valentine Hollingsworth, who came to this country with William Penn, on the ship *Welcome*, in 1682. Valentine Hollingsworth had three sons, one of whom was Samuel Hollingsworth. A son of Samuel, whose christian name was Enoch, was the father of Capt. Hollingsworth's grandfather, whose christian name, as has been before stated, was also Enoch. Capt. Hollingsworth, the present representative of the family, was reared on a farm in Pickens county, and received an academic education, his last teacher being the Rev. J. L. Kennedy. At the age of twenty he took up the vocation of a teacher, which he followed for about seven years. In the latter part of 1864 he entered the Confederate army, enlisting with Company I, of the Fifth regiment of the South Carolina reserves, of which company he held the command from the time of his enlistment until the close of the war. After that period he began the study of law under Judge J. J. Norton, of Walhalla. Upon being admitted to the bar he entered upon the practice of his profession at Pickens, where he has ever since continued to practice. Aside from his law practice he has given much attention to farming and trading, and in the pursuit of these several callings he has accumulated a large estate. He is a stockholder and director of the Easley banking company. In politics he is a

democrat. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Capt. Hollingsworth was married in 1856, to Miss Melinda A. McWhorter, of Pickens county. They have five children living, four of whom are daughters.

HON. JULIUS E. BOGGS.

Hon. Julius E. Boggs, a prominent young attorney of Pickens, S. C., was born February 14, 1854, in Pickens county, the son of George W. B. Boggs, a native also of Pickens county and by occupation a farmer. The father served as lieutenant in the Hampton Legion and was killed during the retreat from Yorktown to Williamsburg, Va., May 14th, 1862. He was the son of William Boggs, also a native of Pickens county and a farmer by occupation. He was the son of Joseph Boggs, a native of Ireland, who came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century and located in South Carolina. Eliza K. McWhorter was the maiden name of the mother of Julius E. Boggs. She was also a native of Pickens county, and the daughter of Rev. John McWhorter, a Baptist clergyman and a farmer. He was the son of John McWhorter, a native of Ireland, who came to America toward the close of the last century and settled in South Carolina. The mother of Mr. Boggs, the subject of this sketch, died March 3, 1886. Julius E. Boggs was reared on a farm in Pickens county. His early education was acquired under the tuition of Miss M. A. Clayton, and he was for one year a student of Rev. J. L. Kennedy, a noted educator, and for one year at the Pickens academy. During the latter years of his youth he gave some attention to mercantile pursuits, and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six he taught school from two to ten months each year. For two years he taught an academy at Liberty, S. C., and for one year a similar institution at Pickens. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of law under Capt. C. L. Hollingsworth, of Pickens, and on January 16, 1880, he was admitted to the bar. In January, 1881, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Pickens. In December, 1881, he removed to Marshall, Tex., and was admitted to practice in the courts of that state. Two months later, February, 1882, he returned to Pickens, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. He has already reached a high rank at the bar and is regarded as one of the most promising young attorneys in the state. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1882 was elected to the state legislature, in which body he was next to the youngest member. He was re-elected in 1884 and served another term of two years. Mr. Boggs is an elder in the Presbyterian church and a member of the Masonic lodge. He is the present master of Keowee lodge, F. & A. M., No. 79, and has once represented that lodge in the grand lodge of South Carolina. He holds a membership in the State Bar association. December 24th, 1882, he was married to Miss Minnie Lee Bruce, of Pickens. They have four children, three of whom are sons. Mr. Boggs is a stockholder in the Easley Banking company, of Easley.

S. C., and also a director. He is a stockholder in the Easley Oil Mill and Fertilizer company. In 1886 he purchased *The Pickens Sentinel*, which he has owned and edited ever since.

HON. WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY,

one of South Carolina's most distinguished lawyers, and also president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Savings bank, of Marion, was born near the city of Marion, S. C., on the 20th of May, 1851, his parents being Calvin C. and Desda (Anderson) Montgomery. The father was born in Montgomery county, N. C., and the mother was a native of South Carolina. Calvin C. Montgomery was a son of Kelley Montgomery, who was descended from two brothers who emigrated from Scotland and became the founders of the family in the states of North Carolina and Virginia. About the year 1846 he removed to South Carolina, and took up his residence in Marion county, where he continued in his life occupation as a planter. He was married in his new home, and became the father of two sons. His demise occurred in 1858. One of these sons, William J., received his early education in the schools of his native county, and was graduated from the Wofford college at Spartanburg with the class of 1875. He then began the study of law in Marion county under the tutelage of Messrs. Warley & McKerrall. He remained with this firm for some time and assisted Mr. McKerrall in the editorial management of the *Marion Star*. In 1877 he was licensed to practice law, and entered upon his professional career as a partner of Gen. W. W. Harley. After two years the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Montgomery has since practiced alone. In addition to his extended law business, he has been interested in many of the leading industrial enterprises of Marion county, and has done much to advance the community by his progressiveness and ability. In 1882 he established the *Pro Deo Index*, and for four years he successfully edited that journal. He was associated in 1889 with Messrs. W. N. Monroe, C. A. Willecox and B. F. Elliott, in the organization of the Marion Cotton mills, of which he is now president; and in 1888 was the prime mover in the establishment of the Marion Building & Loan association, and was made its president. With the assistance of a few other leading citizens, Mr. Montgomery organized the Merchants' and Farmers' Savings bank, and at present holds the office of president in that prosperous institution. He has ever been most active in political affairs, and in 1882 his distinguished services were recognized by his election to represent his district in the state legislature. A very happy event in his life was his marriage to Miss Anna Stackhouse in 1887. She is a lady of rare culture and refinement, the daughter of the Hon. E. T. Stackhouse, congressman-elect from this district. One son and three daughters have been born into their home. One of Marion county's latest and most valuable business enterprises is the Marion Iron works. The existence of this concern is largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Montgomery in its establishment, and under his able manage-

ment as president of the company, it promises much for the future. With this record as a public benefactor, it might well be supposed that our subject could have had but little time to spare to his profession, but such is not the case. His career as a lawyer has been marked by great activity and success. He possesses a mind of rare quality, and his thorough understanding of the law, together with foresight and a keen insight into the situation of the minute, has brought him to the front ranks of his profession in the state.

CHANCELLOR W. D. JOHNSON,

of South Carolina, is a native of Robeson county, N. C., having been born there, September 9, 1818. Both his parents, Alexander and Magret (Steven) Johnson, were North Carolinians. Alexander was a son of Daniel Johnson, who was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and came to America about 1770, locating in Cumberland county, N. C., near the town of Fayetteville. Soon after, however, he removed to Robeson county, where, until his death in 1821, he followed the life of a farmer. Prior to his emigration from Scotland, he married a Miss Thompson, who bore him five sons and two daughters. Alexander Johnson was born in the year 1781. His education was somewhat limited, although he was given a more extensive scholastic training than was usual in that day. After a time spent in school teaching, he became a farmer, and was engaged in agriculture up to near the time of his demise, in July, 1876. His life was passed in Robeson county, N. C., and so lived as to win for him the love and confidence of his neighbors. About the year 1811, he married a daughter of James Steven, who was a native of the Lowlands of Scotland. This union resulted in the birth of three sons: James S., Daniel and W. D., and one daughter. The maternal grandfather of these children, James Steven, was an educated gentleman, and for many years was regarded as one of the best educators, farmers and surveyors of his county. Two of the sons of Alexander and Magret Johnson have won honored names as lawyers. The eldest son, James S., graduated at Union, N. Y., with first honors; was for a number of years a judge in Mississippi, and served as a member of the legislature of that state in 1850, and again in 1882. In 1884 his death occurred. Daniel, the second son, prepared himself for the profession of teaching, by taking first honors at Princeton, in 1838, and filled many important chairs in various southern schools and colleges. The principal of this biographical mention, the Hon. W. D. Johnson, obtained his preliminary schooling in the old field schools of his native county, and at Donaldson academy at Fayetteville, N. C., and in 1839 entered Davidson college, where he studied for one year, after which he sought a more extended course at Princeton college, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1843. He then returned to North Carolina, and taught for one year, and after that accepted a position as principal of the school at Cheraw, S. C. It was while teaching in the latter place that Chancellor Johnson first

took up the study of the law, his preceptors being Messrs. Blakely & Macfarlan. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with Col. C. W. Dudley, of Bennettsvills; that partnership existing until the fall of 1852, when Col. Dudley retired. Until 1857 our subject practiced alone at Bennettsville, and then he formed a partnership with T. E. Dudley, the son of his former partner, and it is quite proper to say here that he and his partner held the most important clientage during the whole time until he was elevated to the chancery bench. In the year 1865 he was elected a judge of the court of chancery as the successor of Judge Inglis, who had been promoted to the supreme bench of the state. Judge Johnson filled this honored office until the abolishment of the court, in 1868. He then retired to his plantation, where he remained organizing a system of free labor management which has ever since been eminently successful, and in recuperating his strength, until 1871, when he resumed the practice of law at Marion, S. C. J. M. Johnson became associated with him at this time, and subsequently J. W. Johnson was taken into the firm, and this connection still exists. Marion county is now Chancellor Johnson's home, and has been the scene of his distinguished labors as a lawyer since 1871, and his plantation management in Marion and Marlborough counties. His political career has been long and honored. In 1874 and 1875 he served as a member of the state legislature, and lent all his energies to stay the tide of corruption which then prevailed, and was very active in bringing about the revolution of 1876, when political purity conquered and white supremacy was restored to the state. In the year 1888, his name was placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor of the state, together with that of the Hon. A. C. Haskell, who was the candidate for the gubernatorial chair in opposition to the Tillman movement. In 1860 he served in the secession convention, and in 1862, entered the Confederate army, but was compelled to withdraw in a short time, owing to his total physical disability. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate, and then again in 1865, and held the same till he was elected chancellor in 1865. April 24, 1851, Miss Sarah E. McCall became his wife, and two sons and three daughters have been born to the union. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church, in which Chancellor Johnson has been an elder since his early manhood.

JAMES P. CAREY,

a rising and successful young lawyer of Pickens, was born in what is now Oconee county, but what was then Pickens district, S. C., April 27, 1850. He was the son of John W. L. Carey, a more extended mention of whom and his remote ancestors will be found elsewhere in this work. James P. Carey was reared on the farm where he was born, till he arrived at the age of eighteen years. He received his earlier education at an academy in old Pickens Court House. He completed his freshman year in Newberry college, and his sophomore, junior

and senior years in Adger college, both of Wallhalla, the latter succeeding the former. He graduated from Adger college with the class of 1880, taking first honors and delivering the valedictory address. He graduated at the age of twenty-two, and enjoyed the pleasure on that occasion of being informed by the president of the college, Dr. J. R. Riley, that he had made the best grade of any student that had ever graduated from the institution. During his college course he was awarded several class prizes. It is worthy of mention in this connection that upon the organization of two college societies, it was decided to permit two seniors to cast lots for first choice, and then to divide the school by choosing alternately. Notwithstanding young Carey was a sophomore, he was the first choice of the senior who won the lot, thus showing his standing in the school. The society of which he became a member was the Carolina; the other was the Piedmont. This honor was emphasized by five successive elections by the Carolina society as its representative orator. In 1880 Mr. Carey was elected alternate alumni orator, and in 1881, principal orator. He delivered the alumni address in 1882. During the year 1881 he taught the academy at Pickens, at the same time devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. He edited the *Saluda Argus*, published at Greenwood, during the year 1882, continuing at the same time his law studies. In December of that year he was admitted to the bar at Columbia, and his professional practice has ever since claimed his attention. With such a favorable outset, his success in his profession was assured, and he was at once recognized as one of the most talented and brilliant young lawyers in the state. He is the representative member from Pickens county of the American Law association, and is R. G. Dun & Co.'s attorney for that county. In politics he is a democrat and in religion a Presbyterian, being an elder in that church. During his eight years of legal practice Mr. Carey has defended twenty men for capital crimes, and not one of them has been sentenced to the gallows. He was the leading counsel in the famous case of Lee vs. Simpson, arguing the case both in the United States circuit and supreme courts, and though he lost the case he displayed a legal ability which reflected great credit upon him and evoked the admiration of his professional brethren. During the September term of the Pickens circuit court for 1890, Mr. Carey and Judge J. S. Cothran, of Abbeville, were defendant's attorneys in the case of The State vs. David Stephens on trial for murder, Mr. Carey making the opening plea for the defense. Upon rising to address the jury, Judge Cothran remarked: "Gentlemen of the jury, there is but little left for me to say, as the young counsel who has preceded me in opening this case has made one of the most eloquent arguments that has been made before a jury since the days of McDuffie." Mr. Carey is one of the trustees of the Pickens academy, and has served several years as a member of the board of county examiners for teachers' licenses. He is a stockholder in the American bank of Greenville. He was married in September, 1885, to Miss Lynda Lovett, of Merriweather county, Ga. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

WILLIAM HARPER.

William Harper, jurist and United States senator, was born January 17, 1790, on the Island of Antigua, one of the West India group, but removed to South Carolina with his father when but a boy. His father was a missionary of the Methodist order, and had been sent to the West Indies by the noted John Wesley, but did not long remain there. He soon went to Baltimore, and then to Columbia, S. C. He was intensely anti-slavery in his views, but neither in this nor in his peculiar religious creed did his son follow in the footsteps of his father, for the son became a leading pro-slavery man, and a member of the Episcopal church.

William Harper was graduated from the South Carolina college in 1808, shortly after the organization of that institution, and spent a short time in teaching. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. About this time he married Miss Coulter, and in 1818 emigrated to Missouri. He had not long remained there when he was elected chancellor of the state, discharging the duties of that office for some years. In 1821, he was chosen a delegate to the Missouri state convention, to form a constitution. In 1823, he returned to Columbia, S. C., and began the practice of law in company with William C. Preston, who was a relative of his by marriage. During this time he held the office of state reporter. On the death of Hon. John Gaillard, United States senator from South Carolina, Mr. Harper was appointed as his successor, until a regular election could be made by the legislature. He had the reputation of being an able senator, but declined an election by the legislature, having held the office less than a year. He removed to Charleston and again took up the practice of his profession in company with Isaac Holmes, Esq., of that city. This firm continued to practice till 1828, when Mr. Harper was elected a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, of which he became speaker. The same year he was elected chancellor in place of Chancellor Thompson, resigned. In 1830, he was chosen an associate justice of the court of appeals, his associates being Judges O'Neall and Johnson. In 1835, the state legislature passed an act abolishing the court of appeals, and Judge Harper was again made chancellor. He was a member of the state convention which met in November, 1832, and passed the nullification ordinance, and of the convention which a year later rescinded that ordinance.

In the latter years of his life, Chancellor Harper visited Europe, remaining abroad several months, but he was not particularly enamored with the customs and manners of the old-world people, especially in Paris, where his nice sense of propriety and modesty was greatly shocked. Mr. Harper was the author of several miscellaneous articles, published in *The Southern Review* and other periodicals, but his character as a writer is best illustrated in the law reports, which contain his opinions upon legal questions, many of them cited as authority in the courts of the present day.

THOMAS J. KIRKLAND.

Thomas J. Kirkland, a prominent lawyer in Camden, S. C., was born in that place in May, 1860. He is the son of W. L. Kirkland, who fell in defense of the Confederate cause, near Richmond, in June, 1864. He is a grandson of Judge Withers. The early education of Mr. Kirkland was acquired under the tutorship of Mr. Leslie McCandless, at the Camden academy. He afterward in 1875, entered the Carolina military institute, at Charlotte, N. C. Before graduating he retired from this institution and devoted his time to agricultural interests and to private studies in the law. In 1886, having made good progress in his legal studies, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and he opened a law office in Camden. In 1888 he first took an active part in politics, and attached himself to what is termed the "Reform movement." That year he attended the state convention, and in 1890 he was elected to the state legislature in recognition of his consistent support of the movement which produced a political revolution in the state democracy. In the halls of legislature he did not remit his ardor in favor of the movement, but stood up manfully in its defense. In September, 1889, Mr. Kirkland was joined in marriage with Miss Alexander, of St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. Kirkland keeps his law office in Camden, where he is largely devoted to the practice of his profession, in which he has already achieved a good reputation and a profitable clientage.

FRANCIS W. PICKENS.

Francis Wilkinson Pickens was born in St. Paul's parish, S. C., April 7, 1805. He was the son of Gov. Andrew Pickens and the grandson of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of Revolutionary fame. He received his education first at Athens college, Ga., but afterward graduated from South Carolina college with high honors. In 1829 he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Edgefield district. He was related to John C. Calhoun, and was one of his disciples in the state rights theory.

In 1832 Mr. Pickens was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, in which he distinguished himself as a ready and apt debater, being regarded as one of the most eloquent speakers in the south. He took high places in the house committees; was a member of the judiciary and of the foreign relation committees, and was chairman of a sub-committee which had under consideration the relations between the state and national governments. In his report upon that subject he held that sovereignty and allegiance were indivisible and that congress, as the agent and mere creature of the states in severalty, had no claim to allegiance and no power to exercise sovereignty over a state.

He was elected to congress on the nullification ticket to succeed Gov. McDuffie, and took his seat in that body at the opening of the

session, December 8, 1834. He was re-elected to the next three succeeding congresses, closing his congressional career on the 3rd of March, 1843. He then returned to his native state, and in the succeeding year was elected to the state senate to represent the Edgefield senatorial district.

Mr. Pickens was a large slaveholder, and while a member of congress, made an elaborate speech denying the right of that body to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia. He had strong predilections in favor of the preservation of the Union, and while in the state senate, voted against the "Bluffton movement," a measure designed to effect the secession of South Carolina. He believed in adhering to all the so-called guarantees of the constitution, including the fugitive slave act. He counseled the unity of the southern states, but at the same time a strict observance of their relations under the Federal compact to the states of the north.

When his legislative term closed he retired to private life and, for some years, took little part in politics, but in 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the Nashville convention, and was also a delegate to the Cincinnati national convention in 1856, which put James Buchanan in nomination for president. He was appointed by that official as minister to Russia, in 1858, holding that office during the remainder of Mr. Buchanan's administration. On his return to the United States he was elected governor of South Carolina, taking the executive chair just before the breaking out of the Civil war. As governor he necessarily took a conspicuous part in the secession movement, and made himself serviceable to the Confederate cause. He held the office but one term, when he again retired to his agricultural pursuits, in which he took great interest, looking upon the industry from the scientific aspect.

Governor Pickens was thrice married, each of his wives being conspicuous for beauty and mental culture. His last wife, whom he married just on the eve of his departure to fulfill his mission to Russia, was pre-eminently beautiful and accomplished. Each of his wives left him daughters, but they had no sons to perpetuate his name. He died at Edgefield, S. C., January 25, 1869.

GEN. J. B. KERSHAW.

Joseph, William and Ely Kershaw were born in Yorkshire, England. They came to the New World in 1750. Joseph and Ely settled in South Carolina, and Joseph, who served with distinction as a colonel in the Revolution, gave his name to the county of Kershaw. He was but seventeen at the time of his emigration to America, but it is evident that he was a man of much force and experience even at that early age, for soon after we find him as a pioneer merchant of Camden. His mills were burned by the invading British army. He married Sarah Gaunt, daughter of Samuel Gaunt, who was a resident of New Jersey, and a Quaker of Irish descent. Joseph

died in 1790, leaving five daughters and three sons; the names of the sons being James, John and George. John was born in Camden, Kershaw county, S. C. He was sent to England to obtain a classical education, and did not return home until after the war. His father died and he took charge of the large estate. John Kershaw was a man of brilliant mind and rare attainments. He was a member of congress in 1812-13, and was in Washington when the British took it. His death occurred in 1829, when he was in his sixty-third year. Miss Harriet DuBose, daughter of Isaac DuBose, who was an aide-de-camp to Gen. Marion, became his wife in 1812. Isaac DuBose was a planter, and after the Revolution settled in Camden, where he died in 1808. John and Harriet Kershaw were the parents of two children; Mary, wife of Robert A. Young and Joseph Brevard. The Hon. Joseph B. Kershaw first saw the light in Camden, S. C., January 5, 1822, and was educated principally in that place. For a time he was a student in the Orphan's Society Academy, at Camden, S. C., and at the age of nineteen entered the office of J. M. DeSaussure, being admitted to the bar in December, 1843. In the following year he began the active practice of his profession at Camden, and from 1855 until the outbreak of the Civil war he was associated with Mr. J. M. Davis. In 1843 Gov. Hammond appointed him a member of his staff, and in 1846 he entered the Mexican war as first lieutenant of Company C, Palmetto regiment, commanded by Col. P. M. Butler. After one year's service Lieut. Kershaw was honorably discharged on account of broken health. From 1852 until 1856 he was an able member of the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1860 served in the convention that adopted the measure of secession. In February, 1861, he was made colonel of the Second South Carolina Volunteer regiment, and entered the service with his command at Sullivan's Island. In the latter part of April he went to Virginia, and organized a regiment as colonel. He served in the first Bull Run, and campaigned around Fairfax C. H. In February, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general, in place of Gen. Bonham, who resigned upon McClellan's advance upon Yorkton. Kershaw's brigade joined Gen. Magruder on the Peninsula in April, 1862, and was engaged in the operations against McClellan, culminating in battles around Richmond, ending with that of Malvern Hill. He was engaged on Maryland Heights in the capture of Harper's Ferry; was at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga and the Knoxville campaign. Gen. Kershaw commanded McClaw's division at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; was at Spottsylvania and the several engagements terminating with that at Cold Harbor. On June 2, 1864, he was appointed major-general and assigned to McClaw's division, afterward called Kershaw's division. This division was engaged at Petersburg from the 18th of June to the end of July, when it was engaged on the north side of the James. On the 1st of August it was ordered to join Gen. Early in the valley, and remained with him until the end of that campaign, with the exception of a few days before the battle of Winchester, when it was on its

return march to Gen. Lee. It was employed on the north of the James in front of Richmond, until the evacuation on April 6th, when it was cut off at Sailors' Creek, and captured with the rest of Gen. Ewell's corps. Gen. Kershaw was carried as a prisoner to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, and reached home after his release on the 12th of August, 1865. In 1865, Mr. Kershaw resumed the practice of his profession, and in the same year was sent to the state senate, and was elected president of that honored assembly, serving until military law was declared. In 1874 he was the democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth circuit, and was duly installed June 7, 1877. His marriage to Miss Lucretia Douglas, daughter of James K. Douglas, Esq., was solemnized in 1844, and four daughters and one son have blessed their home. Mr. Kershaw has been a communicant of the Episcopal church since 1848, and is a prominent Mason, being past grand master of the grand lodge of South Carolina.

P. H. NELSON.

P. H. Nelson was born in Camden, S. C., October 3rd, 1856, his parents being Patrick H. and Emma F. (Cantey) Nelson. The father was graduated from the South Carolina college in 1845, and two years later married the mother of our subject, who was a daughter of James W. Cantey, and a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of Sumter county, S. C. Patrick Nelson was a man of great ability, and upon his graduation from college he took the highest honors of his class. He became a planter, and was engaged in that calling when the late war broke out, when he entered the Confederate service. He was killed near Petersburg in June, 1864, while commanding the Seventh South Carolina battalion. Prior to the war he had been one of the first to be appointed brigadier-general of the South Carolina militia. The immediate subject of this sketch, Mr. P. H. Nelson, Jr., was educated in the schools of Sumter county, and later at Camden, Kershaw county, after which he took a course in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In 1875 he entered the law office of Judge J. B. Kershaw, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He then became associated with Gen. John D. Kennedy, in the practice of his profession, and the partnership lasted until 1884. In 1885 Mr. Nelson was elected to the legislature to fill an unexpired term, and in 1886 was returned to the house, serving till March, 1887, at which time he was appointed solicitor of the Fifth judicial district, and in 1888, at the regular election, was again chosen for that office; his first appointment having been upon the death of his predecessor. In November, 1878, Miss Henrietta Shannon, a daughter of Col. W. M. Shannon, became his wife, and one son has been born to them. Mr. Nelson is a prominent member of the State Bar association, is also a member of the K. of P., is a Master Mason, and a communicant of the Episcopal

church. He stands in the front rank of his profession in the state, although not yet in the prime of life.

HON. JOSEPH DANIEL POPE,

an eminent South Carolinian, was born April 6, 1820. He is of English extraction, his progenitors having emigrated to South Carolina in the time of Queen Anne. Four brothers of the family took a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war. Their christian names were Joseph, William, John and James, the first named being the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Though left by the ravages of the war with very little property, Joseph made the best use of what he had, and by industry and fine business-tact, became quite wealthy. He died in 1818. His son, Joseph James Pope, was the father of Joseph Daniel. He was a successful cotton grower, and a man of liberal education, being a graduate from South Carolina university and possessed of a fine literary taste. He married Miss Jenkins, a lady of Welsh descent.

Joseph Daniel Pope received his early education at his home on St. Helena Island, from private tutors, but, at thirteen years of age, was sent to an excellent academy at Waterboro, under the principalship of Rev. Mr. Vandyck. At seventeen he entered the University of Georgia, one of the best educational institutions in the country, and graduated with high honors in 1841. He then pursued a law course at Charleston, with James L. Pettigru, one of the most distinguished lawyers in South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He began practice at Beaufort, in partnership with Richard de Treville, an equity lawyer of much celebrity, to which branch of practice the firm devoted its principal attention, and in which they achieved great success. In 1850 Mr. Pope was elected to the house of representatives from the St. Helena district, and was appointed a member of the committee on federal relations, in those times one of the most important committees in the house. He held this place for several sessions, and was chairman of the committee when the John Brown episode occurred at Harper's Ferry, and which created a profound sensation throughout the country. The committee took the subject under advisement and presented an able report thereon. In December, 1860, Mr. Pope was chosen a member of the convention called to consider the matter of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union. He took an active part in the convention, and subscribed his name to the ordinance of secession. He was the mover of a resolution for the organization of the Confederate government and its location at Montgomery, which resolution was subsequently adopted, and its substance was also adopted by other southern states. At the fall of Beaufort, in 1861, Mr. Pope suffered the loss of most of his property, and removed to Columbia. The next year he was elected a member of the state senate, which position he held till the close of the war. He was appointed by President Davis as the head of the revenue bureau, charged with the responsible and onerous duty of

raising funds and supplies for the prosecution of the war. He was also appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Memminger, to superintend the printing and issuance of the Confederate currency. When the war came to a close Mr. Pope retired from official position and resumed the practice of his profession at Columbia. In the succeeding years he formed business partnerships under the firm names of Fickling & Pope and Pope & Haskell, and was engaged in most of the important cases in the courts arising from the "carpet bag" rule in the state, in which he ably defended the interests of the state against that vicious regime. In the exciting political campaign of 1876, Mr. Pope took an effective part, both with voice and pen and lent a strong and effectual support to Gov. Wade Hampton. In the ranks of the Columbia bar Mr. Pope holds a foremost position. He is unsurpassed in knowledge of the law, possesses a discriminative intellect, is able and accurate as a counselor and is an advocate of the highest type at the bar. His oratorical powers are of a high order, he has a prepossessing personality and an impressive presence before an audience. He is a man of high personal qualities, of exalted integrity, purity of character and of generous instinct. His ennobling characteristics and cultured manners are such as to make him a favorite in the best society.

In 1846 Mr. Pope was joined in marriage with Miss Catharine A. Scott, daughter of Dr. John A. P. Scott. Their eldest son, Joseph D. Pope, is a prosperous merchant, and the eldest daughter is the wife of Samuel R. Stoney, of Columbia.

CORNELIUS KOLLOCK, M. D.

One of South Carolina's most eminent physicians, and one of the most skillful surgeons of the present day, is Cornelius Kollock, M. D., of Cheraw, Chesterfield Co., S. C. Dr. Kollock was born in Marlborough county, S. C., December 7, 1824, his parents being Oliver Hawes and Sarah (James) Kollock, the father a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of Marlborough county, S. C. Oliver Kollock was an attorney and planter. Some twenty years before his death he retired from active life, and devoted his later years to study and literary pursuits. He was one of the brightest scholars of his day, and a master of the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and English languages. From the beginning to the end of secession he remained loyal to the union of the states, but such was the man that his sentiments were respected by his neighbors. His demise occurred July 25, 1862, in his seventy-second year. He was a devout communicant of St. David's Episcopal church, of Cheraw, and for years held the office of warden. His wife died October 1, 1857, at the age of sixty-three years. Three daughters and one son blessed their union, viz.: Margaret O., who died in childhood; Charlotte Wilson, who married Bishop Gregg, of Texas, and died May 20, 1880, aged fifty-nine years; Mary A., the youngest child, who died at the age of sixteen, in 1848. The son, Cornelius, was given every educational

advantage to be had, having obtained his preliminary scholastic training in the Cheraw academy, he was graduated from Brown university with the class of 1815. He then went to Philadelphia, and in 1848 completed the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he spent nearly three years in the hospitals and colleges of Paris. Returning to his native land in 1850, Dr. Kollock at that time established an office at Cheraw, S. C., and has since been engaged in active and most successful practice. One year after his return from Europe, he very happily married Miss Mary H. Shaw, an accomplished daughter of the late Mr. Charles B. Shaw, of Boston, Mass. They have four children living, their names being: Ellen S., who married Dr. F. A. Waddle, of Cheraw. Dr. Waddle is the present cashier of the Bank of Cheraw; Charles W., M. D., a practicing physician of Charleston, S. C., who is quite distinguished as an oculist and aurist; he married Miss Gertrude, daughter of Col. William Gregg, of Charleston; Alexander G., the editor and proprietor of the *Cheraw Reporter*; and Anna H., the wife of James Dillingham, of Charleston. Dr. Kollock is a warden in St. David's Episcopal church. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, Knights Templar of South Carolina commandery, established in 1786, being the oldest commandery in the United States, and he is also an influential member of the South Carolina Medical society, being ex-president of the same, and he is now president of the Pee Dee Medical association, is a fellow of the American Gynecological society, a fellow in the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Kollock has performed, it is said, all the most difficult surgical operations known to science, and has met with the most flattering success at all times. Naturally possessed of great talents, under the wise supervision of his scholarly father, he was brought into contact with knowledge in the manner best calculated to expand and sharpen the intellect. Considering the thorough preparation he underwent, the advantages he enjoyed, it is nothing surprising that he has risen to the front ranks of his profession.

ALEXANDER M. REDFEARN, M. D.,

is a son of David T. and Mary H. (May) Redfearn, and was born in Chesterfield county, S. C., March 21, 1862. The father is a planter, and is recognized as one of the leading public men of the county, having represented his district in the state legislature in 1874, and in 1876, and 1878. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate, and after an interval of four years was again returned to that assembly. During his membership of the house and senate, the Hon. Mr. Redfearn has served on some of the most important committees, and has taken a prominent position on the leading questions of the day. He was made a trustee of the Clemson college in 1895, and has always given much time and attention to the advancement of educational interests. During the Civil war he held the commission of lieutenant in

the Confederate artillery service, and was a valiant and efficient officer. Mrs. Redfearn is also descended from one of the oldest and most influential connections in the state, the family having furnished many men of prominence in public affairs. She is a niece of Mr. Pleasant May, who for many years stood in the front ranks of the bar at Columbia and Charleston. He served for several terms in the state legislature, and has the name of being the first man in the state to take a decided and important stand against high tariff measures. Alexander Redfearn is the eldest of eight children born to the Hon. David T. and Mary H. Redfearn, the other children being: Sallie, who married William Ratliff; Dora, a leading teacher, she was graduated from the Thomasville Female college in the class of 1887; Robert A., a planter; Mamie, a member of the junior class in the Richmond Female college; Josephine, James C., and Townley, the youngest, now deceased. Alexander was graduated from the Wake Forest college in the class of 1884, and while in college began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. B. Powers. Subsequently he entered the Long Island Medical college, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and completed his course there in 1886, having graduated as valedictorian of his class. Returning to South Carolina, Dr. Redfearn immediately entered upon his professional career at Chesterfield C. H. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, and is a prominent Mason, being J. W. of lodge No. 220 at Chesterfield. Some time ago Dr. Redfearn established a drug business, which he has since conducted in connection with his practice, and he is also quite extensively interested in agriculture. He is the present incumbent of the office of mayor of Chesterfield, and is recognized not only as a skillful and intelligent physician and surgeon, but also as a progressive and valuable citizen. Should life and health be spared to him, there can be no doubt of his future success in his calling.

DR. J. A. JAMES.

One of the oldest and leading families of the Palmetto state is the James family. This connection has furnished many men of ability and prominence in state affairs. J. A. James, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon of Chesterfield county, S. C., was born in Sumter county, S. C., July 22, 1829, the son of William H. and Mary E. (Capers) James. William James was educated at West Point, and was an attorney-at-law of the state. He was a grandson of Major John James, of Revolutionary fame, he, Major James, having been an officer in Marion's brigade. His sword is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Dr. J. A. James. William H. James's demise occurred in 1836, in his thirty-sixth year, and his wife died a year later. She was descended from the Capers family, which made itself prominent during the Revolution, and was a relative of Bishop Capers of South Carolina. Of the children born to Judge William D. James, father of William H., but one is living, Mrs. S. J. Cowling, of New York city. Of William H. James's offspring but two survive: John J.

and Dr. J. A. James. The latter received his scholastic training at Linden, Ala., and subsequently attended several other institutions of learning. In 1849 he took up the study of medicine under the direction Dr. Franklin Courtney, of Eldorado, Union county, Ark. Entering the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, he subsequently became a student in the Charleston Medical college, and completed the course there in 1852. Dr. James immediately began the practice of his chosen profession, first at Georgetown, S. C., and later he removed to Indiantown, removing to Cheraw in 1883. He served in the Confederate army as a brigade, and chief surgeon of a division, on Gen. Kershaw's staff. In 1865 he was a member of the first state convention held after the war, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that memorable assembly. His marriage to Miss S. B. McCutchen was solemnized in December, 1856. She is a daughter of Mr. Hugh and Mary McCutchen, of Williamsburg county. The following named children have blessed this union: William D., a planter of Chesterfield county; Mary J., a graduate of Sumter institute, S. C., wife of H. D. Plowden, of Clarendon county, their children are Kate and Joseph James Plowden; J. C., an attorney at the Chester county bar, he married Miss Sallie Harden, of Chester, and their only child is William H.; J. A., a conductor on the Atlantic Coast line, his wife was Miss Mary Evans, of Wilmington, and their only child is Joseph A.; Pauline M., who has been a teacher for the past two years, is a graduate of the Winthrop Training school, of Columbia, S. C.; Thomas H., a prominent druggist of Aiken, S. C.; Frank V. and James McJames. Both Dr. and Mrs. James are members of the Presbyterian church, as are the children with the exception of one, and the father is an elder in the church at Cheraw. Dr. James has won an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. His intelligent and skilled service to the community has been most acceptable, and he is respected as a man of ability and probity.

HON. JAMES C. WILLCOX.

The Hon. James C. Willcox, M. D., was born in Marion county, S. C., at Marion C. H., November 21st, 1857, the son of John and Sarah V. (Clark) Willcox, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. The father was the son of George Willcox, who was born in Fayetteville, N. C., and was a son of John Willcox, of whom mention is made in Wheeler's History of North Carolina. He incurred the enmity of the British on account of being active in distributing Benjamin Franklin's celebrated tract on government, and fled to North Carolina for safety. He was born in Delaware county, Penn., at Ivy's Paper Mills, the mills having been established by Thomas Willcox, of England, about 1705, and which are at this time in active operation and bear the reputation of being the oldest business continued in the family name in America. John Willcox was outlawed for taking up arms against the British government before the Declaration of Independence, having fought and been a leader in the battle of

Alamance with the regulators who attacked the British troops under Gov. Tryon. He returned to Philadelphia, where he took an active and prominent part in suppressing the whiskey insurrection, but subsequently returned to North Carolina, where he died, leaving four sons and four daughters. George Willcox was the fourth son. He was twice married; first to Miss Elizabeth Tyson, who bore him six sons and two daughters; and after her death he was united in marriage to Miss Martin, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He resided in North Carolina, where he owned large tracts of land and carried on an extensive plantation. John, his second son by the first marriage, was born in 1812, and spent his early life on his father's plantation. He engaged in a mercantile business in early manhood, and in 1838 removed to Marion county, S. C., and established a general mercantile establishment at Marion C. H., where he lived until his death, May 1st, 1890. He amassed an enormous property, at the outbreak of the war being worth about \$1,000,000, and which was mostly invested in Confederate bonds and negroes. He acted as agent for the Confederate government in disposing of its bonds, and warmly espoused the cause of his people. The close of the war found him a poor man. He was elected probate judge of Marion county, and held that honorable position for over a quarter of a century, and only relinquished the office upon his resignation. At the time of his demise he was living in retirement on his plantation. In 1840 a Miss Wayne, of Marion county, became his wife, and they were the parents of two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and the other is the present clerk of the Marion county court. The wife died in 1851, and in 1855 Mr. Willcox was again married to Miss Sarah V. Clark (daughter of Capt. James Clark, of Orange county, Va., but later of Abbeville, S. C., whose wife was a Miss Allston). Of the six sons born to them five are now living, and the mother still survives. Dr. Willcox, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his early schooling in Marion county. In 1874 he left home and came to Darlington, where he secured a position as a drug clerk, and subsequently qualified as a druggist. For four years he was engaged in the study of medicine, and in 1878 entered the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and remained there until 1880, when he entered the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in March, 1881, and at once began active practice at Darlington, where he has since built up an extended reputation, and an ever increasing practice. He was very active in the passing of the law establishing a state board of medical examiners, and was appointed by the governor as a member of that board in 1887, and was elected by the board secretary and treasurer. He was re-appointed and served until 1891, until the Tillman administration was inaugurated, at which time the commission was abolished. In 1886 Dr. Willcox, was elected mayor of Darlington, and held that office for two successive terms, declining to serve a third term. His marriage to Miss Annie L. Milling, daughter of David C. Milling, was solemnized in 1882, and has resulted in the birth of three

sons and one daughter. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and also of the K. of P. and K. of H. Besides attending most satisfactorily to his professional duties, Dr. Willcox has found time to interest himself in several business ventures, he is a member of the drug firm of Willcox & Co., of Darlington, and was prominent in the organization of the Darlington Cotton Mill company, and is a director in the Cotton Seed Oil Mill, and also in the Darlington Land & Improvement, and Enterprise Hotel, companies, and is interested in agriculture in the county.

JAMES S. GARNER, D. D. S.

Among the leading dentists of South Carolina appears the name of James S. Garner, D. D. S. Dr. Garner comes of an old South Carolina family, and was born in Darlington county, in 1860, the son of James N. Garner, Jr., who was a native of this state. The father was a son of James Garner, Sr., who was a prominent South Carolinian, and a leading planter and politician. James N. Garner was born in 1836, and received a thorough business education, and then engaged in agriculture, and later embarked in the mercantile business in Darlington county. In 1876 he was elected clerk of the county court, and filled that office with great efficiency until his death, in 1889, having served for a period of fourteen years. His marriage was celebrated in 1858, and resulted in the birth of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living; two of the sons being engaged in the practice of medicine. The father was active in politics, and was an ardent and prominent democrat. He was a leading Mason, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was a life-long and earnest communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His son, Dr. James S. Garner, the principal of this mention, was fitted for college in the county schools, and entered the Spartanburg college, and completed his classical training at Trinity college, of North Carolina, graduating from that institution in 1881. He immediately thereafter began the study of dentistry under Dr. A. C. Spain, and subsequently attended lectures in the New York College of Dentistry, and then entered the Philadelphia Dental college, from which he was graduated in 1883. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Darlington, and has since been actively and successfully engaged therein. In 1884 Miss Minnie Brand, of Sumter, S. C., became his wife, and their union has been blessed by the birth of three daughters. Dr. Garner is a stockholder in several different Darlington banks; is a member of the L. of H. and R. S. of G. F.

DR. W. H. TIMMERMAN,

one of the representative citizens of Edgefield county, was born in the county of his present residence, in 1832. His parents were Ransom and Lydia (Bledsoe) Timmerman, both natives of Edgefield

county. Ransom was the son of Jacob Timmerman, a native of Germany, who came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war, in company with two of his brothers, from whom the family have descended. Jacob first settled in Newberry county on Dutch Fort, but afterward came to Edgefield county, married and remained there until his death. He was a planter. Ransom Timmerman was born in 1804, and was educated in the schools of the state. He followed planting until his death in 1877, and was a successful and well-to-do planter. He was twice married, and was the father of nine children by his first wife and two by his second. Seven of these reached maturity, and two sons were killed in the war of 1861. He took an active interest in politics but never sought office of any kind, but held several appointive offices prior to the war. Dr. Timmerman was educated in the state schools, completing his studies at Greenwood, Abbeville county. He began the study of medicine in 1852, under Dr. John G. Williams, and entered the Charleston Medical college in the same year. He graduated in 1854, and in the following fall began practice in the vicinity of his present home. He continued practice until 1872, when he abandoned it, and turned his attention more largely to planting, which occupation he has ever since followed. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as second lieutenant in the Nineteenth South Carolina regiment of Bragg's army. He was soon chosen captain of Company K, but was compelled to resign from ill-health, in 1862, and resumed his medical practice as soon as he was able. In 1864 he again entered the army, this time as captain in Duncan battalion and served until about the time of the surrender. After the war he took up the practice of his profession and continued until the time noted above when he turned his attention to planting. He was first married in 1856 to Miss Paulina F. Asbell, who bore him six children now living. His wife died in 1873, and he was again married in 1879 to Miss Henrietta M. Bell, of Edgefield county, who has borne him two children. Dr. Timmerman has always taken an enthusiastic part in politics, and has served on the county executive committee almost continuously since 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the state legislature and served two sessions. He then became a candidate for the state senate, but was defeated by a small majority. Again he was elected to the house in 1890, and is now serving his term, having been elected without any effort on his part. In 1890, in company with G. D. Walker, J. H. Edwards, W. F. Roetts, I. C. Sheppard, Alonzo Bates, A. E. Pagett and others, he organized the Farmer's Loan and Savings bank, of Edgefield, of which he was elected president. He is also a stockholder in the Edgefield oil mill. Religiously he affiliates with the Baptist church, and has held the office of clerk of his church for twenty-nine years, standing as one of the pillars of the church. He is widely known as a thriving and successful planter and enjoys universal respect. He resigned his seat in the house of representatives after serving one session, and was elected to the senate without a canvass over two popular men of the county.

DR. ELBERT FRANKLIN SEVIER ROWLEY,

a scholarly and skillful physician of Greenville, S. C., and now holding the office of mayor of that city, was born in Greenville, January 15, 1844. His father was the Rev. John Milton Rowley of the Methodist Episcopal faith, a native of Massachusetts, and of English descent. The maiden name of Dr. Rowley's mother was Mary Livinia Brown Turpin; she was born in Newberry county, S. C., and was the daughter of Major William Turpin, formerly of Charleston, S. C. Dr. Rowley's father is deceased, but his mother is still living and shares the home of her son. Dr. Rowley was reared to manhood in Greenville, which city has, all his life, been his home. He received the literary part of his education in the Greenville male academy and Furman university, leaving the latter institution when seventeen years of age to enter the Confederate army. He enlisted in the Butler guards, Second South Carolina volunteer infantry, Kershaw's brigade, his regiment being the first to enter the service. His first enlistment was for twelve months, but he continued in service through the entire war. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, among them being those of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg and Chickamauga. He was in the engagement at Savage Station during the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, in the battle of the Wilderness, at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, the engagement before Petersburg and the battle at Cedar Creek, besides many other less noted battles. At Gettysburg he received a wound in the left shoulder, but it was not sufficiently severe to disable him from service. He was captured at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and was imprisoned four months at Point Lookout, being exchanged in February, 1865. He was a brave, faithful and patriotic soldier. Shortly after the close of the war he entered upon the study of medicine, and in the autumn of 1867 entered the Philadelphia university of medicine and surgery, from which he graduated in 1869. He at once began the practice of his profession in Greenville, where he has been actively and successfully engaged ever since. He has a large and lucrative practice and has built up an enviable reputation. In politics, Dr. Rowley has been a consistent member of the democratic party. Without being intolerant toward those of a different political faith, he believes the principles of his party are more in keeping with the groundwork of our government than those of any other party. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Greenville several terms, and is now serving his second term as mayor of the city. In this capacity he has discharged his duty in an able, dignified and impartial manner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the council and chapter degrees. For many years he was a member of the State Medical society in which his skill as a general practitioner made his association with his fellow members useful and profitable.

DR. THOMAS T. EARLE.

Among the able and skilled physicians of Greenville, S. C., Dr. Thomas T. Earle holds an honored and enviable place. He was born in Greenville, May 8, 1845, and is the son of Hon. Elias D. Earle, once a member of the South Carolina legislature. He was also born in Greenville and was the son of George Washington Earle, a native of Virginia. Elias D. Earle was married to Miss Susan Haynsworth, who bore him eight children, of whom Thomas T. Earle was the seventh. Their names in the order of their births are James, who died in infancy; George W., who is a civil engineer residing in Darlington, S. C.; Susan, who was the wife of W. F. B. Haynsworth, now deceased, but whose husband is a prominent citizen of Sumter, S. C.; Elizabeth, who married James McCall, of Darlington, but who is now deceased, her husband still living; Mary, wife of Mr. McCune, a railroad contractor of Colorado; Elias D., a dentist by profession residing in Florida; Baylis D., planter of Florida; Thomas T., the subject of this sketch, and Hon. Joseph H. Earle, the present attorney-general of South Carolina. The mother of this family died in 1852 and the father in 1853. Left an orphan at the tender age of eight years, Thomas T. Earle was adopted by his uncle, Col. Thomas B. Haynsworth, of Darlington, S. C. In that place and at the home of Dr. Joseph C. Haynsworth he passed his youth, attending school. Shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war, he left school to enter the Confederate army and accordingly became a member of the Darlington Light artillery. He served in this organization about fifteen months, when he was transferred to Abney's First Battalion of South Carolina sharp shooters, with the rank of sergeant-major. After serving in this capacity for about one year, he was appointed by the governor of South Carolina a cadet in the Citadel military academy of Charleston, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Darlington and for about two years was engaged as a clerk with the object of securing means to take a collegiate course. Accomplishing this object in 1867, he entered Columbian college, in the city of Washington, and graduated in March, 1870, completing besides a special literary course, a full course in medicine. He located in Greenville for the practice of his profession, and has been actively engaged in that city ever since. His practice has met with eminent success and he has taken his place among the most distinguished physicians of the state. In October, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie F. Earle, and the union has resulted in the birth of four children, all of whom are now living. He is a member of the State Medical association. He makes female and children's complaints a specialty, and acts as surgeon for all the railroad companies whose lines enter Greenville. Dr. Earle is a pleasant, companionable person, and is very popular both in the ranks of his profession and in general society.

DR. JOHN H. MAXWELL

is one of the prominent and successful physicians of Greenville, S. C. He is a son of Capt. John Maxwell, who was born at a place called The Grove, in Greenville county, in 1791. He was the son of Robert Maxwell, commanded a company throughout the war of 1812, and during his life he pursued the occupation of a farmer. Robert Maxwell, the grandfather of Dr. John H. Maxwell, had but two sons, John, the father of John H. and Robert, Jr. Both sons married into the same family, John selecting for his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Earle, a Revolutionary patriot, and sister of Hon. Baylis J. Earle, the eminent lawyer and jurist of Greenville; Robert chose for his wife, Mary, a younger sister of Elizabeth Earle. Capt. John Maxwell was the father of eleven children, of whom Dr. John H. Maxwell was the seventh, being the youngest son. The family consisted of four sons and seven daughters, but only one son and three daughters are now living. The father died August 23, 1870, his widow surviving him two years. Both attained a ripe old age. Capt. Maxwell, in his early days, was one of the representative men of Greenville county, and was an influential member of the society in which he moved. His son, Dr. John H. Maxwell, was born near Pendleton, Anderson Co., S. C., on the 19th day of December, 1832. He spent his boyhood in Pendleton, where he received his early literary education, the schools of that place being of a very high order of excellence. At nineteen years of age he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained during three sessions, the first of which was devoted to academic studies and the remaining terms to medical science, which he had before determined to pursue. In the autumn of 1853, he entered the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, where he took his second course of lectures, and from which he graduated in the spring of 1854. He then located at Fairplay, S. C., and began the practice of his profession in company with his elder brother, Dr. Robert D. Maxwell. He remained with him two years, and in 1856 removed to his old home in Pendleton, where he continued his medical practice. There, though yet young in years, he became one of the leading physicians of the place, and won an extensive and advantageous practice. In 1876 he removed to Greenville, where he has ever since been in active successful practice. He is one of the foremost physicians of that city, and the calls for his medical services tax his full energies to answer. While his practice is general, he makes a specialty of gynecology, in the practice of which he has attained great success. His personal character is of the highest standard, and he is held by all who know him as a man of the purest motives and the highest uprightness. He enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of warm friends, among whom he is deservedly popular. Both in his professional and social standing he holds an enviable position. Though his professional career has been active and continuous for thirty-five years, he is still remarkably well preserved

and vigorous. For a gentleman past fifty years of age he has the presence of a much younger man, and would readily pass for a person of forty. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Baptist denomination, with which church he has been united for thirty years. In politics, in which he takes a great interest, he is a thorough democrat, but he has never sought any official position. Dr. Maxwell was married in 1860, to Miss Mary E. Alexander, daughter of Col. E. Alexander, of Pickens, formerly Pickens district, S. C. They have no children living. Capt. Maxwell, the father of Dr. John H. Maxwell, throughout his long, active and useful life, commanded the respect and love of all who knew him. He took a deep interest and an active part in all the stirring events of the age in which he lived, and was with Gen. Jackson in the "Creek war," and also in the war of 1812. He was ardently and devotedly attached to South Carolina, and in 1861, although seventy years of age, when the late contest commenced at Fort Sumter, he hastened thither with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, and was present at its surrender. In 1828 he was elected a member of the state legislature, to which position he was returned for several successive terms. He was a useful working member of that body, and as such was honored and very popular with his constituents. He was also a member of several of the state conventions, including the secession convention of 1860. Possessing the unlimited confidence of the people, he was generally returned at the ticket. He did not seek political preferment, but sought the quiet and peaceful pursuits of life in which he gained the confidence of his fellowmen, and endeared himself to an extensive circle of friends. In all the varied relations of life, Capt. Maxwell was most exemplary. He was active and energetic in business, devoted to his family, true to his friends, kind and benevolent to the poor, and imbued with the highest principles of honor, blended with kindness and suavity of manner. He left behind him a name fondly cherished by the loved ones of the home circle and honored by the community in which he lived, and bequeathed to his family an exemplary life — upon which their memory can fondly dwell — the richest legacy a patriarch can leave to his descendants.

JOHN MACKEY

was of Scotch origin. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Lancaster county, S. C., at a very early date, and became one of the leading planters of the county. His son, Thomas, was born in the new home some time after the removal from Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolution as a patriot soldier. Thomas was the father of John T. Mackey. The latter first saw the light on his father's plantation. After reaching his majority he went to Georgia, and remained in that state for about ten years, when he returned to his native county and married Mary Beckham, a lady of Chester county, S. C., of honored parentage and rare refinement. After his happy marriage he became

a planter, and was engaged in that calling at the time of his death, in 1884, at the age of eighty-five years. It is of his son, J. F. Mackey, M. D., that we write more particularly. Dr. Mackey was born in Lancaster county, May 23, 1836. After receiving a thorough preliminary schooling in his native county, he entered Furman university, at Greenville, S. C., and completed a classical course in that institution. Dr. R. A. Wylie became his preceptor in the study of medicine soon after his college course was completed, and he remained with that eminent physician for three years, when he went to New York city, and finished a course of medicine in the University of New York, after which he was graduated in the same course from the South Carolina Medical college, receiving his diploma in the spring of 1859. In the following year Dr. Mackey enlisted in the army of the state as a private in Kershaw's regiment, and in the following year became an assistant surgeon in the Confederate service, being assigned to the Third South Carolina regiment, and he remained with this command until the close of the war, serving with fidelity and efficiency. He then located at Lancaster, and has succeeded in establishing a reputation as one of the most skillful physicians in the state. Dr. Mackey is a member of the State Medical association. In 1869 he married Miss Mary E. Perry, of Lancaster, and three sons and two daughters have been born to them. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

HON. T. J. STRAIT, M. D.

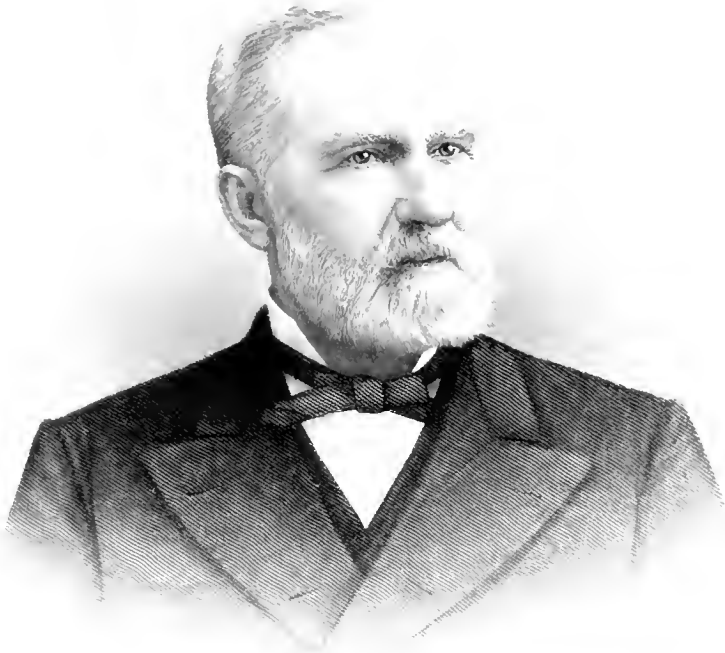
Among the honored names of the Palmetto state appears that of the Strait family. One of its most notable members is the Hon. T. J. Strait, M. D., of Lancaster, S. C. Dr. Strait was born in Chester county, S. C., December 25, 1846, his parents being Jacob F. and Isabella (Wylie) Strait, both natives of Chester county. On his father's extensive plantation, and later at Maysville, Sumter county, S. C., young Strait spent his early boyhood. At the time the south was roused to arms in defense of its sacred rights, he was but fifteen years of age, but the hour and the need made him a man. Enlisting in Company A, Sixth South Carolina regiment, among the first, he was transferred to Company H, Twenty-fourth South Carolina regiment in 1863, and appointed third sergeant, and he was mustered out at the close of the war with that rank. Returning to his home, he remained there until 1871, and during this time, in 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Kate A. Lathrop, of Abbeville county, S. C. In 1871 Dr. Strait went to Mississippi and entered the Cooper Institute in Lauderdale county, and after completing a three years' course he returned to Chester county and began teaching school and continued until 1876, after which he went to Ebenezer, York county, and remained in charge of a school there until 1879, when he removed to Lancaster C. H., and continued in the same profession there until 1881. At this time he purchased a small tract of land one mile from the town of Lancaster and engaged in agriculture, in the meantime turning his attention earnestly to the science of medicine. In 1883

he entered the South Carolina medical college, and was graduated therefrom in 1885 with honor, and began practicing at Lancaster immediately thereafter. Always keenly interested in the welfare of the people, he has ever taken a leading part in politics, and is a staunch supporter of the Farmers' alliance. In the fall of 1890, he was elected to the state senate to represent Lancaster county.

DR. JOHN A. BARKSDALE,

president of the National bank of Laurens, S. C., was born on a farm within two miles of Laurens, October 1, 1826. He is the son of Allen Barksdale, a native of Laurens county, who was born December 25, 1782, and whose occupation was farming. He once served as sheriff of Laurens county, and was also twice elected to the state legislature. He was the son of Nathan Barksdale, a native of Charlotte county, Va., and also a farmer by occupation. The family on the father's side is of English origin. The wife of Allen Barksdale was Nancy Downs, daughter of Joseph Downs, who was born at Orange Court House, Va., and who served as one of the first justices of Laurens county. He was the son of Henry Downs, who was born in England, married Jane Douglas in Scotland, and came with her to America, locating in Virginia. The wife of Joseph Downs, the maternal grandmother of Dr. John A. Barksdale, was Jane Alexander, of Mecklenberg, N. C., daughter of Abraham Alexander, who was prominent in Mecklenberg county, N. C., and was conspicuous in the famous Mecklenberg convention held in May, 1776, which passed the Declaration of Independence, previous to that of the one at Philadelphia. Joseph Downs was the brother of Maj. Jonathan Downs, a Revolutionary officer. The wife of Allen Barksdale, and mother of the subject of this sketch, died in February, 1866, at the age of seventy-nine years. The father, Allen Barksdale, died in December, 1870, at the age of eighty-seven. Allen Barksdale was no ordinary man. During all the active years of his long life he was identified with whatever redounded to the best interests of the people of Laurens county, and his whole life was characterized by the strictest integrity, honesty, high purpose and noble resolve.

Dr. John A. Barksdale was reared to manhood on the homestead near Laurens, and received a classical education in the Laurensville male academy. He took up the study of medicine at a very early age, and in March, 1847, graduated from the South Carolina medical college at Charleston. He began the practice of medicine at once at Laurens, and for a period of about forty years was in active and successful practice of his profession in Laurens county. He was one of the ablest and most skillful practitioners in the state, and had a large and remunerative practice. He, however, retired from his profession about four years ago, since which time his attention has chiefly been directed to the banking business, he having been chosen president of the National bank directly after its organization in 1886. In politics he is a democrat of the old school. He was elected to the state leg-



Very truly yours

Wm. S. Parkinsall

islature in 1880, and served one term. While a member of the legislature he introduced the bill chartering the Greenville & Laurens railroad, canvassed the county in advocacy of building this and the Greenwood, Laurens & Spartanburg railroad, both of which are now in successful operation under the Georgia Central system. He was elected vice president of the Greenville & Laurens railway, and is at present a director in the P. R. & W. C. Ry. He was also for a number of years a director in the Columbia & Greenville and Laurens railways. Dr. Barksdale was also chosen vice president of the Southern Forestry congress, which met at De Funick Springs, Fla., in December, 1885. During the late war Dr. Barksdale spent much time in the hospitals of Richmond and North Georgia, ministering to the sick and wounded. While in the legislature Dr. Barksdale served as chairman of the committee on agriculture, and reported the bill known as the general stock law of the state, which has proved a blessing to the farmers. He has also served as mayor of the city of Laurens in 1860. He holds membership in the Laurens County Medical society of South Carolina. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has also taken the chapter and council degrees. He has been chosen master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, and thrice illustrious grand master of his council upon various occasions. He belongs to the K. of H., and was the lecturer of the state grange in 1873 and 1874. Dr. Barksdale was married October 7, 1852, to Martha A. Nance, of Newberry, daughter of Drayton Nance, formerly a prominent lawyer and citizen of Newberry. They have five children living, four sons and one daughter. In general appearance Dr. Barksdale possesses a fine, manly form, being large in stature and dignified in deportment. He is liberal and broad-minded and of a sympathetic and generous disposition, characteristics which have made him justly popular and influential among his fellow citizens. In financial ability he has few equals, and he holds the position of one of the solid men of the city of Laurens.

DR. THOMAS McCOY

was born in Newberry county, S. C., December 27, 1830, and is a physician and surgeon of the first rank in the city of Laurens. He is the son of Barnett and Elizabeth (Danner) McCoy, the former a native of Laurens county, and the latter of Union county, S. C. The father, who has led the life of a farmer is still living, having attained the unusual age of eighty-nine years. He was born in 1803. The mother died in 1858. Barnett McCoy's father was John McCoy, a farmer by occupation, a native of Fairfield county, S. C., and a Revolutionary soldier. Dr. McCoy's mother was the daughter of Thomas Gitson Danner, a native of Maryland, and by occupation a farmer. Dr. Thomas McCoy left his native county with his parents when only six years old, and removed to a farm in Laurens county, where he lived with them until he was eighteen years of age. He then, in 1849, accompanied them to Monroe county, Miss., where he remained ten

years. He received an academic education, and at the age of twenty-one, took up the study of medicine. In 1853 he entered the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia, in which he took one course of lectures. In 1854 he entered the medical department of the university of Tennessee, at Nashville, from which he graduated in March, 1855. He began practice in Monroe county, Miss., and after three years went to New Orleans and took another course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university. Returning to Monroe county, he practiced there one year more. Then, in 1859, he returned to Laurens county, in which he has ever since resided. In the month of February, 1862, he entered the service of the Confederate army, in Company I, of the First South Carolina regiment, as a private, in which he continued four months. He was then detailed to a position on the surgeon's staff, hospital department. Here he remained till the battle of Gettysburg, when he was left in charge of the sick and wounded of the First regiment during that battle. He was captured there with all the sick and wounded, about three days after the battle was over, and imprisoned fourteen months at Ft. Delaware. During his imprisonment he had a position in the prison hospital and was treated with due respect and courtesy. He was exchanged in October, 1864, when he went to Richmond on the exchange and was ordered by the surgeon-general to Charleston to take the position of assistant surgeon. He successfully passed the examination and was ordered to hospital duty at Wytheville, Va. Before he arrived there, however, the Federals captured Wytheville. He was en route at the time being in the mountains of Virginia. On learning of the capture of Wytheville, he tarried in the mountains about a month, during which time Gen. Lee surrendered. He then returned to Laurens county, and resumed the practice of medicine in the city of Laurens in the latter part of 1869. Here he has continued ever since, and has been eminently successful, being now one of the leading physicians of the state. Since then he has attended a course of lectures in New York and Philadelphia. He is a member of the Laurens county medical society and a member of the medical society of the ex-Confederate surgeons, and of the South Carolina medical society. He is also a member of the American Medical association. Dr. McCoy is a thorough democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic lodge and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was married December 27, 1858, to Alberta E. Young, a native of Laurens county.

DR. EARLE M. CAINE,

president of the Oil & Fertilizer Co., of Laurens, S. C., was born in Greenwood, Abbeville county, S. C., on the 18th of September, 1855. His father was Dr. Sampson V. Caine, a prominent physician of Abbeville county. He was born in Abbeville county in 1800, and died in 1858. He was the son of William Caine, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America about 1780 and settled in Abbeville county,

where he spent the remnant of his life in the occupation of a farmer. The maiden name of Dr. E. M. Caine's mother was Caroline Eugenia Earle, a native of Greenville, born September 26, 1830. She was the daughter of Dr. Robinson Earle. Upon the maternal side the lineage of Dr. Caine is traceable back to a royal family in England and he derives his middle name, Monteith, from the earl of Monteith, a Scottish chief. His maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Eliza W. Thompson, the wife of Dr. Robinson Earle, was a sister of Gen. Waddy Thompson, who was minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico; she was the aunt of Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, ex-governor of South Carolina, and ex-assistant of the treasury. Both the Earle and the Thompson families were prominent in political affairs, many members of each winning distinction among their fellow citizens. It will be seen that Dr. Caine, the subject of this sketch, was left without a father at the tender age of three years. After his father's death his mother removed to Union, S. C., where he spent his youthful days and attended a high school in which he prepared for college. At sixteen he entered Furman university, where he remained two years. He then spent one year in the Carolina Military institute, at Charlotte, N. C., under the instruction of Col. J. P. Thomas, after which he spent one year at West Point military academy. He was obliged to leave that institution on account of ill health. Meanwhile his mother had removed from Union to Greenville, her former home. On leaving the United States military academy, he lived with his mother at Greenville, and took up the study of medicine under the late Dr. A. D. Hoke, a former prominent physician of Greenville. In the autumn of 1876 he entered the medical college of Alabama, at Mobile, in which he took one course of lectures. He entered the South Carolina medical college at Charleston in the fall of 1877, from which he graduated in March, 1878. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Clinton, Laurens county. In the following fall, September 10, he was married to Miss Rosa H. Irby, the youngest daughter of Col. J. H. Irby, of Laurens, who was prominent in politics in his day, and at the head of the bar at Laurens, S. C. In 1882, after having successfully practiced his profession four years, he retired from it to look after his real estate interests, which were quite extensive, having become the owner of large estates both from his father and from his wife's father. He owned three large plantations, all in Laurens county, and is still their owner. They embrace 1,600 acres of land. Upon one of these, which is located at Mountville, he resided seven years, from 1883 till 1890. On this plantation he has a very handsome residence and it is in other respects in excellent condition, having been made so by the industry and enterprise of Dr. Caine. In 1883 he erected a large store upon it, which he has owned and conducted ever since. While residing upon this plantation, Dr. Caine was instrumental in securing the construction of the Georgia, Carolina & Northern railroad, which passes through his plantations mentioned above, a depot and town called Mountville, having been located on the plantation. Dr. Caine was one of the di-

rectors of the above named road upon the organization of the company. In January, 1890, he left his plantation and removed to Laurens, having accepted the presidency of the Oil & Fertilizer company of that city, which he now holds. This is a joint stock company with a paid-up capital of \$40,000. Dr. Caine and wife have six children living, one having died. In politics he adheres to the democratic faith, but has persistently declined to take an active hand in partisanship, notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends to accept positions of trust and honor in the way of office. A political life is distasteful to him. He is an official member of the Presbyterian church, and was elected ruling elder in that church at the age of twenty-nine. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, a stockholder in the People's Loan & Exchange bank of Laurens, and is next to the largest stockholder in the Oil & Fertilizer company, to the management of which and to that of his plantations, he devotes his entire attention.

DR. JOHN T. POOLE,

prominent as a physician and honored as a citizen of Laurens, was born on a farm in Laurens county, April 25, 1836. His father's name was Berry P. Poole, also a native of Laurens county, and a farmer. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Blackstock, a native of Union county, and daughter of William Blackstock, who served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. The father was the son of Seth Poole, a native of Virginia, a farmer by occupation who removed from his native state to Laurens county, in 1767. He was chiefly engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. He built the first grist-mill in Laurens county, which he operated in connection with his tobacco farm. A woman who had traveled fifty miles to see this mill declared when she saw the corn-meal pouring forth, that "God is a genius, but man is a genuser." On the paternal side, Dr. Poole's ancestors were English. His father served in the Indian war in Florida, and died September 15, 1847, the mother dying in 1873. On the mother's side, Dr. Poole traces back his ancestry to Welsh. Dr. Poole spent his earlier years on the farm and attended the common school. In 1855 he began the study of medicine. On the first of October of that year he entered the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, where he took one course of lectures. In the fall of 1856 he entered the South Carolina Medical college, from which he graduated in 1857. He began the practice of his profession at once, locating at Holly Springs, Spartanburg county, S. C. Here he continued in successful practice for thirteen years, it soon becoming so extensive that he was unable to meet all the calls for his services. During that period he spent about a year and a half in the Confederate army. He enlisted in June, 1863, in Company B, First South Carolina cavalry. At the battle of Bentonville his horse was shot from under him, after which he fell back to the Second artillery, and upon the following day, while serving in this regiment, was wounded, and was compelled to spend some time in the hospital. He participated in several skirmishes. In

1870 Dr. Poole removed to Cross Anchor, Spartanburg county, where he practiced medicine seventeen years. While there he also carried on farming and conducted a plantation store. In the latter part of 1886 he removed to Laurens, where he subsequently built up an extensive and profitable practice. He has also, since coming to Laurens, been interested in merchandising quite extensively, in company with his son-in-law, the late J. F. Martin, one of the leading merchants and business men of Laurens. Since the death of his partner, which occurred December 13, 1890, Dr. Poole has had charge of the store, to which his attention has since been directed, in connection with his practice. He is a member of the Laurens County Medical association and of the Methodist Episcopal church. His politics are democratic, and he has been a member of the Laurens city council. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity of the royal arch degree. He owns and occupies one of the handsomest residences in Laurens, and was married September 27, 1860, to Miss Anna Wofford Allen, by whom he has become the father of ten children, seven of whom are living. Their respective names are: Clarence L., Mattie A., Edward G., Mollie B., Leonora, John T. and Walter M. Clarence L. and Edward G. Poole are physicians. Dr. Poole has achieved great success in his profession, and his standing, both professionally and socially, is of the first class. He is well calculated to inspire confidence among his associates, from his very high character, both as a physician and as a private citizen. When he removed from Spartanburg county to Laurens, he did not intend to practice at the latter place, but his reputation as a skilled and successful medical practitioner had preceded him, and he found it impossible to abandon his profession in which he could make himself so helpful to his fellow citizens.

A. A. MOORE, M. D.

Prominent among the medical profession of Kershaw county, S. C., stands the name of Albertus Adair Moore, M. D., a native of Yorkville, S. C., where he first saw the light February 16th, 1834. The father, James Moore, was also a native of the Palmetto state, and was a man of great prominence in his day. He was a son of Alexander Moore, who was born of Irish parentage. James was a planter. He married Sophia Springs, daughter of Richard Springs, and ten sons and three daughters were born to their union. For two terms he represented his county in the legislature, and declined an election to the senate owing to ill health. In 1832 he was a member of the South Carolina nullification convention, and was a staunch champion of that measure. Dr. Moore was reared upon the homestead, near Rock Hill, and was prepared for college at the male academy of Ebenezer ville, S. C. He was a student at the University of Virginia, and subsequently was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York, in March, 1859. In December, 1859, he located at Camden and entered upon his professional duties, which he

successfully continued until July 2d, 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army as orderly sergeant; was commissioned assistant surgeon January 15th, 1863, and held that position until the close of hostilities, having surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomatox. Immediately thereafter he returned to Camden and resumed his practice. Dr. Moore is a member of the Kershaw county medical association; has been president of the South Carolina medical society, and also is a member of the state board of health. He has written several articles on different medical topics, among them being one on "Spinal Meningitis;" a brief report on "Phytolacca Decandra in the treatment of Mastitis," published in the *Virginia Medical Monthly* for May, 1877; and also a case of "Anencephalic Monster," reported in the *Journal of Medical Science* for July, 1867. Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Dunlap, in January, 1865. In January, 1867, she died leaving no issue, and in January, 1873, Miss Carrie A. Clarke became his wife, and Albertus Adair, Jr., and Caleb Clarke Moore, are the offspring of their marriage. Both Dr. and Mrs. Moore are active and earnest members of the Presbyterian church.

DR. E. K. HARDIN,

one of the leading physicians of Batesburg, Lexington county, S. C., was born in Chester county in the year 1851. His father's christian name was Peter, and that of his mother was Rebecca, her surname being King. They were both natives of South Carolina, the Hardins being of English descent. Peter Hardin was a planter by occupation, following that employment until his death in 1885. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war, and was the father of five sons, none of them being professional men except the subject of this sketch. Dr. E. K. Hardin received his early education in the schools of Chester county, and continued it at Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C., graduating from that institution in 1873. After his graduation, he engaged in teaching for ten succeeding years in the schools of Batesburg, Blackville male seminary and Williamston. He was compelled to abandon his calling on account of failing health, and began the study of medicine in 1882 under W. D. Hutto, entering Charleston college in the winter of 1883. After remaining there one year, he entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and graduated from that institution in 1885. After his graduation from the university, he immediately began practice at Batesburg, and has continued his practice at that place up to the present time. In 1860, he established a drug store in connection with his medical practice. He was married in 1875 to Miss Clinkscapes, of Williamston, and five children have been born to this marriage. Dr. Hardin has never taken an active part in politics, preferring to devote his entire energies and a faithful devotion to the practice of his chosen profession. His eminent success as a medical practitioner has fully demonstrated his wisdom and foresight in this direction. A large and continually increasing practice is the reward of his strict consecration to his life work.

DR. ORLANDO BENEDICT MAYER,

one of the most prominent physicians in the state, was born near Pomaria, S. C., February 24, 1818. His parents, Adam and Mary Mayer, were natives of South Carolina. Adam Mayer was the son of John S. Mayer, also a native of South Carolina, and by occupation a blacksmith and farmer, by which he came to be quite wealthy, owning valuable lands and slaves. He took part in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Orlando B. Mayer spent his boyhood days at his home, to which he was fondly attached. In his later youth he attended school at Lexington, subsequently entering South Carolina college, from which he graduated in 1837. He then studied medicine under Drs. Wells and Tolland, of Columbia, attended lectures at the medical college at Charleston, and graduated from that institution, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D. He began his medical practice at Dutch Fork, remaining in practice there for a year or two, when he resolved to supplement his medical studies at some of the most noted European universities. April 25, 1844, he left his home at Pomaria and embarked at Charleston for Liverpool. He attended the universities of Edinburgh, Paris and Heidelberg, spending in all three years' time in the pursuit of his studies. He returned to his home in April, 1844, and after practicing his profession there for two years, removed to Newberry, where the remainder of his useful life was spent.

Dr. Mayer was thrice married, first in 1839, to Miss Mary Davis, of Fairfield, at that time residing in Mississippi. She lived less than a year after her marriage. In 1851 he married Miss Carrie De Walt, of Newberry, who died in 1861, leaving him one son and four daughters. He afterward married Mrs. Lou Kinard, who survives him.

Dr. Mayer had attained an enviable reputation as a physician, was in the foremost rank in his profession, and had acquired celebrity as a writer, as well upon literary as upon medical topics. During the latter years of his life he had retired from active practice. He was sought for in counsel in critical cases, and himself performed many delicate and difficult surgical operations. But he was not a man to sound his own fame. His desire for the applause of men as well as for the accumulation of wealth was of the most moderate kind. He could have had both at his bidding. A generous spirit, purity of life, open-hearted sympathy for the suffering, and a taste for literature, were among his distinguishing characteristics. Besides being a thorough English scholar, he was well up in the classical languages, spoke and wrote the German language with great fluency, and was also master of the French language. With these more solid acquirements, he had not neglected music and the fine arts. He had rendered many of the German hymns and sonnets into English verse, requiring the exercise of fine poetic taste as well as a good knowledge of the German. He excelled in fiction, and "The Voice, the Hand and the Silhouette" and "The Music Girl of the Rue de la Harpe," were

emanations from his pen of especial merit. Though these were published in 1857, the first named prefigured the telephone which did not materialize until some years afterward.

Dr. Mayer was professor of physiology and hygiene in Newberry college, a position he had held since 1877, and he held the same position in that institution before its removal from Walhalla for nine or ten years preceding that date. He died at his home in Newberry, July 16, 1891, deeply lamented by all who knew him. A local journal of contemporaneous date, in noticing his death, paid him this fine tribute: "Dr. Mayer was a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He was a student of the Bible, which he read with devoutness and in which he believed with a strong faith. The grandeur of his character is most manifest in his religious life. No man of our acquaintance possessed a more abiding faith in the promises of the gospel of Christ. With the faith of a little child, his convictions were strong and he relied fully on the doctrine of the resurrection and the happiness of the life to come, which was his solace and comfort in his last illness. * * * His nobleness of character and his many virtues truly entitle him to the high name of Christian gentleman." Dr. Mayer left four children: Dr. O. B. Mayer, Jr.; Mrs. Martin, of Laurens; Mrs. Connor, of Cokesbury, and Mrs. J. T. Mayes, of Newberry. One of his daughters, Miss Alice Mayer, died in December, 1884.

DR. JAMES K. GILDER,

a prominent physician and druggist, of Newberry, was born in the county where he now resides, in 1856. He is a son of Dr. James K. and Lou A. Gilder. The father of James K., Sr., was James L. Gilder, who was a native of Philadelphia. James K. Gilder, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the rudimentary branches in the schools of the county, and afterward entered Wofford college, but did not complete his course. He then spent some time in Bryant & Stratton's Business college at Baltimore, where he graduated. He then entered the University of New York, graduating from that institution in March, 1878. He began practice at once in his native city and has followed the practice continuously up to the present time. In March, 1880, he purchased an interest in the drug firm of Cofield & Lyon, and took as a partner Mr. Robertson. The firm is now doing business under the name of Robertson & Gilder. Dr. Gilder was married in 1878 to Miss Fant, of Laurens county, and the issue of this marriage has been four children. He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of the college from which he graduated. He has always taken an active interest in politics, but had never sought office. In his practice he has been very successful. Dr. Gilder and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. C. McMILLEN, M. D.

one of Marion county's leading physicians, is the son of Sidney E. and Mary (Palmer) McMillen, and was born in Marion, S. C., in

1850. Both parents were natives of South Carolina, and the father was a son of John McMillen, who emigrated to this country from Ogleshire, Scotland in 1824, and located in the northern part of Marion county, then a part of North Carolina. Here he followed school teaching for some time, after which he embarked in the mercantile business and planting. He served as sheriff of the county, and at the time of his death held the office of magistrate. His demise occurred in 1858. He was the father of four sons, all of whom are now dead, with the exception of Sidney, who resides in Marion. Sidney McMillen was born in Marion, and was educated in his native state. He spent some years as a traveling-salesman, and at the outbreak of the Civil war entered the service of the Confederate government by enlisting in the Tenth South Carolina as captain of a company. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of major. His term extended from 1863, to the last surrender, and his military career was marked by valor and faithfulness. After the war he founded the *Marion Crescent*, and was engaged in its editorial management until he sold the journal. Since that time Major McMillen has given his entire attention to agriculture. He served as postmaster at Marion for a time under the Confederate government, and later under the Federal government. He has been twice married, and is the father of four sons and five daughters. Dr. McMillen, of whom we will now write more particularly, went to the academy only six months, then educated himself, and at the age of thirteen entered his father's printing office, where he learned the compositor's trade, which he followed for two years. He then secured a clerkship with an uncle in the drug business, and in 1879 was granted a diploma by the state board. For seven years thereafter he was engaged in the drug business, and in 1881 entered the medical department of the Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., and after completing two courses there went to New York city and became a student in the Bellevue hospital college, from which he was graduated in 1883. After graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession at Marion, and has since made that his home. He was married in 1888 to Miss Mattie W. Robson, and one son has been born to their happy union. Dr. McMillen served the city of Marion as warden with entire satisfaction, and for two years he held the office of coroner, and for a period of four years was county physician, as well as a member of the county examining board. His reputation as a skilled physician is widespread, and he is rapidly coming to the front ranks of his profession in the state. As a citizen he is held in the highest esteem, and is progressive and enterprising, being interested in various different concerns that are rapidly building up the county in a commercial way. At present he is president of the Real Estate company of Marion.

PETER G. DeSAUSSURE, M. D.,

was born in March, 1857. He is descended on both sides from French Huguenots, on the paternal side from the family of DeSaus-

sure, who fled from Lorraine during the persecution of the Huguenots in France, in 1551, to Switzerland, whence a branch of the family came to South Carolina in 1734. His father's name was Wilmittsebles DeSaussure, a member of the Charleston bar. On the maternal side he is descended from the family of Gandin, of Artois, France, whence the family fled on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, to Carolina. His mother was Martha, granddaughter of Theodore Gandin, who for several terms was representative in congress from South Carolina. Dr. DeSaussure received his education in Charleston, and began the study of medicine with his uncle, the late Dr. Henry DeSaussure, in 1875. In 1876, though an undergraduate, he was made one of the "house staff" of the city hospital at Charleston, serving two years. In 1877 he applied for his degree, but this was declined because he was under age. Finally, in 1878, he was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina. He served as a volunteer during the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis, Tenn., in 1878, immediately after which he went to New York and became one of the "house staff" in the "Woman's hospital of the state of New York." In the fall of 1880, having served through all the grades in that hospital as house surgeon, he returned to Charleston and commenced the practice of his profession. On the death of the late Dr. J. Ford Pridean, in 1887, he was selected to fill the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in his alma mater. After returning from the north he identified himself with the medical college, and was appointed prosector of the chair of anatomy, then assistant to the professor of gynecology, then lecturer on microscopy. In 1878 he was made president of the State Medical society of South Carolina, and for a number of years served as secretary of that society. He was a member of the South Carolina Medical association and a fellow of the American Medical association. He is a member of the Howard Medical association of Memphis, Tenn., and holds various other fellowships and memberships in medical and literary associations.

T. GRANGE SIMONS, M. D.,

a well-known and popular physician of Charleston, S. C., was born in that city May 10, 1843, the son of T. Grange Simons, and the grandson of T. Grange Simons, and thus the third in his family to bear that name. The family is of French refugee stock, and has been in South Carolina since the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The grandfather was born on Cooper river, S. C., during the last century, and the father was born in Charleston in 1816. Both were leading rice factors for many years, doing business under the well-known firm name of T. Grange Simons & Sons. Dr. Simons was educated in the schools of Charleston. During his junior year at Charleston college in 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a member of the Washington Light infantry. He was at Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner. At Secessionville, S. C., on June 16, 1862, he was shot through the right shoulder, which laid him up for five months. He participated

in the campaigns in Virginia, and was in the engagement around Richmond, and was captured by Sherman's army a few weeks previous to the surrender at Cheraw in 1865, and paroled. After the war he returned to Charleston and began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Huger, and in 1865 entered the Medical College of South Carolina, where he was graduated in 1867. He at once became connected with the city hospital, and later was appointed dispensary physician, served for some time in that capacity, and in connection with the Shirra's dispensary. He served as a volunteer physician during the Fernando, Fla., yellow fever epidemic in 1877, and in 1878 volunteered and served in the Memphis, Tenn., yellow fever epidemic with the Howards, and for a period was medical director of that noble organization during the illness of Dr. Mitchell. He also served through the yellow fever epidemics in Charleston in 1871-73, '76. Dr. Simons served as assistant demonstrator of anatomy, was three years assistant to the chair of practice, one year of which he served as acting professor of fractural and clinical medicine of the medical college of the state of South Carolina. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the state board of health, and was a member of the committee appointed to re-organize that board after the war. He was re-appointed a member of the state board in 1887, and is serving his second term of seven years. He is vice-chairman of the board and chairman of the state quarantine committee. He has been particularly active and has rendered great service in the interest of quarantine, yellow fever and sanitary measures. Dr. Simons is a member of the state board of medical examiners, and is a member of, and at present president, of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and is a member and ex-president of the South Carolina Medical association. He is a member of the American Public Health association, and a member of the advisory committee of the same.

FRANCIS PEYRE PORCHER.

Francis Peyre Porcher was born December 14, 1825, in St. Johns, Berkeley Parish, Charleston, S. C. He was educated at the Mount Zion academy and the South Carolina college at Columbia, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1844, with the degree of A. B. From the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, he was graduated in 1847, with the degree of M. D., taking the first prize in a class of seventy-six medical students. His thesis, which was published by the college faculty, was entitled "A Medico-Botanical Catalogue of the Plants and Ferns of St. Johns, Berkeley, South Carolina." Dr. Porcher afterward spent two years in attendance upon the medical schools in Paris, also passing some time in Florence, Italy, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the Italian language. He has continuously practiced his profession in Charleston, where, with the late Dr. Flagg, he established the Charleston Preparatory Medical school, and was subsequently elected professor in the chairs of clinical medicine and of materia medica and thera-

peutics in the medical college of the state of South Carolina. Dr. Porcher was for five years one of the editors of *The Charleston Medical Journal and Review* and has also assisted in editing and publishing four volumes of the "New Series" since the war. He prepared by order of the surgeon-general of the Confederate States, a volume of over 700 pages, entitled "The Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests -- being also a Medical Botany of the Confederate States." The book was of such value and interest as to warrant the issuance, by its author, of a new revised edition in 1869. He served throughout the late war; was surgeon to the Holcombe legion, to the Naval hospital at Fort Nelson, Norfolk Harbor and the South Carolina hospital, Petersburg, Va. His contributions on medical subjects to medical publications have been numerous and valuable. Articles from his pen have appeared in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review*, and other journals north and south. Some of his most important contributions have been upon yellow fever, diseases of the heart (Wood's Hand Book of the Medical Sciences), reports of sixty-nine cases of paracentesis of the chest walls in cases of effusion, on the medical and edible properties of the cryptogamic plants, on gastric remittent fevers, hyperesthesia, etc. In the index catalogue of the surgeon-general's office, Washington, D. C., will be found a partial list of Dr. Porcher's publications.

His most recent papers are on the treatment of grippe, and on a pathological condition of the lungs hitherto undescribed in this country, but which is not infrequent. Dr. Porcher is a member of the association of American physicians, an associate fellow of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, and the University of South Carolina, at the commencement in May, 1891, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

DR. J. S. BUIST.

John Somers Buist, M. D., one of Charleston's most prominent physicians and citizens, was born in Charleston, on November 26, 1839, is of Scotch-French descent, and is the son of George Buist, and the grandson of the Rev. George Buist, D. D., both of whom were during their lives among the leading citizens. After receiving his primary and academic education Dr. Buist entered Charleston college, where he graduated with third honor, in March, 1850. He then entered the South Carolina Medical college, and in March, 1861, graduated there as M. D., with first honors. The same year he entered the Confederate army as an assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor. Subsequently he was transferred to the army of northern Virginia, where he served two years as assistant surgeon of Hampton's Legion, of South Carolina. In 1863 he was promoted surgeon with the rank of major, of Haskell's Battalion of Light artillery, First corps, army of Virginia, and as such served through the balance of the war, surrendering with Gen. Lee, at Appomattox C. H. In 1865, Dr. Buist

returned to Charleston, and engaged in a general practice as a physician, at which he has since continued, meeting with abundant success. Dr. Buist materially aided in the organization of the health department of Charleston, and in 1871, was the organizer and promoter of the system of hospitals existing in Charleston prior to the earthquakes, which totally destroyed the buildings and appurtenances of the same. From 1870 to 1873, he was assistant professor of materia medica in the South Carolina Medical college, and was a clinical lecturer at the Charleston City hospital during the sessions of the South Carolina Medical college. He was for ten years physician-in-chief to the City and Roper hospitals, and at the same time physician to the United States Marine hospital, and he was elected and served for three consecutive terms a trustee of the Roper hospital fund, and had complete charge of that fund for an interregnum of six months after the death of the first and only treasurer, Dr. William T. Wrag. He has also served as physician to the State Orphan asylum, and temporary physician to the Ursuline convent. In 1870 he was elected by the city council, as the physician-at-large, to serve upon the municipal board of health, and in that capacity served as chairman of the committee on low lots and drainage, committee on quarantine, and chairman of the committee on mortuary reports. The present system of death returns in Charleston, was instituted by him. He was also elected first vice-president of the board of health, and during a good portion of his term served as chairman of the board. Dr. Buist is a member of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and was elected in 1883, president of the same, serving two years. With one exception this is the oldest medical association in the United States, and during Dr. Buist's presidency, the constitution of the society was remodeled for the first time in ninety years, and placed upon modern principles. Dr. Buist is also a member of the American Medical association, and of the South Carolina Medical association, and when a committee was appointed after the war to re-organize this association, he was chosen chairman of the same. Subsequently he served for three years as secretary of the association, and from 1874 to 1878, was its corresponding secretary. Among the different professional contributions of Dr. Buist may be mentioned papers, "On Abdominal Rupture," "On Treatment of Fractured Thigh," and several articles on "Guinea Worm," and among his more notable operations was the removal of the upper jaw of a child nine years of age, reported in the Transactions of the Medical Society of South Carolina. Dr. Buist is one of the leading Masons of the south. He was made a Mason in 1866, by joining Washington lodge, No. 5, of Charleston. He filled the chair of senior warden, and subsequently served as master for two years. He served as junior grand warden of the grand lodge of South Carolina, from 1867 to 1869, and in 1870 was made grand master of Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. A. S. R., of South Carolina, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He rose rapidly in Masonry, and in two years (1872), was made a thirty-

second degree Mason. In 1876, by a unanimous vote of the Supreme Council, in Baltimore, he was elected to take the thirty-third degree, and was made honorary inspector-general of South Carolina. At that time he was the youngest thirty-third degree Mason in the world. Dr. Buist takes an active interest in any and all things pertaining to the welfare and good of the order of which he is so distinguished a member. Dr. Buist was married on February 21, 1867, to Margaret S., daughter of A. S. Johnston, of Charleston. As a physician Dr. Buist takes rank with the eminent M. D.'s of Charleston, and the state. His long and active practice has been successful to a marked degree, and he has been the recipient of all the professional honors his city and brother physicians could bestow. In discharging the duties of the many professional positions to which he has been called, he always brought to bear his whole amount of energy, ability and perseverance, and in doing so acquitted himself in an admirable and most satisfactory manner. He is an ardent lover of his profession, and labors with untiring zeal to promote the practice of medicine in his city and state to a higher and more successful plane. As a citizen he is all that could be desired — broad and liberal in his views, enterprising, public-spirited, always ready to lend aid to all worthy public enterprises, and laboring to build up and maintain the institutions of his city. Both as a citizen and physician, the efforts and able assistance rendered in the past by Dr. Buist have always been quickly recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens, and he is cheerfully accorded the high and prominent position he occupies in medicine and public affairs.

ROBERT ALEXANDER KINLOCH,

the leading physician and surgeon of Charleston, and one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in the south, is a native of Charleston, born in that city February 20, 1826. His father was George Kinloch, a native of England, who emigrated to the United States while yet young and located in Charleston. He married a Philadelphia lady, whose mother was a native of Wales, and they had twelve children, eight of whom still survive. For a great number of years George Kinloch was one of Charleston's leading and successful merchants and one of its representative citizens, serving often in the city board of councilmen. His death occurred in his eighty-third year. The primary education of Dr. Kinloch was obtained in the Charleston schools, and in 1845 he graduated from the Charleston college with the degree of A. B. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. John Ballinger, and in 1848 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of that year he began practice in the city of Charleston, at which he continued until 1854, when he went to Europe and spent nearly two years, studying principally in Paris, London and Edinburgh. In Paris he attended the surgical clinics of Velpau and Helaton, two of the most eminent French surgeons. He also attended surgical and medical wards and took special courses in dif-

ferent departments. In 1855 he returned to Charleston, resumed his practice, being soon afterward elected chief surgeon of Roper hospital, then just opened. He filled this position until the breaking out of the late war, at the same time attending to his practice and lecturing on surgery to local classes. In 1861 he was commissioned by President Davis a surgeon in the Confederate army, being among the earliest to receive a commission, and was on duty at the first battle of Manassas, though not arriving there until after the battle had been fought. He next reported by order to Gen. J. E. Johnston, commander of the army of the Potomac, and was subsequently detailed as surgeon-general on an examining board at Norfolk, which board was the first one for examining surgeons appointed by colonels. After serving on the board for several months he was, at his own request, relieved and ordered to report to Gen. Lee as medical director, with headquarters at Charleston, of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, serving afterward with Gens. Pemberton and Beauregard, and upon orders he established a second medical examining board at Charleston. Illness compelled him to seek rest for a while in retirement, and subsequently he was appointed inspector of hospitals for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. When Wilmington was threatened he was ordered to report to Gen. Gist, commanding the Confederate forces, as chief surgeon, and upon the disappearance of all fears of attack being made, he resumed his duties as superintendent of hospitals for the above department and continued as such until the close of the war. After the war, Dr. Kinloch returned to Charleston and resumed his general practice, at which he has since continued, meeting with deserved success. A vacancy occurring in the Medical College of South Carolina in 1867, he was elected to the chair of *materia medica* and therapeutics, which position he accepted with the understanding that he would be transferred to the chair of surgery as soon as a vacancy occurred. That vacancy occurred in 1870, and he was appointed professor of general and clinical surgery. He continued to fill this chair until 1887, when at his own request it was divided into two professorships and he was appointed to the chair of clinical surgery, which he now holds. Dr. Kinloch is a member of the American Medical association, of which he served one year as first vice-president. He is one of the original members and founders of the American Surgical association, and has served as a member of its board of council. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical association and was president of the same in 1884. He is a member of and an ex-president of the South Carolina Medical society, the oldest with the exception of one medical society in the United States. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International medical convention. He is now president of the board of trustees of the South Carolina school for training nurses. Dr. Kinloch was the first surgeon in the world to open the abdomen as an explorative operation in cases of gunshot wounds, with a view of restoring the intestines, twenty years in advance of any one else. He also performed the second case of this kind, twenty years afterward. He is given full credit by physicians in general for this

pioneer work. He also made the first re-section of the knee-joint, for chronic diseases in the United States. He is the inventor of an improved urethrotome and stricture dilator and an intraterine stem-pessary, and has made many other valuable contributions to medical and surgical scientific literature, having been at one time one of the editors of the *Charleston Medical Journal*. Both as a physician and surgeon Dr. Kinloch ranks among the leading and most prominent of the profession in the south. While not making a specialty of surgery in his practice, it is probably in this line that he has attained his greatest eminence and distinction, his fame and skill in surgery having passed beyond the boundaries of his state and section to the entire country. Endowed with an ardent love for his profession, and with talents peculiarly fitting him for its higher practice, he has been fortunate in having had ample opportunity for improving and cultivating his natural abilities, by education, study and travel, and his experience added to all these, makes him a leader among the most prominent of his profession. Dr. Kinloch was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell of Fairfield county, S. C., and they have had nine children, seven of whom are now living. His eldest son, George G., was one of Charleston's most promising young men, with a good outlook of attaining eminence and distinction in the practice. After graduating from the Charleston Medical college he went to Europe and completed his education in the different schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and other cities. Returning home he began practice with his father, and had just made a most propitious start when he met his death by a railroad accident in June, 1886, at the age of twenty-four years.

ALLARD MEMMINGER, M. D.

One of the prominent young physicians of Charleston, S. C., is Dr. Allard Memminger, son of the late Hon. C. G. Memminger, of whom a sketch appears in this volume. Dr. Memminger was born in Charleston on September 30, 1854, and attended first the schools of his native city, and then entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1874, having passed through a general academic course and a special course in chemistry. Subsequently he took a full course of lectures at the South Carolina medical college. After leaving college he began the practice of chemistry, at which he was very successful, gaining quite a reputation, which led to his being chosen to fill the office of state chemist of South Carolina for several years. After devoting several years to chemistry he took up the practice of medicine about 1880, for which profession he was well qualified, and soon afterward was offered, and accepted, the professorship of chemistry and hygiene (two separate chairs) in the South Carolina medical college, which positions he holds at the present time. In 1889, Dr. Memminger, to more thoroughly equip and perfect himself for practicing his profession, went to Europe and spent that year in study in the leading hospitals of Paris, Vienna, Edinburgh and London. Dr.

Memminger has been a contributor to medical journals, among which contributions may be mentioned the following: An essay upon "Science in the Field," a treatise on the chemistry and hygiene of the plants, which was published in pamphlet form. Papers to the *New York Medical Journal* upon the "Treatment and Diagnosis of Kidney Diseases," which diseases have been made a specialty by the doctor. He also prepared a paper upon the cure of "Bright's Disease," by request of the National convention held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1889, which paper dealt chiefly with his own treatment for that disease. Dr. Memminger also prepared for the United States government a paper upon the waters of Charleston and vicinity, which formed part of a discussion furnished the French government by our own, the object being to make a comparison of waters in this country and those of France, and ascertain their relation to the diseases. This was an extensive affair, and Dr. Memminger in preparing his paper made a thorough examination of all the waters used in this section of the country. He also prepared an exhaustive report upon the sanitary relations and the advisability of Flat Rock and Hendersonville, N. C., as health resorts. Dr. Memminger is a member of the state medical society, of the pharmaceutical board of examiners for South Carolina, of the board of health of the city of Charleston, and one of the visiting physicians to the city hospital of Charleston.

DR. JAMES MARSHALL McCLANAHAN,

a leading physician of Walhalla, was born in Greenville county, S. C., on a farm bordering on Saluda river, January 18, 1840. His father, Samuel G. McClanahan, was a farmer, and a native also of Greenville county. He was a very successful agriculturist, and was one of the very few men whom the war left as well-to-do as it found him. He had but little slave property, but his investment was chiefly in real estate. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Harriet Harrison, a native of Greenville county, and daughter of Capt. Jack Harrison. Samuel McClanahan died in 1878, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1874. He was the son of John McClanahan, who was also a native of Greenville county, and a farmer by occupation. Sometime about the year 1830, he removed to Missouri, and died there shortly before the breaking out of the Civil war. Dr. McClanahan, on the paternal side, is of Scotch descent. He spent the first twenty-one years of his life mostly on a farm in Greenville county. He received a collegiate education at Furman university, at which institution he completed the junior year. At the age of nineteen he left the university and entered upon the study of law, it being the desire of his father that he should become a lawyer. The legal profession was not in accordance with his taste, however, and after studying legal books four or five months he gave up the idea of becoming a lawyer, and began the study of medicine, which had been his personal choice from the beginning. He pursued his medical studies under the direction of Dr. James Harrison, his

uncle, for one year, just preceding the war. On the 4th of June, 1861, he gave up his studies to enter the Confederate service, and, on that day was enrolled as a member of the Hampton legion, which subsequently became the Second South Carolina cavalry, commanded by Col. M. C. Butler. He remained in the service until the close of the war, acting during the last three years as a non-commissioned officer. He was in several of the most important engagements of the war, and discharged his duties in a loyal and soldierly manner. At the war's close he resumed his favorite study, continuing it for two years under the preceptorship of Dr. Baylis Earle, of Greenville, an eminent physician of his time. Before the war, while under the tuition of Dr. Harrison, he had taken a course of lectures in the South Carolina Medical college at Charleston. This institution he re-entered in the fall of 1866, and graduated one year later. He at once began the practice of his profession in Greenville, and has devoted his attention to it, with one or two slight interruptions, ever since. His practice has been attended with unusual success. He located in Oconee county, in 1874, and came to Walhalla, the county seat, in 1899. Dr. McClanahan ranks among the first physicians in the upper part of the state, and enjoys an extensive and successful practice. He is a member of the Oconee County Medical society. In politics he adheres to the democratic party, and in his religious views subscribes to the creed of the Baptist church, being a member of that body. He is also a member of the K. of H. and of the Farmers' alliance. He retains his interest in the farming industry, which he has had carried on ever since the close of the war. He owns a fine farm in Oconee county. Dr. McClanahan was married February 22, 1870, to Miss Mary Evelyn Verner, a native of Oconee county, and daughter of E. P. Verner. They have four children living, one son and three daughters.

DR. GEORGE W. EARLE,

a prominent physician of Pickens, S. C., was born in Anderson county, in September, 1836. His father was Dr. James W. Earle, a native of Greenville, S. C., and among the first born children of that place. He was the son of Washington and Elizabeth Earle, who were the first settlers of Greenville. Dr. James W. Earle is still living, a venerable citizen of Pickens county. His wife, before marriage, was Amanda Benson, a native of Pendleton, and daughter of E. B. Benson, a merchant, who was at one time sheriff of the old Pendleton district. She died in December, 1899, at the age of seventy-five. Dr. George W. Earle was reared on a farm in Anderson county, and received his early literary training under Rev. J. L. Kennedy, whose reputation as an educator was wide-spread. At the age of eighteen Dr. Earle began the study of medicine under the tuition of his father and Dr. Andrew Cater, of Anderson. In 1857 he entered the medical college at Charleston, from which he graduated in 1859. He immediately began the practice of medicine at Slabtown, Anderson county. In

the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private with the Palmetto riflemen, Fourth South Carolina regiment, and served throughout the entire war, chiefly in the medical department. In the battle of Williamsburg he received a slight wound. At the close of the war he resumed his medical practice at Slabtown. In 1877 he removed to Pickens, where he has ever since practiced, and in connection with his practice has conducted a drug store. He is president of the Pickens County Medical society. In politics he is a democrat. Religiously, he is an official member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Earle was married in 1874 to Miss Jeannette Breazeale, of Belton, Anderson county. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

HON. REZIN WESLEY BATES, M. D.,

was born of German-English parentage, at Newberry, S. C., February 17th, 1819, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Wooley) Bates, the former a native of Newberry, and the latter's parents came from Maryland. The father followed the avocation of a planter and was a magistrate for many years. He was also a captain in the state militia. Rezin Wesley Bates was the fourth son. Until the age of fourteen he was a student in the Newberry schools, after which he entered the academy at Prosperity. Subsequently he went to Lexington C. H., S. C., and completed his scholastic training there. After leaving school he taught for some time, and in 1837 entered a mercantile establishment at Newberry as a clerk. Two years subsequent he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Samuel Fair, who during that year went to Europe, leaving his office in charge of Dr. King. Mr. Bates remained in the office but a few months and then entered Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky. In 1840, Dr. Bates attended lectures in Charleston, and graduated with honors in 1841. The latter part of his medical course was taken in Charleston as the climate of Lexington did not agree with him. After graduating, he began to practice in Orangeburg county. In 1843 he took up his residence on a plantation upon which he has since remained. In 1884, Dr. Bates retired from active life, having achieved much success, both as a physician and planter. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature, where he served for two terms with distinction. During the war he was exempt from military service as his profession demanded his presence at home. Since the war he has persistently declined political preferment. Dr. Bates's marriage to Miss Elizabeth Evans was solemnized December 8th, 1842. She was the daughter of John Evans, whose father was a captain in the war of American Independence, and served in the battle of Eutaw Springs. Soon after that battle he was murdered by a band of Tories while home on a furlough. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Bates have been born six daughters and five sons. One of the sons, Mr. W. T. C. Bates, is the treasurer of South Carolina. On the 16th day of April, 1890, Mrs. Bates went to her final rest. She was a woman among

women, a devoted mother and wife, and of great charity. Since her demise Dr. Bates has made his home with his youngest son, Mr. F. D. Bates.

DR. PETER E. GRIFFIN

was born at Society Hills, Darlington county, S. C., August 30, 1830, and received his education in the schools of Darlington county, afterward attending South Carolina college, from which he graduated in 1852. He then entered upon the study of medicine, attending a course of lectures at the state medical college at Charleston. He graduated in the medical course of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. Returning to his home at Society Hills, he practiced medicine for two years and then went to Europe to take a two years' course in the hospitals of Paris. He then returned to his native home, and there remained until the war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Eighth regiment, South Carolina volunteer infantry, as a private, but was soon after made a second lieutenant of his company. Owing to ill health at this time he was obliged to go home and remain until the last year of the war. He then re-entered the service as surgeon of the Third regiment, South Carolina state troops, which rank he held when the war closed. Dr. Griffin was in the first battle of Bull Run and at Williamsburg, Va., besides many other engagements and skirmishes. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession in his old home until 1876, when he went to Florence, where he remained until January 1, 1878, when he was selected by the board of regents of the state insane asylum at Columbia as superintendent of that institution, which position he holds at the present time. He is a member of the South Carolina medical association, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Knights of the Golden Rule. Dr. Griffin was married in 1872 to Miss Emma, daughter of Joab Mauldin, of Greenbury, and to them were born six children, as follows: Walter, Harry, Arthur, Roderick, Peter and Emma Griffin. The father of Dr. Griffin was Thomas W. Griffin, a native of South Carolina, who died about 1833, leaving three children surviving, of whom the doctor is the youngest. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Melver. She departed this life in 1876.

DR. ALEXANDER N. TALLEY

was born at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., October 27, 1827. He graduated from the South Carolina college with the degree of A. B. in 1848, and at once entered the Charleston medical college, graduating from there with the degree of M. D., in March, 1850, having spent one year in the hospitals of New York. The years 1850 and 1851 he spent in the hospitals of Paris. In 1852 he established himself in the practice of medicine in Columbia, S. C., where he now continues to practice. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate

army, and soon after was appointed medical director of the forces of South Carolina, and after the admission of this state to the Confederacy, was appointed surgeon in the Confederate army. He was soon afterward promoted to medical director of South Carolina. In the following November, 1861, he was appointed president of the Confederate States army board of medical examiners, who passed upon the qualifications of surgeons for the army. This important position he held till the close of the war. After the war he returned to Columbia, and as soon as the South Carolina university was organized, he was elected to the chair of practice of medicine in that institution, which position he held till the abolition of the medical department some years afterward. He then resumed the practice of medicine, which he still pursues there. In 1878 he again visited Europe in furtherance of his professional aims. Dr. Talley has been a member of the American Medical association since 1858, being for eight years a member of the judicial council of that body. In 1874, he was appointed chairman of the section of the American Medical association on medical jurisprudence, chemistry and psychology, which met in Detroit, Mich. He is now professor of the practice of medicine in the South Carolina college for women. He is also ex-president of the South Carolina Medical association, and ex-president of the Columbia Medical society and president of the association of surviving surgeons of the late Confederacy. He is also a member of the board of regents of the state insane asylum at Columbia. He is now chairman of the state board of medical examiners for licensing physicians. He is also medical examiner and referee for the Equitable Life Insurance company, also medical examiner for the New York Mutual and the Mutual Benefit Insurance company of Newark, N. J., and for several others. He is one of the directors of the Central National bank of Columbia, and director in several of the building and loan associations. Dr. Alexander N. Talley was married in 1852, to Miss Eugenia P., daughter of Dr. John Myers, of Fairfield county, S. C.; to this union there were born five children, of whom four survive as follows: Dr. A. N. Talley, Jr., Eugenia, wife of T. Hazel Gibbs; Amy, widow of Preston Cunningham, and Lawson Clay Talley. The father of Dr. Talley, Rev. Nicholas Talley, was born in Hanover county, Va., and moved in early life to South Carolina where he died in 1871, in his eighty-second year. His grandfather was a Huguenot who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1665. Dr. Talley's grandfather and great-grandfather were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were both under arms at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis.

DR. GEORGE HOWE

was born in Columbia, S. C., in the elegant home where he now resides, January 29, 1848, receiving his education in the South Carolina university. He graduated in 1869, and afterward took a post-graduate course in the medical department, from which he graduated in

1870. He spent the next year in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. Thence he returned to Columbia, where he began the practice of medicine and where he now has a large practice, paying especial attention to diseases of the eye. He is a member of the Columbia medical society and of the South Carolina medical association. Dr. Howe was married in 1873 to Miss Annie J. Wilson, daughter of Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., of Clarksville, Tenn., where he is professor in the Southwestern Presbyterian university. To Dr. and Mrs. Howe, three children have been born, two of whom survive: Joseph Wilson Howe and George Howe. Dr. Howe's father was named George, and he was a native of Dedham, Mass., where he was born November 6, 1802. He was educated at Philadelphia and at the Middlebury college, Vermont, from which he graduated with first honors in 1822, at the age of twenty years. He then entered Andover (Mass.) theological seminary, from which he graduated in 1825. For his ability and profound scholarship he was designated "Abbot Scholar." In his twenty-seventh year he was made Phillips Professor of Sacred Theology in Dartmouth college, filling that chair about three years. His health becoming impaired, he went to Charleston, S. C., and in 1831 was selected as a teacher in the Columbia theological seminary (Presbyterian). In the fall of the same year he was made professor of Biblical literature in the college, which chair he filled with much credit and honor to himself as well as to the institution, for more than half a century. While yet holding this honorable position he died April 15, 1883. He was twice married, first, August 25, 1831, to Mary Bushnell, daughter of Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, of Cornwall, Vt. She died without issue September 18, 1832. His second marriage took place December 19, 1836, to Mrs. Sarah Ann McConnell, daughter of Andrew Walthour, of Walthourville, Ga. To them were born six children, of whom Dr. Howe, the subject of this sketch, is the sole survivor. The father was both a D. D. and an LL. D. The mother died April 14, 1885. Rev. Dr. Howe was the author of many religious and literary works, among the most important of which is the History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, in two volumes, published respectively in 1870 and 1883. Dr. George Howe's grandfather was William Howe, born in Dedham, Mass., August 10, 1770. He was the son of Thomas Howe, also born in Dedham, August 24, 1735. The family are lineal descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. The maiden name of Dr. Howe's paternal grandmother was Mary Gould, who was born in Sutton, May 29, 1772, and died in South Braintree, Mass., October 31, 1859. She was a daughter of Major George Gould, who was born in 1738, and served in the old French war, and afterward in the Continental army, in which he held the rank of major. He was with Gen. Washington when his army occupied Dorchester Heights. Major Gould's wife, the paternal great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Samuel Dwight and of the first family to which the distinguished Dr. Timothy Dwight belonged. She died March 15, 1834, aged ninety-three years.

BENJAMIN WATT TAYLOR, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians and representative citizens of Columbia, S. C., is Dr. Benjamin W. Taylor, who was born in the capital city on February 28, 1834, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of this section of the state. The original member of the family to settle in the Palmetto state was Col. Thomas Taylor, who with his brother at one time owned nearly all the land where Columbia now stands, and who erected the third house in that city. Col. Taylor was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1751. He served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war, soon after the close of which he settled in South Carolina. He was a large and prosperous planter, was quite prominent during his active life, and died in 1833. His son, Benjamin F. Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia in 1790. He was also a planter, and took an active part in public life, representing Richland county several terms in the state legislature. In 1822 he was married to Sallie W., daughter of Walter Coles, of Albemarle county, Va., and to them six children were born, as follows: Virginia, deceased, wife of H. P. Green; Thomas, Sallie C., wife of John T. Goodwin; Nannie, wife of W. St. Julien Mazyck; Eliza, deceased; and Benjamin W. The father died in 1852, and the mother in 1888. The primary education of Dr. Taylor was received in the schools of Columbia and Winnsboro, S. C., and he then entered South Carolina college at Columbia, from which he was graduated with honors in 1855. Leaving college he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. W. Gibbes, of Columbia, and subsequently attended lectures at the South Carolina Medical college, Charleston, and also took a summer course at Philadelphia, Penn., and then resuming his course at the South Carolina Medical college was graduated by that school in 1858. During 1859 and 1860 he practiced in Columbia, but in January, 1861, he gave up his practice and entered the Confederate army, receiving a commission as assistant surgeon, and assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, where he remained until after the siege of Fort Sumter. He was then assigned to duty as assistant surgeon of Hampton legion. He was soon promoted surgeon and then division surgeon of Hampton's legion, and medical director of the cavalry corps of the army of Northern Virginia, which rank he held at the close of the war. After the war Dr. Taylor returned to Columbia and began practicing medicine a second time, and has since continued, meeting with deserved success. He has been repeatedly honored by the profession with posts and positions of honor and responsibility, the duties of which he has always discharged with entire satisfaction. Soon after the war he was chosen president of the Richland County Medical society, and since then has been chairman of the state board of health, president of the South Carolina Medical association, fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, and in 1876 was sent as a delegate to the international medical congress, held in Phila-

delphia. Though he has never held or sought political office of any kind, Dr. Taylor has taken an active interest in local and state public affairs, and has several times been a delegate to both state and county nominating conventions.

Dr. Taylor was married in December, 1865, to Anna, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Heyward, of Beaufort, S. C., and to them eight children have been born, the following of whom survive: Thomas, Benjamin F., Julius H., Anna H., Ellen E. and Edmund R.

DR. JULIUS A. MOOD

was born in Lincolnton, N. C., April 22, 1854. His father's name is Henry McFarland Mood, and he was born in 1819, in Charleston, S. C., where he lived a number of years. He became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1838, and has occupied the pulpit of that church ever since. In 1848 he was married to Laura A. Clark, daughter of William M. Clark, of Abbeville county, S. C. She was a native of Elberton, Ga. Five children were born to this union, whose names are as follows: Mary C., wife of C. E. Stubbs; Julius A., Preston D., who died in 1878; Sallie M., wife of Dr. B. M. Badger, of Clarendon county, S. C.; Lula H., wife of Isaac C. Ingram, of Sumter. The name of Dr. Mood's grandfather was John Mood, who was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1792. For a number of years and until his health failed, he followed the business of silversmith, he then entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. During the later years of his life he was in business in Charleston where, in 1864, he died. His father, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Peter Mood, who was born in Oxford, Penn., in 1766, and removed to Charleston in 1788, where he went into business, dying in that city. The great-great-grandfather of Julius A., was also Peter Mood, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1749, settling in Oxford. He served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and was captured by the English, ending his days in the British prison. Dr. Julius A. Mood received his early education in the common schools of Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C., and afterward entered Wofford college at Spartanburg, graduating from that institution in 1875. On leaving Wofford college, he went to Charleston, where he attended the medical college in that city. He graduated from that college in 1879, and then located in Laurens county, S. C., where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Sumter and there began the practice of medicine, and where he still follows his profession. Dr. Mood has been twice married, first in 1876, to Alma K. Archer, daughter of John B. Archer, of Spartanburg. They had four children whose respective names were Marian A., Laura R., Melvin A., deceased, and Julia A. The mother of these children died in the spring of 1882, and Dr. Mood was married the next spring to Janie A. Brogdon, daughter of John C. Brogdon, of Sumter county, S. C. To them, one son, Henry Ashley Mood, has been born. In the way of official preferment, Dr. Mood was selected by his fellow citi-

zens in April, 1887, to preside over the city of Sumter as its first mayor, an office which he acceptably administered for two years.

DR. HENRY T. ABBOTT,

a surgeon, dentist and farmer, is a native of Sumter county, S. C., and was born May 9, 1838. The schools of the county furnished him the means of an early education; later he attended the Charleston high school, and afterward the Kings Mountain military institute at Yorkville, graduating in 1856. His intention was to attend the Central academy at Charleston, but he was induced to accept the chair of mathematics and history as assistant professor in the institute which turned him from his purpose, for the time, of pursuing a post-graduate course. He remained at the Kings Mountain institute one year, and then engaged in teaching a private school in Sumter, in the meantime beginning to read medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. Henry I. Abbott. After reading about a year he turned his attention to dentistry, and was graduated from the dental college at Columbia in 1860. On the 6th of April, 1861, Dr. Abbott enlisted in Company D, of the Ninth South Carolina volunteer infantry, as a private. At the organization of the regiment, after its twelve months' term of service had expired, and it had been disbanded and its members were distributed among other regiments, Dr. Abbott joined the Palmetto Sharpshooters, and was elected first lieutenant, holding this rank till the close of the war. He was acting captain of Company E, after the disability of Capt. Alex. Coldough. He participated in the battles of Fort Sumter, Williamsburg and Frazier's Farm, at which battle every man in the company was wounded except himself and Capt. Coldough. He was also in the battles of Second Manassas, Boonsborough, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Lookout Mountain, Will's Valley, Campbell's Station, the siege of Knoxville, Petersburg and the seven days' fight around Richmond. At Antietam he was shot in the mouth and badly wounded, being left on the field for dead. In the Wilderness he received a severe wound in the leg and narrowly escaped amputation of the shattered limb. He participated in many of the minor engagements and skirmishes. His war record closed at the surrender at Appomatox, his company at that time being reduced to only fourteen men. Returning home to Sumter, Dr. Abbott began the practice of dentistry and farming, giving up the former occupation in 1887, and then turning his whole attention to his extensive plantations in Sumter and Berkeley counties. Though he had never taken an active part in politics, he was friendly to the reform movement, inaugurated in 1888, and was nominated for state senator on that issue in 1890, and elected. He made no canvass nor took any other measure to obtain the office. It came to him not only unsolicited, but against his protest. Dr. Abbott was married March 14, 1888, to Sallie R., daughter of Col. R. L. Herriot. The father of Dr. Abbott was Henry I. Abbott, born in Camden, S. C., in 1805. He was a physician, and graduated from the Charles-

ton medical college. He was married in 1837, to Mrs. Elizabeth E. Smith, *nee* Barnett, widow of Capt. James Smith, of Georgetown, S. C. They had three children: Henry T., Theodosia, wife of William T. Hutson, and Frances Marian, wife of Robert Anderson. The father died March 11, 1878, and the mother May 17, 1888. Dr. Abbott's grandfather was Henry Abbott, a native of South Carolina and by occupation a merchant. His place of business was for many years at Camden. He died in the early part of the present century. Dr. Abbott has made farming a great success, and is one of the largest landowners, standing among the highest upon the tax-list of his township.

DR. JOHN J. BOSSARD

was born in Georgetown, S. C., February 26, 1825. When he was seven years of age his parents removed with him to Sumter, where his early education was acquired at the common schools. He afterward attended Davison college in Mecklenburg county, N. C., graduating from that institution in 1845. He then returned to Sumter and studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Witherspoon. Afterward he entered the Charleston medical college, graduating in March, 1848. Returning to Sumter he began the practice of medicine in that city in 1849, and continued up to June, 1861, when he was commissioned by Gov. Pickens as surgeon of the Ninth South Carolina volunteer regiment of infantry, state troops, in which position he served one year and then entered the Confederate service, being commissioned as surgeon with the rank of major. In this position he remained until the war was ended. After the war was over, Dr. Bossard returned to Sumter and then resumed the practice of his profession, and in which practice he still remains. He was twice elected mayor of Sumter, serving in that capacity during the years of 1877 and 1878. Previous to this he had been elected alderman and served one term. In 1888 he was elected state senator to fill the unexpired term of T. B. Fraser, who had been elected judge. He was chosen president of the Sumter County Agricultural association as long as that organization existed. He was a member of the South Carolina state medical association before the war, and a member of the association of surviving surgeons of the Confederate service. He was a delegate to the state medical convention which met before the war. Dr. Bossard was married in 1865, to Frances Colclough, *nee* Conyers, widow of J. A. Colclough and daughter of Samuel Edward Conyers, of Clarendon county, S. C. One child, Mary Charlotte Bossard, was born to this marriage. The name of the father of Dr. Bossard was John Postell Bossard. He was born in Georgetown, S. C., in 1802. He was a rice planter, and in the state militia he held successively the rank of captain, major and adjutant. He was married in 1820, to Charlotte White, daughter of Joseph B. White, of Georgetown, S. C., and to them were born five children, only two of whom survive, namely, Sarah W., widow of Henry H. Buchanan and Dr. Bossard, the

subject of this sketch. The father died in 1832, his widow surviving him till 1867. Dr. Bossard's grandfather was Captain John Bossard, who was born in Georgetown, S. C., in 1748, and died in 1808. He was a rice planter and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Francis Marion. His father, Dr. Bossard's great-grandfather, was Henry Bossard, also a rice planter. His father was a Huguenot emigrant who fled to America after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, settling in Georgetown county, S. C., on the lower part of the Santee. Dr. Bossard's paternal grandmother was a Postell, a daughter of one of the Postells who held high rank in the Revolutionary war as officers in Marion's brigade.

DR. JOHN S. HUGHSON

was born in Camden, S. C., October 1, 1841. In his boyhood days he attended the common schools of his locality, but afterward entered Furman university, where he remained three years. The breaking out of the war interrupted his college course, and he enlisted in June, 1861, in the Hampton legion. In 1862 all the cavalry in that legion was formed into a regiment and called the Second South Carolina regiment, commanded by Gen. M. C. Butler, and Dr. Hughson was detached with this regiment. He served four years in the army of northern Virginia, under Gen. R. E. Lee, and was in the battles of Seven Pines, Gettysburg, Antietam and the seven days' fight around Richmond. He was in a great many minor engagements and skirmishes. At the close of the war he returned to Camden and studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. E. C. Salmond. From this study he entered the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, graduating in March, 1867. He then located in Sumter for the practice of medicine, and this has been the field of his practice ever since. In the way of political preferment he was chosen chairman of the democratic county executive committee of Sumter county, in 1890. He was a delegate to two state conventions in 1890. In a professional way he is a member of the State Medical association of South Carolina, of which he has been vice president, and has been several times elected by the association as a delegate to conventions of the American Medical association. Dr. Hughson was married twice, the first time, March 15, 1864, to Eliza Randolph Turner, daughter of Capt. Shirley Carter Turner, of Farquier county, Va. By her he had four children, three of whom survive, namely, Mary A., Shirley Carter and Zadah Bascom. The mother of these children died in January, 1876, and in May, 1879, Dr. Hughson was again married, his second wife being Celeste E. Quattlebaum, of Fairfield, and later of Edgefield county, S. C. The fruit of this union was five daughters, namely, Lucille, Edna, Clara B., Celeste and Iva Belle. Dr. Hughson's father was Rev. William C. Hughson, a Baptist clergyman, born in Camden, where he spent all the years of his life. He was born in 1809, and died in 1877. He was married in 1832, to Mary Daggett, daughter of Thomas Daggett, a native of Massachusetts. Their

marriage was blessed with but one child, the subject of this sketch. The mother died in 1864. Her family still live on the same estate in Worcestershire, Mass., on which an ancestor of hers lived who was one of the individuals that helped throw overboard the tea in Boston Harbor, one of the factors which brought about the Revolution. The grandfather of Dr. Hughson was John Hughson, who was born in Lancaster county, S. C., and moved to Camden when a young man. He spent the remainder of his days there, dying in 1824. His father, the great-grandfather of Dr. John S. Hughson, was a native of this country, probably born in Virginia, settling in South Carolina before the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier. Upon his mother's side, Dr. Hughson was of English descent, her ancestors having come to America about 1620, settling in Massachusetts. Dr. Hughson has been grand dictator of the Knights of Honor, and has attended three sessions of the supreme lodge of the world as a delegate from South Carolina. He is also a K. of P., and has attended the grand lodge several times as a delegate from Game Cock lodge, K. of P., of Sumter. For twenty years he has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school in Sumter, and is a deacon in the Baptist church of that place.

DR. CHARLES EDWIN FLEMING,

president of the Whitney Manufacturing company of Spartanburg, was born in Columbia, S. C., August 29, 1835. He was the son of James David Fleming, a native of Columbia, who died in 1844. The maiden name of Dr. Fleming's mother was Sarah Boatwright, also a native of Columbia. She died in 1882. The father was born in 1797, and the mother in 1803. They were married in 1818, and had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Dr. Fleming was the sixth born. Only two of the sons and two daughters are now living. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native city, where he received his earliest school training. He entered Mt. Zion college at Winnsboro, S. C., at sixteen years of age, where he spent one year. That institution was then under the presidency of Prof. J. W. Hudson, a famous educator at that time. In the fall of 1852, when young Fleming had reached the age of seventeen, he entered the sophomore class of the South Carolina college, and graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B., in 1885. A year later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Immediately after completing his collegiate course, he entered upon the study of medicine, and, in the winter of 1857-8, he took his second course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and graduated in March, 1858. He at once began the practice of medicine in Laurens county. A few months later he removed to Spartanburg, which place has been his home ever since. He practiced here till the breaking out of the Civil war. Upon the first call for volunteers by the governor of the state, he responded, and in the spring of 1861 became a second lieutenant in Company K,

Fifth South Carolina regiment. This was the first company to leave Spartanburg. He served in the same capacity in that command one year, when he entered the medical department of the army, and was made surgeon of the Twenty-second South Carolina regiment, and served as such till the surrender of Lee at Appomatox. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession at Spartanburg, and here he continued only a few months when he engaged in merchandising, and has followed that business ever since. In 1872 he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with Col. Joseph Walker, which firm has existed ever since. In 1887 they took in as a partner Mr. J. H. Sloan, since which time the firm name has been Walker, Fleming & Sloan. It is one of the leading firms in Spartanburg, and possesses an enviable reputation for fair and honorable dealing. Mr. John H. Montgomery was formerly the partner of Messrs. Walker & Fleming, at the time the firm name was Walker, Fleming & Co. In 1882 the firm organized, together with other parties, the Pacolet Manufacturing company, in which Mr. Fleming has been a director ever since. In 1887, upon the organization of the Whitney Manufacturing Co., Mr. Fleming was made its president, and he has served in that capacity ever since. The Whitney mill has 9,216 spindles and 308 looms. Its annual consumption is 3,000 bales of cotton. The property is located two miles and a half from Spartanburg. Dr. Fleming is also a director in Beaumont mill, of Spartanburg, and a stockholder in the Spartan mill of that city, in the Iron District Fire Insurance company, the Converse College company, and is one of the trustees of the latter. He is a stockholder in both the National bank and the Merchants & Farmers' bank of Spartanburg. He is one of the trustees of the Kennedy library, and is its treasurer and secretary. Dr. Fleming was joined in marriage in December, 1862, with Miss Lizzie, daughter of Major H. J. Dean, formerly of Spartanburg. They have five children living, as follows: St. Laurence, Sara, Mabel, Charles Edwin and Gladys. Dr. Fleming's politics are democratic. He is one of Spartanburg's most respected, useful and honored citizens.

W. W. BROCKINTON, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of Beaufort county, may be found the name of William Warren Brockinton, M. D. Dr. Brockinton was born in Williamsburg county, S. C., in the month of January, 1861. His father, William R. Brockinton, was a leading politician and planter of Williamsburg county. Our subject was prepared for college in the public schools of his native county, and then entered Davidson college, North Carolina. For a term of two years he remained a student in that excellent institution, and then entered the medical college at Charleston, S. C., from which he was graduated at the expiration of two years. Dr. Brockinton began the active duties of his profession in the place of his birth, but after a residence of but one year there he removed to Beaufort, where he has

since built up a large and constantly increasing practice. At the present time he is engaged in the drug business, which he carries on in connection with his practice. In 1886, he was happily married to Miss Mary L. Wolf, of Delaware, and to their union has been born one daughter. As one of the younger physicians, Dr. Brockinton is progressive and broad-minded. He brought to his life-work a mind well schooled by persistent and systematic study, and if life and health be spared him, will doubtless rise to the front rank of his profession in the state.

T. A. CRAWFORD, M. D.,

one of the leading physicians among the younger practitioners of York county, S. C., was born in York county on the 14th of October, 1853, the son of David Caldwell Crawford, who was also a South Carolinian, having been born in Chester county. He followed the calling of a planter all his active life, and was honored and esteemed as a man of worth and ability. His father was Edward Crawford, who was born in Lancaster county, S. C., and son of James Crawford, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His great-grandfather seems to have been a man of prominence in Ireland, as he is recorded as one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Ulster, Ireland. David Caldwell Crawford first married a Miss Robertson, by whom he had two children: Edward, who was killed in battle at Fort Harrison, in 1864; and Rebecca, now deceased. After her death, several years later, he married Miss Mary S. Hope, by whom he had five children: Martha, Mary, Thomas A., Amelia and Elizabeth. Dr. T. A. Crawford was reared on his father's plantation, and received his preliminary schooling in the neighboring schools, after which he entered Kings Mountain military school at Yorkville. In 1875, having attained his twenty-third year, he entered the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky, and two years later was graduated therefrom. In 1878 he located at Rock Hill and entered upon active practice, in which he continued until 1883, when he took the post graduate course at the Polyclinic, of New York city, and after his graduation, in the same year, returned to Rock Hill. He was a member of the ninth international medical congress, is a member of the State Medical society and also of the County Medical association, and is a Master Mason. In March, 1861, he became associated with Dr. W. F. Strait in the practice of medicine. His marriage at Pittsboro, N. C., to Mrs. Carrie Ihrie, *nee* Poe, daughter of O. S. Poe, was solemnized in 1884, and has resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Thomas A., Jr., and Robert H. Crawford. Both Dr. and Mrs. Crawford are active communicants of the Presbyterian church.

J. R. BRATTON, M. D.

The Bratton family has long been prominently identified with the state of South Carolina, where for many generations its members

have held honorable places. The particular member of whose career we now write is Dr. J. R. Bratton, who was born in York county, S. C., November 12th, 1821, on the old "Bratton" homestead settled by his grandfather about the year 1700. His early schooling was obtained in the schools of the neighborhood. In 1839 with his brother, John, he became a student at Mount Zion college, then under the direction of Mr. J. W. Hudson. Here the boys were prepared for the sophomore class of the South Carolina college, which they entered in 1840, and from which they were graduated in 1842. In January of the following year they began the study of anatomy in the dissecting rooms of Doctors Fair and Wells at Columbia, and completed the course there in April, 1843. Returning home they continued the study of their chosen profession under the tutelage of their eminent father. At the time of the latter's death, John, being the elder, gave up his studies and became the administrator of the estate, but our subject continued, and attended his first course of lectures in medicine and surgery at Charleston medical college in 1844, graduating therefrom March 15th, 1845. In April, 1850, he went to Philadelphia and took a hospital course in the "Old" University. His active career began in November, 1845, at which time he located at Yorkville. February 12th, 1850 he married Miss Mary B. Massey, of Lancaster, S. C., and five sons and two daughters have been born to them. Dr. Bratton is a member of the state medical association, is chairman of the state board of health, and has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. As a Mason he has been honored by the Royal Arch Masons with the highest rank in their power to bestow, that of most excellent high priest, and also that of thrice illustrious grand master, in the council of royal and select master, which latter office he held thirteen years. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon in the field and hospitals, serving in the Confederate army, and he was not only able and skillful in his work but was uniformly kind to private and officer alike. His reputation is only limited by the boundaries of the state.

A. P. WYLIE, M. D.

Of the many honored professional men who have lived and died in Chester county, none were more beloved and respected than the late Alexander Pearson Wylie, M. D. He was born near the town of Chester, S. C., March 17, 1816, and was one of thirteen children who blessed the union of Peter and Annie (Evans) Wylie, both natives of South Carolina. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-great-grandfather, Adam Wylie, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1718. His great-great-grandfather, Peter Wylie, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania before the middle of the last century, and with his wife Anna, whose maiden name was Hawthorne, and their children, came to Chester district, S. C., prior to 1776, and settled at "Big Spring" in that district, about five miles north-east of Chester C. H. Their three sons, James, William and Frank, were whig sol-

diers during the Revolutionary war, James and William both having especially distinguished themselves as scouts of Gen. Sumter, and both were severely wounded in battle. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, William Wylie, married Isabella Kelso, after the close of the war. In Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet's "Women of Revolution," volume 3, will be found a lengthy account of the heroic and devoted conduct of this Isabella during the war. The father of Dr. A. P. Wylie was Peter Wylie, who married Annie Evans, a descendant of a prominent whig family. Peter Wylie, Esq., was a man of great intelligence and of sterling character. For many years he filled the office of probate judge of Chester county. From early boyhood his son Alexander exhibited great fondness for books. He first began the study of medicine with his brother, Richard Evans Wylie, and in the autumn of 1837, entered the Medical college of Charleston, and graduated therefrom with the highest honors of his class in the spring of 1839. Soon after this he located at Lancaster, and for a short time was associated with his brother in the practice of his profession. In the autumn of 1847 he removed to Chester and remained until his death, November 17, 1877. He was a skilled surgeon, chemist, and as a physician had few equals. After his reputation had been established and the first heat of professional life had passed, he made extended research in several different fields of science; geology, chemistry, and especially did he excel in arboriculture and horticulture. He hybridized the grape, created many fine varieties of that luscious fruit. When the measure of secession was first discussed he predicted its failure and clung to the Union which his fathers had fought to obtain, but after the war commenced his love for the people of his own county and state, reigned supreme, and he aided them in every way he could.

In 1840 he married Juliet Agnes Gill. The union was blessed by eight children. The wife possessed rare attainments, a noble character, and was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. She died in December, 1882. During his last days Dr. Wylie also embraced the tenets of the Presbyterian church, his whole life having been upright and honorable. As a skilled healer of the sick, as a citizen and a man he was loved wherever known.

G. B. WHITE, D. D. S.,

one of the leading dentists of the state, was graduated from the Baltimore Dental college, February 28, 1875; and in the same year located at Chester, S. C. Dr. White was born in Chester county, S. C., August 27, 1854, on the paternal plantation. He gained a fair common schooling, and in the years 1870-1, was a student at Erskine college, where he finished the sophomore and junior studies. July 29, 1879, he wedded Miss Carrie T. Henry, also a native of Chester county, and a most accomplished lady. She is the daughter of Capt. W. J. Henry, a leading planter of the county. One son has blessed this union, named Matthew Henry. Both Dr. and Mrs. White are

communicants of the Associate Reform Presbyterian church, and occupy a high position in the esteem of the community. He is president of the Moffatt Manufacturing Co., of Chester. Dr. White is a son of Matthew and Mary (Torbit) White, who are the parents of four children. The father is a planter and surveyor, and was born and reared in Chester county, as was his father, Garner White. Garner was the son of William White, of Revolutionary fame, who was a native of Ireland, and came to America with his father, John White. John settled in South Carolina, coming directly to that state from Ireland, in 1766. He settled on a tract of land in Chester county, which was granted to him by King George III., located about three miles southeast of the town of Chester, near old Purity church. This land has since remained in the possession of the family. John White died just prior to the Revolution, leaving five daughters and a son. William, the son, married Jane Brown, who distinguished herself for patriotic devotion during the Revolution. Eight sons and one daughter were born to them. Seven of the sons were soldiers in the war of 1812.

S. M. DaVEGA, M. D.,

was one of eight children born to A. H. and Alza J. (McLure) DaVega, his birth having taken place at Chester, S. C., December 21, 1860. His father is a leading druggist, having for many years been engaged in that business at Chester. The son was given a thorough scholastic training, and having determined to enter the profession of medicine, at the age of eighteen he secured a clerkship with his father and mastered the details of the drug business. Subsequently he began his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Babcock, an able physician of Chester; and before he had attained his twentieth year he became a student in the Medical college of Charleston, from which he was graduated with the second honors of his class, in March, 1882. The succeeding two years were spent in the Roper hospital, at Charleston, and the last thirteen months of that time Dr. DaVega served as house surgeon. In 1884 he settled permanently at Chester, and with the exception of one year, has since been successfully and actively engaged in practice. Already he is recognized abroad as a man of ability, and should life and health be spared it is but a question of time before he will stand in the front ranks of his profession in the state. As a surgeon he excels, having given much time and study to that particular branch of the profession. Ever a close student, no day passes but that a valuable addition is made to his store of knowledge. Since locating at Chester, Dr. DaVega has held the office of county physician, and for some time has been a member of the medical staff of the Richmond & Danville, and G., C. & N. railway companies. In September, 1885, Miss Kate Cannon, daughter of Dr. Cannon, of Ellenton, S. C., became his wife, and two children have been born to their happy union.

THOMAS D. MARION, M. D.

The medical profession has been represented in Chester county by some of ablest physicians and surgeons in the country; and, indeed, it has always been most fortunate in its professional men. Of these Thomas David Marion, M. D., appears as one of the most eminent of the younger practitioners. He was born January 18th, 1854, in Chester county, S. C., and was one of six children born of the union of John A. and Margaret (Sterling) Marion. He was reared on his father's plantation and was given a good preliminary schooling in his native town, and after completing the classical course at Erskine college, of Abbeville, S. C., he took up the study of medicine, soon entering the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated July 2d, 1874. He then went to New York city and entered the Bellevue hospital, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution February 25th, 1875. For several months thereafter the newly authorized young physician found ample opportunities for gaining his first practical experience in his chosen profession as a house physician in the hospital on Ward's island. Subsequently he located at Richburg, S. C., and here he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Moffatt, in 1876. She died soon after, leaving no issue. Until 1888 Dr. Marion remained in Richburg, and he built up a reputation for skill and ability there which soon followed him to his new home. In the latter year he returned to New York city, and took a course in the Polyclinic, where the eminent Dr. W. Gill Wylie, of Chester, S. C., holds a professorship. Dr. Marion was granted a diploma in 1889, and after ten months spent in Bellevue hospital and in the private sanitarium of Dr. Wylie, he left New York, and in 1890 took up his residence in Chester. He is a prominent member of the South Carolina medical society, and is held in the highest esteem by the profession throughout the state. In 1879 the doctor married for his second wife Miss Ella Harden, daughter of W. Holmes Harden, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and two children have been born to them.

DR. WALLER HUNN NARDIN,

an able and scholarly physician residing at Anderson, was born in Charleston, S. C., October 24, 1837. He is the son of Dr. David Frederick Nardin, a native of France, who came to America when he was eighteen years of age. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Eleanor St. Clair Waller, a native of Charleston. She was the daughter of William Waller, a native of Durham, England, and removed to Anderson shortly after the death of her first husband, Dr. Nardin, who died of yellow fever in 1838, when the subject of this sketch was but a year old, and here she married Daniel Brown, who died in 1876. Her infant son was brought by her to Anderson, and

has ever resided here. He received an academic education which included Latin and Greek. At the age of twenty-one he took up the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1858 entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, in which he took one course of lectures. In the fall of 1859 he entered the medical department of the University of New York city, from which he graduated in March, 1860. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Anderson, where he had been reared, and the fact that he soon won a lucrative practice is evidence of the confidence of the citizens in his medical skill and his integrity of character. He practiced successfully until the fall of 1862, when he entered the service of the Confederate army as a private. But he was at once detailed by the secretary of war to remain at home to attend small-pox patients, that disease having broken out in the vicinity. In February, 1863, he entered the service as assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then returned home and resumed his practice, continuing in the same ever since. From 1865 to 1873, he was a partner in a mercantile firm, his step-father being his partner, and did business in the firm name of W. H. Nardin & Co. From this firm he retired in 1873, finding it took too much time and attention from his professional practice. Since that date he has devoted his undivided attention to his medical practice, in which he has been highly successful. He is recognized as one of the ablest and most skillful physicians in the state. He is a general practitioner, is president of the Anderson county medical society and a member of the South Carolina medical association, in which he has served as vice-president. In his religious associations he holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is chairman of the board of trustees of his church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, a stockholder in the Anderson Cotton-Seed oil company, in the Anderson cotton mills, and the Anderson Shoe and Leather company. He is also a stockholder in the Patrick military institute of Anderson, and is surgeon of that institution. He was one of the original stockholders of the Anderson National bank. His politics are democratic and he has several times served as alderman, as intendant and as mayor of the city. Dr. Nardin was married in October, 1860, to Miss Lucy E. Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, of Dalton, Ga. They have eight children, the five eldest of whom are daughters and the three youngest, sons.

DR. SAMUEL MARSHALL ORR,

a leading physician of Anderson, and the son of Ex-Gov. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was born in Anderson, S. C., June 5, 1855. He spent his boyhood days in Anderson, and that town has been his home all his life. He attended an academy at Anderson until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered the Kings Mountain military academy at Yorkville, S. C., which he attended one year. It was then under the superintendence of Col. A. Coward, who is now

superintendent of the South Carolina Citadel of Charleston. Mr. Orr then entered Furman university of Greenville, in which he completed the junior year, being obliged to leave before graduation on account of ill health. For three years following this he was employed as a clerk. In 1875 he was married to Miss Althea Allen, of Anderson, a descendant of the Huguenots. In 1876 he took up the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Nardin, his present partner. In the fall of 1877 he entered the Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1879, his diploma being signed by such eminent physicians as Josephus Pancoast and Samuel D. Gross. He at once began the practice of his profession in Anderson, and that city with its vicinity, has been the field of his practice ever since, a period of twelve years. He very soon took his place in the front rank of his profession, and is now one of the most successful physicians in Anderson. While his practice is general in its character, he has made a specialty of female complaints, and for the purpose of familiarizing himself with this branch of practice, in 1889, he took a course of lectures in the New York Polyclinic. His practice in the line of diseases of women is very large, being one of the leading practitioners of the kind in the state. He has achieved a great success in his profession, and ranks high with his contemporaries. He is a member of the Anderson county medical society and of the State medical association, of which he served as vice-president. He is also a member of the American medical association, and was a member of the state board of medical examiners. He is lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the Home school of Anderson, and is also of Patrick's military institute. Dr. Orr is a member of the Episcopal church, in which he is a vestryman. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a democrat and is with that party on the tariff question. He has served as chairman of the democratic central committee of Anderson county, and wields a strong influence in the political affairs of his county. While he has a great fondness for politics, which he doubtless inherited from his distinguished father, he has refrained wholly from political service with the exception of the chairmanship above mentioned and serving as delegate to the county and state conventions for two years. With these few exceptions he has stood aloof from office-holding, notwithstanding he has been frequently urged by influential friends to be a candidate for much more prominent and responsible positions. In the line of business he is a director in the Farmers & Merchants' bank, in the Anderson cotton mills, in the Anderson Building & Loan association, and a stockholder in the Chiquola hotel company, and is the local physician and surgeon of the Port Royal & Western Carolina railway company. In 1883 Dr. Orr and Mr. E. P. Sloan established a drug store in Anderson, which, under the firm name of Orr & Sloan, they have ever since conducted. It is now the largest drug store in the city and is one of the leading fixed retail institutions of Anderson. Dr. Orr and wife have been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters.

DR. EDWARD C. FRIERSON,

a prominent young physician of Anderson, was born at Marion, Marion county, S. C., April 23, 1857. He is the son of Rev. David E. Frierson, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Anderson, and an able divine of this state. The mother of Dr. Frierson was Rebecca E. Crossland, a native of Darlington, who died in 1860. In 1870 Dr. Frierson accompanied his father from Marion to Anderson when he was twelve years of age, and his father has been pastor of the Presbyterian church there ever since. He received his collegiate education in Erskine college, in which he completed half of the senior year in 1877. While in college, having resolved to study medicine, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore in the fall of 1878, from which he graduated in 1880. He at once began the practice of his profession at Antreville, Abbeville county, where he soon won a lucrative practice. In 1886 he located at his old home, Anderson, where he has successfully practiced ever since, and of which city he is now a leading physician. During his medical college course he received three certificates, upon studies aside from those embraced in the regular course. He is a general practitioner and a member of the Anderson County Medical society. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Knights of Honor and a democrat in politics. He was married in 1883, to Miss Mattie E. Towers, daughter of Alexander B. Towers, of Anderson. They have three sons.

DR. BENJAMIN F. BROWN,

a prominent physician of Williamston, S. C., was born at Anderson C. H., Anderson county, S. C., February 4, 1833, being the first male child born in the place. He was a son of Daniel Brown, a native of Abbeville county. For forty years he was a merchant, during thirty-five of which he was one of the leading merchants of Anderson. He died in 1876. The latter was the son of John Brown, a wealthy and prominent planter of South Carolina. The mother of Dr. Brown was Rhoda Acker, a native of Anderson county, and daughter of William Acker, a planter by occupation. She died in 1838, when her son was but five years old. Dr. Brown spent his early life at Anderson, where he received a classical education and at the age of eighteen he took up the study of medicine. He entered the South Carolina Medical college in the fall of 1852, and graduated in March, 1854. He at once began the practice at Anderson, his old home, continuing there until 1862, having a splendid practice from the beginning. In April, 1862, he entered the Confederate army in the First South Carolina regiment, as an assistant surgeon, and continued in that capacity until the close of the war, being present at Lee's surrender and hearing the last gun of Lee's army fired. He was in the seven days' fight, the last Manassas, Sharpsburgh, besides others of

less importance; also the battles of Spottsylvania Court House and Chancellorsville. At the close of the war Dr. Brown engaged in planting in Abbeville county. In 1872 he located in Williamston and resumed his medical practice, which he has kept up without interruption ever since. He is one of the leading and most successful physicians of Anderson county. He belongs to the county medical society, and in politics he is a democrat. He has held the office of intendant of Williamston three terms and has been warden two terms. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, one of the directors of Williamston Female college, one of the trustees of Williamston Male high school. Dr. Brown was married December 23, 1856, to Miss Sallie P. Wideman, daughter of Leonard Wideman, of Abbeville county. He and his wife have had nine children, all of whom are living.

WYMAN BROTHERS,

physicians and surgeons, located at Aiken, S. C., the firm consisting of Drs. B. F. Wyman, H. H. Wyman and J. F. Wyman, three brothers, sons of Dr. Joel W. Wyman. Dr. Joel W. Wyman was born in Wachusett village, Mass., December 6, 1800, he being the eldest of a family of ten children. A graduate of Amherst college, with the honors of his class, he was elected to deliver the valedictory. He came to South Carolina about 1825, and while principal of the academy at Boiling Springs, S. C., studied medicine, and graduated from the Charleston medical college, being awarded a massive silver urn for the best Latin thesis. He practiced his profession for fifty years, in Prince William's parish, Beaufort district, enjoying the entire confidence of the people, and a widespread reputation. He married Clementina, a daughter of L. S. Hay, of Barnwell district, who came to South Carolina from Hanestraw, N. Y., a grandson of Col. Hay, aide-de-camp of Gen. George Washington. To this marriage was born six sons and three daughters: Lewis Hay Wyman, eldest son, died in infancy; Lalla W. Smith, still living, a widow of Walter D. Smith, attorney-at-law, who died while serving as a lieutenant in cavalry in the southern army; William Hutson Wyman, surgeon in the Confederate army, died at the age of forty, standing high in his profession, beloved and honored by all who knew him; B. F. Wyman, third son, physician and surgeon, senior member of the firm of Wyman Bros., graduated at Charleston Medical college, immediately after the war, in which he served as captain of Company F, Eleventh South Carolina regiment, Hagood's brigade; E. Holbrook Wyman, second lieutenant in the southern army, now a resident, and following the occupation of planter in Hampton county, S. C.; Hampden Hay and Harry Hastings Wyman — twin boys, entered the southern army in 1861, before they were sixteen years of age. Hay was mortally wounded in one of the engagements following Butler's advance on Petersburg, in 1864. A brave and heroic lad. Turning his face to an officer on the brigade staff, who was weeping over him, he said,

"Don't cry, cousin. If I had a hundred lives I would give them for my country." H. Hastings, the twin brother, graduated at the Charleston Medical college, in 1875, bearing the first honorable mention of his class, is now a member of the firm of Wyman Bros. Gertrude C. Wyman married Howard E. Vincent, of Charleston, S. C.; Hattie H. Wyman married Lewis H. Frampton, of Hampton county, S. C.; I. Frampton Wyman, third member of the firm of Wyman Bros., graduated in 1881, at Charleston Medical college, a successful practitioner and surgeon. As showing the character of Dr. I. W. Wyman as a man and a patriot, the following incident will be related. Shortly after the close of the war, some officers of the Federal army were sharing the hospitalities of the doctor's house, which was one of the negro cabins left from the flames of Sherman's army. Seeing the ruins of the former home, with the magnificent garden, trees, etc., and learning that the doctor was from the north, asked: "Why, doctor, did you not remain in your home, and claim leniency and protection." Looking the officer squarely in the eye, the doctor replied: "Sir, do you think that a man who had sent five sons into the southern army would sacrifice his principles by begging for his home."

DR. JAMES DAVIS, Sr.

James Davis, son of Eli Davis, was born in Worcester county, Md., in 1774. At the age of ten years, on the death of his father, he removed to South Carolina with his elder brother, John. He was elected state senator from Union district before he had reached the constitutional age, and could not take his seat for some time after. Settling in Columbia, he pursued the practice of medicine with distinguished success. He was among the foremost in working for the amelioration of society, and was especially instrumental in securing the foundation of the lunatic asylum. He died in 1838. Of his children, a daughter, Caroline, married Edward G. Palmer, and another, Penelope, married William C. Preston. John Ramsay, a son, was tutor in the South Carolina college and editor of a paper during nullification times. He died at the age of twenty-seven. James, Jr., was surgeon of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war, and died of sickness there contracted in 1848, at the age of twenty-six. Henry C. was a member of the legislature from Fairfield county, twice, and a member of the secession convention. He was also lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth regiment, South Carolina volunteers. He died in 1887.

LEVI C. STEPHENS, M. D.

Among the leading physicians of Barnwell county, S. C., may be found the name of Levi Coke Stephens, M. D. Dr. Stephens is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Colleton county, July 10, 1838. His father, Reuben Stephens, was a native of North Carolina, but removed to South Carolina about the year 1812, and settled in Colleton county, where he became a planter. Soon after his arrival

at his new home he was happily married to Miss Narcissa Rutledge, of Colleton county. She was the daughter of James Rutledge, a leading planter on the Combahee. Reuben Stephens was a man of able and progressive mind. Col. M. E. Carn, one of the signers of the ordinance of secession, died soon after the secession convention of South Carolina, and Mr. Rueben Stephens succeeded him in a subsequent convention. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. Levi, the principal of this biographical mention, was the fifth child. During his early boyhood he attended the schools of his native county and there laid an excellent foundation for his subsequent studies. His father was a school trustee for many years and took a deep interest in educational matters. His influence was used in securing the best teachers to be obtained and the schools of the vicinity soon became noted for their thoroughness. In 1856, Levi Stephens entered Furman university, at Greenville, S. C., but before graduating concluded to take up the study of medicine, which he did, his first instructions in the science having been received from Dr. Stephens, of Blackville, S. C., a brother, and later he continued under the tutelage of Dr. D. J. Cain, of Charleston. In 1858 he entered the Charleston medical college, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1860. At this time Dr. Stephens began the practice of his chosen profession at his home in Colleton county, and remained there until the commencement of hostilities between the north and south, when he joined Harts battery (Hampton's Horse Artillery), at Columbia. The career of this famous battery is recorded in history. They were in more than a hundred skirmishes and battles. In 1863 Dr. Stephens was detailed as surgeon of Harts battery and served in that capacity until the close of the war. Peace having been declared, he returned home and began practicing in Orangeburg county, where he carried on a plantation in connection with his professional duties till 1873, when he concluded that the best interests of his calling demanded his entire attention and he removed to Blackville. His success has been phenomenal, and his reputation as a skilled practitioner is widespread. He is a member of both the state and county medical societies, and while he has never taken any active part in politics, he is a firm supporter of the democratic party. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor, having served as physician to the local lodge for twelve years. He is an active and loyal member of the Good Templars, and is a consistent and valued communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is a steward of the church at Blackville. In 1868, Mrs. Kennerly, of Orangeburg, became his wife, and to their union one son has been born. He is now a student at Wofford college. Mrs. Stephens had two sons by a former marriage, both of whom are now prominently connected with the railroad interests of the state. Though not a classical scholar in the full sense of the term, Dr. Stephens, by dint of constant research, keeps fully abreast with the great questions that agitate thought and life, especially those relating to his chosen profession. His library, which was destroyed with the contents of a drug store, by the great fire which consumed about two-

thirds of the business portion of Blackville, a few years ago, was liberally stocked with both medical and miscellaneous literature. Much of his yearly income is now being invested in replacing this loss, which has only been partially supplemented by a liberal subscription to the monthly periodicals. Dr. Stephens is fond of surgery, and has performed as many difficult operations, perhaps, as any country practitioner in the state, his services being frequently called into requisition by his professional brethren, when this kind of work is to be done in his own and adjoining counties. For several years before the South Carolina railroad was put into the hands of a receiver, and up to that time, he was surgeon for the company, and had frequent opportunities of practical railway surgery. In his large and laborious practice, of course much "charity work" is done, but where the recipients of this attention are classed among the deserving poor, the same courtesy is practiced and the same cordiality of manner evinced as among the more fortunate in life, thus winning, as a consequence, the confidence and respect of both classes.

The friends of the subject of this sketch, of whom he has a gratifying number, say that he possesses a keen appreciation of the humorous, loves a good joke, especially if divested of vulgarity and flippancy, is free from the indulgence of any practice which in the least tends to compromise his adherence to what he claims to be right in principle, preferring rather to have the approval of his conscience than the applause of men.

DR. W. T. C. BATES

was born July 16, 1848, at McCantsville, Orangeburg county, S. C. He is the son of Dr. R. W. and Elizabeth (Evans) Bates, and his elementary education was acquired at Pine Grove academy. When the war began he left school and managed a large plantation until the winter of 1864, when at the age of sixteen he entered the army and did military service at Sisters' Ferry, on the Savannah river, endeavoring to check Gen. Sherman's advance. At other points in Sherman's route he was engaged in the same service. He finally returned to South Carolina and assisted in checking Potter's raid. He resumed study under V. C. Dibble, and in September, 1866, entered South Carolina university, studied in the literary department one year, and in the medical department for the same length of time, graduating in the class of 1868 with highest honors. The following winter he attended colleges and studied in hospitals in New York, and in May, 1869, began practice at St. Matthews, S. C. He soon acquired an extensive and profitable practice, besides successfully conducting a large farm. In January, 1882, he located in Columbia, and was soon afterward, without his solicitation, elected first assistant physician at the South Carolina lunatic asylum. Here he served with distinguished ability till October, 1886, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He returned to St. Matthews to recuperate in out-door pursuits on the farm. Here his characteristic enterprise pointed him

out for the presidency of a bank then being organized. He was soon afterward chosen a director in the B. & L. association, and in a warehouse and manufacturing company. His public spirit led him to take an active part in all matters relating to the advancement and prosperity of his county and state. In 1876 he was a member of the democratic county executive committee, and chairman of his township committee. He was chosen in 1886 vice president of the farmers' association of Orangeburg county, and took an active part in the campaign of that year. In 1888 Dr. Bates was a delegate to his county and state conventions, and was an active member and an ardent supporter of the farmers' or reform movement in that campaign. He submitted an essay on the subject of an industrial education, advocating the establishment of an industrial college by the state, to be separate and distinct from the state university, and to be supported by state appropriations. The essay was read at Orangeburg Court House, and attracted much attention, being widely published. In the political campaign of 1890 he took part, and was nominated for state treasurer, though the office was unsought by him. He was triumphantly elected. Dr. Bates's father, whose name was mentioned at the beginning of this sketch, was born in Newberry county, S. C., in 1818. He is a physician, but retired from practice in 1886. He was twice elected a member of the legislature from Orangeburg county, S. C. He was married to Elizabeth Evans, daughter of John Evans of Orangeburg county. They had eight children, seven of whom still survive. The mother died in 1890. Dr. W. T. C. Bates was the valedictorian of his class, and his essay on the subject of "Duty" was very creditable to him as a writer and thinker. Dr. Bates was married in December, 1873, to Mary B. Wannamaker, daughter of W. W. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews parish, Orangeburg county, S. C.

HON. J. WILLIAM STOKES

was born in Orangeburg county, S. C., in 1853. Having received his preliminary schooling in the common schools he was graduated from the Washington and Lee university with high honors in his class. After his graduation he was tendered the position of principal of the Lincoln county (Tennessee) high school, and occupied that position for two years. Having decided to enter the medical profession, at the age of twenty-seven, he became a student in the Vanderbilt university, and completed a course in medicine there, while teaching a school adjacent to Nashville. Here also he displayed great ability, and was honored at his graduation with a medal offered for the best treatise on a given medical subject, and for which there were thirty-eight contestants. He was then urged by a relative to return to his native county and engage in practice. At about this time he was offered the principalship of the high school at Corinth, Miss., but after careful consideration decided to return to Orangeburg county and accede to the wishes of his relative, who was also a physician. After practicing for one year, Dr. Stokes received a very

flattering offer to accept the position of principal of the Corinth schools. He finally yielded to their entreaty and remained in charge of the schools at that place for six years. At the expiration of this period he was asked to take the management of the school, with which he had been first connected after his graduation from college, and after much persuasion accepted for a term of five years. At the end of his first year in that position Dr. Stokes was compelled to resign on account of the death of his father, and hasten home to care for the estate. He gave his earnest attention to agriculture and soon made it apparent that he had great ability in that calling. Soon after his return home the farmers' alliance movement reached Orangeburg county, and sub-alliances were being established throughout the state. Dr. Stokes was largely instrumental in the organization of the Rowesville sub-alliance, which was among the first to be started in the county. He was made county lecturer and organizer for Orangeburg county, and his success in this undertaking was remarkable. To him in part is due the honor of the complete organization of the farmers of Orangeburg county. In June, 1890, he purchased *The Cotton Plant*, state alliance organ, and has since managed it as editor-in-chief. This is one of the most aggressive alliance papers in the south. At the recent annual election of the county alliance his services were recognized by his election to the presidency of the order in the county, and a few months subsequent he was elevated to the responsible position of president of the state alliance of South Carolina, to succeed Col. E. T. Stackhouse, and to this position he has recently been re-elected for a second term. At the November election of 1890 Dr. Stokes was the candidate of Orangeburg county for state senator on the democratic-alliance ticket, and his election was assured from the first. His course in the senate has not disappointed his constituents, and he was chairman of some of the most important committees of the senate.

In 1881, Dr. Stokes was so fortunate as to form a marriage alliance with Miss E. L. Landes, a beautiful and accomplished lady of Fayetteville, Tenn., to whose faithful and intelligent assistance and inspiration as teacher, farmer and editor, his success is largely due.

MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.,

was born in Charleston, S. C., January 22, 1822. Carried in 1832 by his parents to school in Paris, he remained two years at the Pension Labrousse in the Rue Basse des Remparts, where he acquired in early life a knowledge of French. After the completion of his academic studies at home, he returned again to Paris in 1842 to begin the study of medicine, which required four years of severe application. It was his undivided devotion at this time to the profession of his adoption that won the admiration of his private instructor, Mons. Richet, then Velpeau's chief de clinique. Richet invited him to assist in the instruction that the former was giving in anatomy, and thus at the onset of his career as a medical student we find him at the Ecole Pratique,

in Paris, delivering a course of lectures on anatomy, to a class of eighteen pupils, in the French language. Afterward Prof. Cruveilhier received him into his private laboratory, as a special favor, where with Bonami, he assisted in making many of those dissections for the second edition of Cruveilhier's Anatomy, which served also to illustrate Bonami & Beau's beautiful anatomical atlas. A year was spent with Longet, whose experimental vivi-sections were attracting the whole of Europe; but it was with Coste, at the Sorbonne, that he became intimately affiliated in prosecuting researches upon the development of the ovum in the rabbit. These researches into embryology led him, through Coste's advice, to undertake the embryological development of the opossum of our own country, as access to that animal was impossible in Europe. We are not surprised to learn, that upon his return home, he opened a private school of instruction in Charleston and delivered lectures to large classes of students from all parts of the southern states; afterward establishing his "Summer Institute" conjointly with several of his colleagues, which, until 1860, attracted students from every quarter. It was about 1852 that Dr. Michel was invited by Prof. Horace Green to a professorship in the Crosby Medical college, of New York, and specially urged by Dr. J. Marion Sims to accept the call; circumstances, however, forced his declination of their flattering appeals.

The most important event during the war connected with the preservation of its surgical and medical record, was the organization of an association of army and naval surgeons, and the establishment of the *Confederate Medical & Surgical Journal*, published by Ayres & Ward, of Richmond, and edited by Dr. Middleton Michel. He addressed a large convention of surgeons at Richmond, Va., on the subject, and the success of this movement served, as a commentator has published: "To rescue from oblivion such information and details of scientific import as could not have been deduced from the mere red-tape official statistics pigeon-holed in the surgeon-general's office at Richmond, even had they been ultimately rescued from the flames at the fall of Richmond. The journal records some of the most important cases and operations that occurred in hospital and field service, and is of especial value to medical science because it contains information that can be found nowhere else. References to it are everywhere met in the pages of the 'Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion,' now being issued at Washington, D. C. It will doubtless be one of the main authorities in the future preparation for the published history of what exists in print, manuscript or personal reminiscence of the surgical and medical record of the Confederate States. The volumes are now out of print and copies would command a high price." It was no inconspicuous effort to have attempted this literary project when the very procuring of paper manufacture in Richmond was of itself so difficult. This journal appeared regularly every month, and was forwarded to subscribers all over the battle-fields of the Confederacy. From these tented fields copies were captured by the Federals and sent to Washington.

As a surgeon Dr. Michel's well-earned reputation brought him foremost among the surgeons in the Confederate army. A memorable event in the wide field of surgery during our recent war concentrated attention upon South Carolina when her distinguished surgeon, Middleton Michel, of Charleston, tied that important artery, buried beneath the collar-bone, very near the heart. They call this artery the-sub-clavian. At a most unexpected moment, when, to all appearances nearly well after a protracted convalescence from a wound through the chest, this large artery suddenly gave way in a soldier whose life-blood must have gushed forth with terrific celerity, but for this timely interference and skill. The sub-clavian was secured in its deepest and most devious course in close proximity to the heart by Michel and this man's life was saved. Now years have rolled on without knowledge of what had become of this soldier, or whether he was even still alive when a Columbia, S. C., paper recorded an unexpected episode, which occurred at a meeting of Confederate surgeons assembled at the capital, in November, 1888, which occasioned the most enthusiastic greeting of surgeon and patient after the lapse of twenty-five years. Dr. Leaphardt brought this patient to meet his old surgeon and this extraordinary case of surgery was exhibited in its successful results to an admiring assembly of veterans of the old army. We scarcely exaggerate the merits of this unique case, for the mortality is said to be stupendous in interference with this vessel, even in more accessible parts of its course. The execution of this difficult and dangerous operation has properly ranked it as the type of what the French term, "*la haute chirurgie!*"

Another writer, the Rev. Robert Barnwell, bears testimony to the prominent position Michel occupied during the war. Stationed at Richmond, he was repeatedly summoned from the capital to offer assistance to the wounded. Three prominent calls upon his professional service, outside of his official duties, should be recorded, these were to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Rev. Hoge, of Virginia, the distinguished Presbyterian minister; and Mr. Drury, at Drury's Bluff. Respecting the former the Rev. Barnwell says: "It was no small tribute to his skill that of all the galaxy of medical talent in and about Richmond, he was selected by Gen. Johnston as his surgeon, and sent for from the battlefield at dead of night to attend his wounds."

With his literary proclivity, after the war Dr. Michel became an associate editor of the *Charleston Medical Journal*, and also of the *Boston Medical Journal*, for a short season, through the courtesy of Prof. J. Collins Warren, of Boston, who was as its chief editor about to retire. His contributions to medical journals have been numerous, some constituting monographs of special value. His connection with the board of health has furnished papers from his pen on sanitary questions and problems of more than local interest; while as president of the Medical Society of South Carolina, his biographical sketches have commemorated the lives and labors of some of its members in a "well of English undefiled." It is a pleasure to record,

in this connection, that, as the centennial anniversary of this medical society was approaching, during his presidency, there was some one found who had preserved South Carolina's documentary as well as traditional history of that old and revered society, as was exemplified in the address he delivered upon retiring from its presidential chair.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,

senior member of the banking house of George W. Williams & Co., and president of the Carolina Savings bank, of Charleston, S. C., is an eminent business man, who from the smallest of beginnings, and by virtue alone of indomitable strength of will has fought his way, against powerful contending influences, to the front ranks of his calling. George Walton Williams was born in Burke county, N. C., December 19, 1820. The Williams family are of Welsh descent, having emigrated to America on account of religious persecution. In 1799, Edward Williams, an enterprising member of the family from Easton, Mass., came south and located in Charleston, S. C.; a few years later he removed to the mountains of North Carolina, and formed a partnership with Daniel Brown, a successful farmer and merchant. He soon afterward married Mary Brown, daughter of his partner, and, of their numerous children born, George W. Williams is the fourth and youngest son. When three years old, his father, Maj. Edward Williams, removed from North Carolina to the more genial and fertile regions of Nacoochee Valley, Ga., where he purchased a large and valuable tract of land, and here, on the very border of civilization, inhabited principally by Cherokee Indians, Mr. William's childhood and early youth were passed. His father was a man of great energy, and through his untiring exertions the fertile valley was brought into a high state of cultivation. Maj. Williams first introduced herd's grass, timothy and clover, and established cheese dairies, shoe factories and like improvements, and in this way did much to advance the agricultural and industrial interests of northeast Georgia.

Major Williams appreciated the value of character, and trained his sons to habits of temperance, industry and self-reliance, setting before them in his own life a worthy example as did his most excellent wife, a woman of great energy, piety and benevolence. The subject of this sketch, in his fourteenth year, lost his good mother—a severe loss to one who was so much indebted to her for his early training, and consequently home lost much of its attractions to him. Having a penchant for trading, his natural instincts led him to regard the commercial world as his proper sphere of action; he determined to try a wider field to develop his pent-up energies. Maj. Williams possessed horses, buggies and money, but as his son insisted on leaving home in his teens, the father declined to offer him any facilities, imagining that the inexperienced youth would return the sooner to the paternal roof. Nothing daunted, the boy set forth on his journey of 150 miles to Augusta, Ga., in October, 1838.

The young adventurer believed that "Where there is a will there is a way." He started on his two strong feet, propelled by a resolute will and untiring perseverance. At that time there were but ten miles of railroad in the great state of Georgia, and but a few hundred in the whole south. Had there been thousands they would not have availed a boy with only ten dollars in his pocket. To lessen his expenses, he made a bargain with a kind neighbor, who was going with his wagon loaded with the mountain products to Augusta, Ga. He assisted in cooking and scotching for his board. The board, of course, was rough, and the lodging at night on the ground, but this out-door life developed the muscles, and was an important training for a boy starting out in life with a determination to succeed. The journey of one hundred and fifty miles was made in seven days, at an expense of twenty-five cents! He was now among strangers, in a strange land. Fortunately, he procured a situation with Mr. Daniel Hand, in a wholesale grocery establishment, at the nominal salary for the first year of \$50 and board. He was prompt, active and industrious, did whatever he undertook to do, well, and was ever watchful to promote the interest of his employers. Mr. Williams's genius for business rapidly developed. At the age of twenty-one he purchased the interest of Mr. Scranton, and became a partner, the name of the firm being changed to Hand & Williams. One of the first acts of the young merchant, on becoming a member of the firm, was characteristic of the man. He had been taught by his father that it was wrong to traffic in spirituous liquors. One-half of their stock in trade consisted of such goods. He persuaded his partner to abandon that branch of their business. It was predicted that they would lose the most profitable part of their trade by this course. Mr. Williams would not allow pecuniary gains to turn him from a course that he believed to be right. With a firm trust in providence, he continued to prosecute his business with his accustomed energy and forethought. So far from losing by his bold step, there was, from year to year, a handsome increase in their profits. Fourteen years had come and gone since Mr. Williams left his Nacoochee home. He had, by his superior business talents, accumulated a larger capital than could be used to advantage, even in their extensive Augusta house.

Having been for some years favorably impressed with Charleston, he visited that city in 1852, and established the wholesale grocery house of George W. Williams & Co., on strictly temperance principles. The sales in the Augusta and Charleston houses were soon increased to two million dollars per annum, and the profits from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Williams was elected a director in the State bank of Georgia, at Augusta, at the early age of twenty-three. It was in this well managed institution that he gained his first knowledge in banking. Just in the prime of vigorous manhood at the breaking out of the war between the states, we find Mr. Williams at the head of two of the largest commercial houses of the south, an alderman of the city of Charleston, chairman of the committee of ways and means, which

position he held during the entire war; director of the Bank of South Carolina; also of two railroad companies; the financial counselor of a host of friends, ever ready to engage in all public works and enterprises which looked to the prosperity of his adopted city and state. During the war, through his untiring exertions, thousands of the destitute poor were supplied daily with food. On the landing of the Federal troops, Mr. Williams secured their services in extinguishing the fires in various parts of the city. He thus saved from the flames, and distributed, food enough to feed 20,000 people four months. It was not Mr. Williams's intention, at the close of the war, to engage again in the mercantile business, but to establish a bank.

In 1865 he proceeded to Washington for the purpose of procuring a charter for the First National bank of Charleston. Before this was accomplished, however, he was solicited by friends and customers to return to his old business, and his was the first house to resume business in Charleston after the war. He at once commenced the erection of large warehouses in the burnt district for the storage of cotton, and his extensive stores on Hayne street were filled with merchandise. He also opened a banking house, and in a short time was fully immersed in business. His firm received as much as 75,000 bales of cotton in one season, in cash value about \$5,000,000, besides doing a grocery and fertilizing business of many millions. Some fifty partners have been associated with him in his long business career, many of them having been brought up from the humblest office grade, and many have retired with fortunes. Mr. Williams has divided, including interest, profits arising from his various firms since he began business in Augusta, Ga., in 1842, more than twenty-one million of dollars. This will show what ten dollars will do when handled by one of Mr. Williams's push, thrift and energy, and is a valuable lesson for the youth just starting in life. The banking department of George Williams & Co.'s business increased to such an extent that they found it necessary to secure larger accommodations for that branch, and in 1875 Mr. Williams purchased the fine brown stone building, 1 Broad street, which had been erected by the State bank of South Carolina, at a cost of \$100,000. To this eligible location he removed the Carolina Savings bank and the banking department of George Williams & Co. Since then, Mr. Williams has devoted himself almost exclusively to banking. His object in establishing the Carolina Savings bank in conjunction with the banking business of George W. Williams & Co., was to afford persons of moderate means an opportunity of husbanding their resources. He felt that a savings bank properly conducted would tend to encourage frugality, industry and thrift among the laboring classes, and also teach the young the habits of saving and economy.

Before closing this sketch, we desire to record one of the noblest acts of Mr. Williams' life - pure conduct of a typical southerner. I refer to his steadfast and unflinching friendship for his old partner, Mr. Daniel Hand, in the trying and perilous times of the late war. When it was announced at the north that a large sum of money, the

accumulations of a war trust, had been paid to Mr. Daniel Hand by a southerner, it was flashed over the wires, headed, "Romance of Finance." The marvel was that a southern man could be found who would turn over a million or so of dollars without being asked to do so. Telegrams were sent to Charleston inquiring into the particulars of the transaction. For it was understood that Mr. George W. Williams was the southerner alluded to. As has already been stated, Mr. Williams went from his home in Nacoochee, Ga., to Augusta, and in his eighteenth year procured a situation as clerk with Mr. Daniel Hand. So energetic and faithful was the mountain boy, that he was made a full partner at the age of twenty-one. It was then and there that the foundation of Mr. Hand's fortune of two or more millions of dollars was laid. At that time Mr. Hand was not worth \$5,000. At the beginning of the war Mr. Hand was in New York for the purpose of making purchases for the Charleston house of George W. Williams & Co., being senior partner of that firm. Mr. Williams was the chief manager in Charleston. Mr. Hand being opposed to secession and afraid of the results of the war, withdrew from the firm in 1861, and decided not to come south but to remain in New York. His lifetime earnings, however, were nearly all in Charleston and had to take the chances of the war. In the meantime the war between the north and south raged, gold debts due the firm by the millions went into Confederate money. Each section passed the sequestration act. As Mr. Hand was no longer a citizen of the south, and was known to be a Union man, the Confederate authorities took measures to sequester his interest in the firm of George W. Williams & Co. Mr. Williams finding that his old friend's interests would be confiscated if he remained at the north, sent a messenger to Louisville, Ky., requesting his immediate return. This was fearlessly done, notwithstanding Mr. Williams was informed that if he brought Mr. Hand to Charleston his house would be destroyed by a mob; he also re-instated Mr. Hand as partner in his firm at a cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars to himself. Mr. Hand failing to get through the lines at Baltimore, took the western route. On arriving in New Orleans he was arrested and imprisoned as a "Lincoln spy." Mr. Williams telegraphed to Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, vouching for Mr. Hand's integrity; he finally succeeded in getting Mr. Hand out of prison, but he was sent under guard to Richmond, then the seat of the Confederate government. While passing through Augusta, Ga., his old home, the mayor found it necessary to send Mr. Hand to jail to protect him from a mob. Mr. Williams went to Augusta at once and shared Mr. Hand's quarters in the cold walls of the jail until his release was secured. After much vexation, trouble and expense, Mr. Hand was sent to Richmond and confined in the Libby prison nearly a month awaiting his trial as a spy. In the meantime a vigorous suit was commenced in Charleston to sequester Mr. Hand's interest in the Charleston firm. Mr. Williams employed the best of counsel, and after an exciting contest, which lasted for several days, the suit was decided in Mr. Hand's favor, and his interest in the firm of Geo. W.

Williams & Co. was saved from confiscation. As South Carolina at that time was not a comfortable home for one suspected of Union sentiments, Mr. Williams divided his last gold dollar with his friend and advised him to go to the mountains of North Carolina to await the issues of the war. Before leaving Charleston, Mr. Hand confided all of his personal property to the man who had stood by him under such trying circumstances, to be held, managed, and considered as his own. The real estate was already in Mr. Williams' name and needed no transfer. Having been so severely dealt with by the Confederate authorities, he decided to go north the first opportunity, never to return, which resolution he carried out to the letter.

During the early part of the war, northern and western houses furnished Mr. Williams's firm with large quantities of goods, with a full knowledge that the laws of the Confederacy were against collecting such debts, they relied entirely upon the honor of the firm for their pay. Two cargoes of coffee were also imported from South America after the fall of Fort Sumter, one of these succeeded in running the blockade in October, 1861, chased by the Federal gunboats. The Confederates were thus supplied with 3,000 bags of coffee. All these debts of honor Mr. Williams felt his duty to pay. He started money north via Atlanta and Louisville, Ky., but it was intercepted by the vigilance committee forbidding money debts paid to the enemy, threatening criminal prosecution if it was done. Mr. Williams being determined to provide for the payment of these debts remitted \$400,000 sterling exchange to Liverpool and London. When the war was over the debts were paid in full with interest. As the war progressed Mr. Williams's fortune and that of his partner was fast going into Confederate money and Confederate securities with a prospect of almost total loss. In this emergency Mr. Williams naturally looked around for other investments, hoping to save something out of the general wreck. He learned that cotton could be bought in Georgia and Alabama at 7 to 10 cents per pound. Prompt measures were taken to secure 15,000 bales, storing the cotton in the most secure places he could find, he also saw that there was a panic at the north in southern state and city securities, they were being forced in the market at 33 cents on the dollar, believing that those securities would be worth nearly par when the war was over he invested in them \$500,000. Confederate money continued to decline in value while the price of cotton rapidly advanced. Real estate could still be bought with Confederate money; thinking there would be less risk in holding real estate than cotton, he sold 10,000 bales of cotton at 20 to 40 cents per pound, and invested in farm lands in Georgia and in 100,000 acres of well timbered lands at \$1 per acre. He also purchased in Charleston and in the interior of the state \$500,000 worth of real estate. It was in such investments, including the purchase of sterling exchange, with a very large volume of Confederate money that had been collected in for gold debts due, the firm were in a measure saved from total loss. And it was in that way that Mr. Hand's fortune, of which he recently gave a million dollars for the education of the



Respectfully

Amos Courtenay

"freed slaves" of the south, was saved. Mr. Williams still keeps up a correspondence with his old friend, Mr. Daniel Hand, who is now ninety years old, quite feeble but sound in mind.

Mr. Williams is endowed with strong will-power, great tenacity of purpose, is quick in preception, fertile in resources, is active and energetic, with a tough, wiry, rather than a robust frame, enjoying uniformly excellent health, not having been sick a day in fifty years, except for two weeks with yellow fever in 1852. His life has been one of devoted industry and earnestly practical results. Inured from youth up to close application to some useful occupation, Mr. Williams is as actively engaged as at any former period of his life. In his business transactions he does not waste time or words, but acts, as it were, by intuition, rarely stopping to reason, but reaching his conclusions by his first impulse. "Instinct," he says "is honest, while reason is subject to a thousand influences and is often unreliable." Mr. Williams has allowed himself few seasons of repose or recreation, but has found time to visit Cuba, Canada, various portions of the United States, and has made the tour of Europe twice. An example of the wonderful versatility of Mr. Williams is found in his literary works. Amid the turmoil of a commercial career, and during the busy years through which he has passed to the honorable position he now holds, he has found leisure to present to the world in literary form some of the results of his vast experience. From time to time he has written, modestly, without effort or pretension, yet with an ability which would do credit to some of the practiced pens of literature, a series of letters upon topics of high interest. His "Letters to Young Men," "Success and Failure," "Making and Saving," may be perused with profit by all who wish to emulate the worthy example of a worthy man. He has also published a volume of 500 pages, "Sketches of Travel in the Old and New World." There is no citizen in the south, who, by his teaching and example, and by the introduction of wise and beneficent measures, and by the foundation of a financial institution for the encouragement of the young, by building and founding commercial houses, has been of more benefit to the city and state of his adoption than George W. Williams.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY.

It is just one hundred years since Edward Courtenay, in company with his brother John, sailed from their ancestral home, the ancient port of Newry, province of Ulster, Ireland, for Charleston, S. C., to make their homes in the western world. They were younger sons of Edward Courtenay, Sr., who married Jane, daughter of James Carlile, of Newry, both from families of local consideration and influence, in the north of Ireland; this branch of the Courtenay family having resided there for several centuries. Edward, who was born in Newry, September 9, 1770, settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1791; his descendants, to the fifth generation, reside in South Carolina and Alabama; John settled in Savannah, Ga.; his descendants subsequently

removed to the west; some were in recent years residing in Louisville, Ky. William Ashmead Courtenay, the subject of this brief sketch, was a son of the late Edward S. Courtenay, and is the only surviving grandson of Edward Courtenay. He was born in Charleston, S. C., February 4, 1831. His early educational opportunities were limited, and dependent upon a female relative, until his twelfth year, at which period the classical and English academy of the late Dr. J. C. Faber, was gratuitously opened to him, until his fifteenth year, when necessity compelled his seeking employment in business. It should be mentioned here that the tuition received at Dr. Faber's academy was ever regarded by Mr. Courtenay as a debt to be paid; after the lapse of more than twenty years, it was fully discharged at an opportune time. It would be as agreeable as instructive to trace the habits of thought, of self-discipline and of labor, which he must have practiced between 1846 and 1860, and upon which the superstructure of his subsequent achievements rest, but this is not attainable. From his earliest youth he was fond of reading; for ten years of his life (1850 to 1860) he was in the publishing and book-selling business; here the opportunity for indulging this strong desire was fully availed of, this privilege and a daily intercourse with prominent professional and business gentlemen frequenting this book resort, gave him marked advantages, in both reading and conversation, which were fully availed of, and here he unquestionably educated himself for the prominent stations, and field of usefulness he subsequently occupied.

In the fall of 1860 he accepted a proposal to take charge of the business department of the "*Charleston Mercury*," then the leading political journal of the cotton states. He was thus at the very focus of political agitation, in that memorable period, the beginning of the late war, and has a large fund of information about the chief actors in, and the events of those exciting times. His administration of the business affairs of the "*Mercury*" was marked by substantial success, during the short period of these duties; in 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and served to the end of the war. As an instance of his versatility, while temporarily at home from Virginia, in December, 1861, a destructive fire visited Charleston, burning almost every building from river to river, over an area a mile long, and an average of a quarter of a mile wide. Before the fire was extinguished, without previous training Mr. Courtenay undertook to prepare for the press, a detailed narrative of the calamity. With two assistants he went over the burnt district, square by square, taking full notes, and in twenty hours had in the hands of the printers a particular account, noting every building burnt, with names of owners, occupants, etc. This publication created surprise and attracted attention, being commended as the most prompt, extensive and complete newspaper work known at that date in Charleston.

The war left him without means of any kind. In the spring of 1865 he began business at Newberry, S. C., wagoning cotton from there, eighty-four miles, to Orangeburg, S. C., the railroads being all

destroyed between these two points, and the country desolated; even grain and fodder for the mules had to be provided for at each end of the route; the then condition of affairs in the interior of South Carolina may be inferred, when we state that the cost of hauling a sack of salt over this route by wagon was \$2.

This wagon business grew to large proportions before the railroads were repaired in the spring of 1866; although Mr. Courtenay had active competition with others in this business in the beginning, before the end he had secured it all, between these two points, and his long wagon trains, arriving and departing at Orangeburg and Newberry, attracted much attention.

Returning to Charleston in 1866, he started a shipping and commission business, which in the twenty-two succeeding years he conducted with energy, ability and marked success; during this long period he was identified with the management of the steam lines to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; he also conducted, from time to time, a considerable foreign business.

In the 1870-76 period, he took an active part in rallying the young men of the city into semi-military organizations, and was successful in re-establishing his old corps, the Washington Light infantry, as a rifle club. These organizations throughout South Carolina, brought the light of hope to the people, and all hearts were cheered by these evidences of organized strength and unity of action; they formed the basis of the political redemption of the state in 1876. What was then thought of Mr. Courtenay's services in this relation was expressed by the late Hon W. D. Porter, in the following extract from an address before that rifle club at that time:

"The work of two years, to take the remnant of this corp, shattered by war, depressed by vulgar tyranny, strangers in their own land, hardly able to call themselves the owners of the soil on which they stood, and where they were born, to take these shattered remnants, to seize them with a grasp of energy and a power of organization and a depth of enthusiasm rarely equalled, and by inspiring those around him with the same feeling and the same sentiment, that of a single-hearted and unremitting devotion to a patriotic purpose; under these circumstances, and in this way, to take this company and place it in so short a space of time, upon the proud position it now occupies, is, I do not hesitate to say, as signal an instance of energy and success, in a patriotic or public enterprise, as has characterized our community within my recollection."

Mr. Courtenay was foremost in cultivating friendly relations, tendered by the conservative elements of the north, and advocated the acceptance of the many invitations, sent from Boston, to the Washington Light infantry, to participate in the Bunker Hill centennial celebration, 17th of June, 1775. A majority of this command, who undertook this public duty, had borne arms for the southern Confederacy; and the color sergeant who carried the crimson flag of "Eutaw Springs," to New England, had been more than once severely wounded in battle for the "Lost Cause." The presence of this historic corps

in New York and Boston, created a profound impression throughout the north, and it was thought facilitated the recognition of the Hampton government, under President Hayes, in the spring of 1877.

This active and successful career, so conspicuously exhibited his capacity for organization and command, as shown in the Rifle club organization, and especially in the political riot-season of 1876, in Charleston, that public attention became fixed upon him, for a larger and more responsible work.

In 1879, in response to a public call, looking to a needed improvement in the city government, and the establishment of business methods in the administration of city affairs, Mr. Courtenay undertook a protracted canvass for mayor, and was elected in December of that year, for a four years' term, with an excellent board of aldermen.

It is not possible to enter into any extended account of this four years' public service. The city's business was so systematized and simplified, as to produce the most remarkable results, and so appreciative was the community, that at the municipal election in December, 1883, he was unanimously re-elected for a second term; at the close of which service in 1887, he voluntarily declined a re-election, which was assured to him, had he chosen to accept a third term.

In reviewing this eight years of public service, we find a remarkable record. The initial financial move, voluntarily undertaken, was an amendment of the city charter, which not only forbid the creation of any further city debt, except upon conditions so difficult, as to be practical inhibition; but it also forbid the creation of any current debt, beyond the city's income for the current year. This action attracted attention to the new city government, not only at home, but in distant states, where this surrender of debt-making power was commented on in flattering terms. The annual average cost of the city government in the 1870-79 period, had been \$781,296, on an annual assessment of \$27,302,270, and license income. The annual average cost of the city government in the 1880-87 period, was \$638,101, on an average assessment of \$23,163,745 and license income. The average annual rate of taxation in the first period, had been 21 9-10 mills; in the last period 20 5-10 mills. This and a difference in the average of annual assessments of about \$4,000,000, made a difference in annual average income of \$156,000. This municipal management had its immediate effect on the value of city securities; in the 1870-79 period, city securities had an average value below \$53 on the \$100. In 1887 the same securities sold at \$90 on the \$100. During the eight years more than \$500,000 had been expended on permanent street improvements, on lines of action not previously undertaken, despite the largely reduced annual revenue.

From this very limited mention of municipal work accomplished we can trace the results to Mr. Courtenay's official creed as publicly expressed: "The money which we handle belongs to the people and not to us, we can only take it from them for legitimate expenses of government; more than this is robbery, official generosity is of-

ficial crime." In addition to this large work in finances and streets, a few of many items of interest should be mentioned here, which have marked his public career. No small achievement was the settlement of the munificent bequest of the late William Enston, after the lapse of twenty years, whereby about \$400,000, was secured to the city, for the founding of a benefaction, which contemplated the building of an entire village, to make old age comfortable, one-half of which has already been erected and is in successful operation. Another difficult problem, was the change from the inefficient volunteer fire department to an efficient paid service, which required good judgment, good management and firmness, for a successful solution; this was thoroughly well accomplished, and Charleston has had since an excellent fire department. Nor should we omit mention of Mr. Courtenay's interest in the past history of the state and city. This is shown in the eight volumes of city year books, which contain an extensive collection of rare historic papers and cartography, relating to city and state, nor was he unmindful of the prominent public men of South Carolina. Through his influence, a noble bust by Valentine, of Richmond, was erected in the council chamber, to preserve the memory of the gifted Robert Y. Hayne, after the lapse of forty-four years, during which long period the memorial purposes agreed upon at his death in 1839, had been allowed to remain unexecuted. Nor was he wanting in readiness to expend his private means in commemorating the worthies of another generation. In 1883 he caused to be executed in Rome, a grand memorial bust of the late James L. Petigru. "Jurist, orator, heroic man." It has a prominent place in the council chamber, and near by are original portraits of the great orator William C. Preston, and the distinguished statesman Joel R. Poinsett, both by Jarvis, a noted artist. These three art works were his gifts to the city, and while recalling the memory of these prominent citizens, indicates as well the high plane upon which he served the public in the city's highest station.

The public recognition of Mr. Courtenay's services has been as pleasant as complimentary. In testimony of his eminent administration as mayor, his fellow citizens, by voluntary contribution, have placed in the mayor's office a marble bust of him, by Valentine, with the following inscription: "Mayor of Charleston 1879-87. As chief magistrate he administered the government with firmness, impartiality and success, even amid the disasters of cyclone and earthquake, signally illustrating the safe maxim that 'public office is a public trust.' This memorial erected by his grateful fellow citizens December 19, 1888." A further evidence of public appreciation was in placing on the new school-house, in upper Meeting street, which has accommodation for one thousand children, over the main entrance, his name with this inscription: "COURTENAY PUBLIC SCHOOL, 1888." His unanimous election in 1887 to the board of trustees of the Peabody Educational Trust, in place of ex-Gov. Aiken, deceased, shows the high esteem in which he is held beyond the boundaries of his own state.

In reviewing the record of Mr. Courtenay's life, it is apparent that he should be classed among the self-made men of his time, and that in the positions of honor and influence to which he attained, he was found equal to the duties of each. Of a nervous temperament, his was an impetuous, and in some respects, aggressive nature, involving constant effort to restrain impulses, and check too hasty action. The principal traits of his character are a quick perception of things as developed, a tireless energy, a facility of organization rarely found, a wonderful capacity for work, and marked administrative ability. In what he did he looked rather to the best permanent results, than mere transient success, and ever aimed for the highest and best achievements. His thoughts and actions in public, as in private life, have been marked throughout by force of expression and vigor of action; ever impatient of unnecessary delays, this, among some, left the impression of needless austerity and impulsiveness, but under all this seeming brusqueness, there was a genial disposition, as well in social life, as in all intercourse, for the dispatch of public business. Since his retirement from the mayoralty, he has been occupied with private business, and continues to reside in his native city.

BERNARD O'NEILL.

Among the representative and prominent men of Charleston, S. C., is Bernard O'Neill, president of the Hibernia bank and head of the extensive wholesale grocery house of B. O'Neill & Sons. Mr. O'Neill was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1823, and is the son of Henry J. O'Neill, a well-to-do farmer who was descended from a long line of ancestors, all of whom bore the same christian name. Mr. O'Neill was given a first-class education which partook of the classics, and then at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed to a commercial house in Belfast, where he remained until he came to America, and there secured the business training which has enabled him to succeed so admirably all through life. In 1842, Mr. O'Neill came to Charleston direct from his old home in Ireland, and secured a position as clerk in one of the stores of the city. But in 1845 he engaged in business upon his own account, establishing a grocery house on East Bay street, which was the foundation of the present large business of B. O'Neill & Sons. The business was continued successfully until the breaking out of the late war, when, with others he closed his store and entered the Confederate service. But just as soon as hostilities had ceased, in 1865, Mr. O'Neill returned and resumed business, and his was among the first houses opened in Charleston after the war. From that time on, the business has continued uninterrupted, increasing and expanding from year to year, until it has grown to mammoth proportions, and to-day ranks as one of the leading and largest wholesale grocery, rice and cotton houses in the south, doing business in a territory covering all of South Carolina and portions of North Carolina and Florida. In 1886 Mr. O'Neill associated his three sons,

James B., Frank Q. and Ignatius P., in business with him under the firm name of B. O'Neill & Sons, and the same year he turned his attention to the banking business, and organized the Hibernia State bank, of which he was chosen president, and has since held that position. The Hibernia bank is one of the substantial financial institutions of Charleston, with a capital and independent profit of \$10,000, doing a general banking and saving business. For almost a half century Mr. O'Neill has been identified closely with the commercial history of Charleston, and during that time has been prominently connected as stockholder and director of many of the important enterprises of the city. He has always been a public-spirited man, with broad and liberal views, and few enterprises or movements of a character calculated to improve and advance the city's interest have been organized without his aid and assistance. He was a director of the South Carolina railroad and the Railroad bank during the war, and for a time he was vice-president and director in the South Carolina Loan & Trust Co. In public life Mr. O'Neill has also been conspicuous, and has rendered valuable aid to both his city and state as a member of the legislature and the city board of aldermen. His first public service was as an aldermen during the early seventies, when he served for several years as a leading member of the board and chairman of many of the important committees. He served in the legislature with distinction during 1877 and 1878, and attained prominence in the discussion and settlement of the then all absorbing question of funding the bonded debt of the state, his ideas in that important question being clear, sound and concise, displaying the possession of rare financial ability. For years Mr. O'Neill was a member of the leading commercial organizations of the city, but has withdrawn from most of them. There are few active business men of Charleston who have had as long and universally successful and highly honorable a career as Mr. O'Neill. Since 1845 he has been continuously engaged in commercial pursuits in Charleston, and during that time has met with success in all his undertakings, and has established a reputation, which for ability and integrity, is second to none in the south, and the name of Bernard O'Neill wherever it is known is the synonym for honesty and fair dealing.

Mr. O'Neill was married in 1845, and has five sons: Henry J. O'Neill, engaged in the brokerage and commission business in Charleston; James B., Frank Q. and Ignatius P., of the firm of B. O'Neill & Sons, and D. W. P. O'Neill, M. D., of Charleston.

FRANK HAMMOND,

president of the People's bank of Greenville, S. C., was born in Tipton, Cedar county, Ia., July 22, 1852. He is the son of Willard and Susan (Gower) Hammond, the former of whom was born in Swanzy, N. H., and the latter being a native of Industry, Me. Willard Hammond was the son of Josiah Hammond and the mother was the

daughter of James Gower. Paternally Frank Hammond is of Irish descent, while on the maternal side he is a descendant of English ancestors. He was the seventh of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and the daughters are living. The parents were married in Maine, removing to Iowa in an early day where the remainder of their lives were spent. Willard Hammond served in the Black Hawk war, and followed the pursuit of a merchant. He died in 1864, his wife surviving him until 1887. Frank Hammond spent his youth in the place of his nativity, in the public schools of which town he received his preliminary education. At seventeen years of age, on account of poor health, he came to Greenville, S. C., where relatives resided, it being his intention at the time to remain but six months. The climate proved conducive to his health, and it improved from the first. He finally recovered it and as a result, concluded to make Greenville his home. This he has done, forming friendships and attachments, one of which resulted in his marriage. In 1872 he purchased the interest of Mr. McBee in the merchandising firm of Mills, McBrayer & McBee, and he was a member of that firm until 1875, its name being Mills, McBrayer & Company. In the same year he sold his interest, and in the year following engaged in business as the partner of Henry Briggs in the general mercantile business. The firm of Briggs & Hammond continued eight years, doing a large and lucrative business. It was one of the principal firms in the city, and besides the large trade in general merchandise, that of their fertilizer was the largest in the city. In 1883 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hammond engaged in a loan and brokerage concern. His attention was given to this until 1887, when he organized the People's bank of Greenville with a capital of \$75,000, and of which he has since been president. Though the bank is but three years old, the undivided profits at this time are over \$16,000. This bank is the most popular financial institution in South Carolina, and its success is due to the push and energy and wise management of its officers. Mr. Hammond has all the vim and energy and public spirit characteristic of the people from whom he sprung, and the prosperous condition of the bank is largely due to him. He is president of the Mountain City Land company, president of the Home Building & Loan association of Greenville, director of the Carolina, Knoxville & Western railway, and a director in the Gaffney City Land company. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon and a trustee. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic lodge, in which he has taken both the chapter and council degrees. Politically he is a protection democrat. In December, 1877, Miss Mary B., the daughter of Dr. S. V. Caine, formerly of Greenville, S. C., became his wife, and they are the parents of six children: Eugenia, Susan, Mary, Frank, Eliza C. and Herbert, of whom the first three and the last named are dead. Mr. Hammond, though a young man, has already attained an enviable position of prominence and influence in the social and financial world. He stands very high in every respect and is one of the brilliant younger men in the state.

W. W. WOOLSEY.

William Walton Woolsey, president of the Aiken County Loan and Savings bank, of Aiken, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1843. His father, J. M. Woolsey, brother of the late Theodore D. Woolsey, ex-president of Yale college, was for many years president of the Commercial National bank, and also first vice-president of the C., C. & C. railroad. J. M. Woolsey became a resident of the city of Cleveland about the year 1823, being called there to take charge of large land interests of his father. He returned east late in life and resided in Connecticut until his death, in 1871. His wife was the daughter of Dr. John W. Andrews, of Wallingford, Conn., and was a sister of Hon. S. J. Andrews, and J. W. Andrews, of Ohio. The union was blessed with five children, four daughters and one son. One of the daughters married the president of Johns Hopkins university, of Baltimore; another is the widow of the late Prof. Henry A. Yardley, of Middleton college, Connecticut. The eldest daughter has gained a reputation as an authoress, under the *nom de plume* of Susan Cooledge, one of her articles, a poem, entitled, "The Cradle Tomb," having been hung in Westminster Abbey, England. Mr. Woolsey's education was begun in the schools of Cleveland and Connecticut, and completed in the scientific and classical course of Yale college. Before completing his course at Yale, he accepted a partnership in the firm of Davidson & Styles, civil engineers of New York city. He was a young man of twenty-two years at this time, but was soon sent to South America, to build extensive railroad and telegraph lines for the Colombian government. He remained there but one year, being compelled to return on account of the failing health of his father. He soon visited Wisconsin, surveying large tracts of timber lands owned by his father. About this time he was offered a partnership in the old banking firm of W. E. Tillinghast & Co., New York, but before accepting the position, he spent an entire year in preparing himself for the business by going through all its branches from office boy up. The firm name was Tillinghast & Woolsey, until by failing health he was compelled to withdraw from it in 1871. In that year he came to Aiken and purchased a plantation, and spent some years in working it. In 1887 he was elected president of the bank of Aiken, but declined to accept. Two years later he was made president of the Loan and Savings bank, and served in that position ever since. He married Miss Catherine B., daughter of Judge Converse, of Zanesville, Ohio, in June, 1869. His family consists of three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Woolsey died in October, 1888. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Woolsey has never taken any active part in politics since coming to South Carolina, with a view to seeking official honors, but in 1876 he stumped the state in the interest of Senator Hampton.

FRANK B. HENDERSON,

president of the Bank of Aiken, first saw the light in Edgefield county, in 1847. His parents, George W. and Julia (Kirksey) Hen-

derson, were natives of that county. Frank B. Henderson spent his early life in Edgefield county, in the town of Grantville. He entered the cotton mills at ten years of age, earning twelve and a half cents per day. He worked in the mills until December, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth South Carolina volunteers, unknown to his family, and served until his discharge in 1863. He was in a number of unimportant battles, the most important of which were Stone River or Murfreesborough. After his discharge he returned to his home in Grantville and began work again in the mills, continuing there until February, 1866, when he entered a store as a clerk. He remained there two years, when he engaged in business for himself with his brother under the firm name of C. K. & F. B. Henderson. They continued in business until 1876, at Grantville, when they moved to the city of Aiken, and carried on the business for two years, when they dissolved partnership. F. B. Henderson still continues his merchandising. In April, 1887, in company with other gentlemen of Aiken and Charleston, he organized the Bank of Aiken, of which he was elected president, and as such he still remains. He is also president of the Highland Park Hotel company of this place. He was married in 1873, to Miss Platt, of Grantville. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Episcopal church. He has never taken an active part in politics, but in 1877, was elected mayor of the city, without solicitation on his part, serving for one year. He has been very successful in business, and is one among the successful business men of the state.

HON. G. H. McMASTER.

One of the most enterprising and successful business men of Fairfield county, S. C., is the Hon. George H. McMaster, president of the Winnsborough National bank. Mr. McMaster is a South Carolinian by birth, having been born in Fairfield county, April 27, 1828, and is the son of John and Rachel (Buchanan) McMaster. The father was born in Ireland, the son of Hugh McMaster, also a native of Ireland. Hugh McMaster emigrated to America with his two brothers some time prior to the Revolutionary war, and they served in the patriot army during that war. After the war had been brought to a successful close by the American army, Hugh returned to Ireland and married, the issue being John, the father of our subject. Hugh McMaster befriended a minister of a dissenting church, Rev. McKinney, a Covenanter, and was obliged to once more leave his native land and seek refuge in the United States, which he did, accompanied by the persecuted clergyman; their intention being to establish the church of their choice in the new world; but the death of Mr. McMaster at sea put a blight on the project. Mr. McKinney reached this country in safety, and immediately proceeded to South Carolina, and at Winnsborough established his church. Subsequently the widow of Hugh McMaster left Ireland with her son John and sought a more congenial home in this country. She first located in Abbeville county, S. C., but later

removed to Winnsborough, where her boy was reared and spent the remainder of his life. In early life he was engaged in merchandising, but subsequently became proprietor of a hotel, and at this time was made postmaster of Winnsborough, which office he held for forty years. He died in 1864, at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving five sons and two daughters. His widow survived him until 1883, when she died, aged ninety years. Their son, George, was reared in Winnsborough, where he obtained his early schooling. In December, 1850, he was graduated from the South Carolina college, and then began teaching school. Four years later he visited Europe, going to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Belgium. He returned home in 1855, was elected an assistant professor at Mount Zion college, at Winnsborough, and in the same year was married to Miss Mary E. Flenniken, a daughter of the Rev. Warren Flenniken. In 1874 this estimable lady was stricken by death, four children being left to mourn her loss. In 1876 Mr. McMaster was so happy as to form a marriage alliance with Miss Louisa Gregg, daughter of Dr. R. Gregg, of Marion county, S. C., and seven children have been born to them. Mr. McMaster began his mercantile career in 1856, as a general merchant. During the Civil war he espoused the cause of his people, and was placed in charge of the soldier's home and hospital bureau, located at Richmond, Va. He has always been a staunch democrat, and in 1880 was elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina, and remained as a member of that body during the years 1881-2-3-4. At the organization of the Winnsborough National bank in 1873, Mr. McMaster took an active part in perfecting its formation, and was elected vice-president, and is now the only surviving original director of that institution. Since 1885 he has been its president. Both he and family are active and prominent members of the Associate Reform Presbyterian church, and he is recognized as one of the substantial men of the community. He has made himself noted for his public spirit, and throughout his life he unceasingly labored for the advancement of the state and the community in which he lived. He was a great advocate of the building of railroads, and through his efforts Fairfield county voted \$200,000 to two proposed roads through the county. Mr. McMaster was elected president of these two proposed roads by their incorporators. Mr. McMaster was always to be found on the side of measures looking to the internal improvement of the country.

ALFRED J. NORRIS,

a leading attorney of Edgefield county, was born near Batesburg, S. C., January 31, 1839. His parents were Rev. John M. Norris and Mary Bouknight, both natives of Edgefield county. His grandfather was William Norris, also a native of the same county. His ancestors were among the first families to settle in Edgefield county, having come here with Patrick and William Calhoun and their colony of early settlers. John M. Norris was educated in the local neighbor-

hood schools. His occupation during his life has been that of a farmer. Some twenty years ago he entered the ministry as a Baptist preacher, which calling he has also pursued up to the present time. He was the father of a large family, thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters. Alfred J. Norris was reared and brought up on the farm, and he received his early education in the local schools near the paternal homestead. In 1856 he entered the South Carolina Military academy, from which he graduated in 1860, with the second honor in his class. He was appointed on his graduation assistant instructor in belles letters and history at the Citadel academy in Charleston. He served in that capacity for one year. In 1861 he accepted a position as aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on Gen. McGowan's staff. In July, 1861, he became captain of Company A, Lucas's battalion, and served on the coast of South Carolina. In 1862 he was elected professor of history and belles letters at the Arsenal academy, at Columbia, which position he filled until the Arsenal academy was burned by Gen. Sherman's army. During these years he had studied law, and completed the course in 1865. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1865, and in 1866 he began the practice of his profession at Edgefield, in partnership with Col. Lambert J. Jones, of Newberry. This firm existed for some years, and he then entered into co-partnership with Col. Henry T. Wright, of the Edgefield bar. Later, when Mr. Wright retired from active practice, he practiced with Col. William H. Folk. His present co-partner is Capt. P. B. Waters. He has never held any political office, but has always affiliated with the democratic party. In 1888 he organized the Bank of Edgefield, of which he was elected president, and served two years in that capacity. In 1890 he organized the Edgefield Ginning, Milling and Fertilizer company, for manufacturing cotton seed oil and fertilizers, of which he is the president. He is the owner of large farming interests in Edgefield county, and ranks among the foremost and most successful business men in his county. In 1891 he was elected president of the Farmers' Loan & Savings bank, of Edgefield, which position he now holds. He was married in 1863, to Mary J. Fox, of Lexington, daughter of the late Hon. John Fox, of that county. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN P. COFFIN.

One of the most progressive and successful business men of South Carolina may be found in the person of Mr. John P. Coffin, the prominent banker and real estate dealer in Florence. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Essex county, on the 16th of March, 1854, the son of Richard and Mary E. (Pingry) Coffin, both natives of the same state as their son. The father was a physician. On account of his ill-health he removed with his family to the west in 1861. His destination was Kansas, but owing to the border troubles in Missouri at that time, he left his family in Mattoon, Ill., where they

remained until 1866. It was while a resident of the latter city that our subject, then about eleven years of age, exhibited the first sign of business ability, he having established a restaurant and confectionery concern, on his own account without the aid of his parents. This business was successfully operated by himself and assistants until the family's removal to Solomon City, Kan., which was then thirty-five miles from the nearest railroad station. In this place Mr. Coffin attended the common schools for about two years, at which time his health failed him and he secured a position as a cattle herder. After two years, his health being fully restored, he returned home and entered a drug store as a clerk, and when but eighteen years of age had an act passed by the legislature removing his disability as a minor, which act enabled him to do business in his own name. Purchasing the stock of drugs from his former employer, he conducted the business himself for sometime, or until 1874. In the meantime he learned the printer's trade in a neighboring newspaper establishment, and ill health again returning, he purchased a horse and buggy and drove across the state of Kansas and the Indian Territory to Texas, arriving in the city of Denison, Texas, at the time of its boom. Here he secured employment in the office of the *Denison Daily*, learning to do press work, and after a time was made local reporter and circulator. In August, 1875, he returned to Kansas by team, and sold out his drug business, which had been conducted in his absence by a sister and his clerk. For a year he was engaged in the book business, and in 1876, with his mother and sister removed to Parsons, Kan., where he established the first daily newspaper published in southern Kansas. His cash capital in commencing was fifty cents, but in the course of two years he had succeeded in building up his paper until it was upon a very successful and paying basis. During his residence in Parsons, Mr. Coffin was deputy grand worthy chief templar for the state of Kansas, and organized a number of lodges. Having sold his paper he accepted the position of advertising agent for the *Kansas City Times*, and remained with that concern until 1882, when he went to Chicago, and there engaged in a publication business which necessitated his traveling through the principal cities of the Union. In 1884 he removed to New York city, and four years later Washington, D. C., became his home, where he continued in the publishing business. In 1889 he established the Capital News agency in Washington, purchasing the subscription list of the *Washington Daily Critic*, but after a year he sold out and organized a photo-engraving company in Baltimore. Not being satisfied with the parties interested with him in the venture, Mr. Coffin disposed of his interest and became the traveling correspondent of the *Manufacturers' Record*. It was while connected with the latter company that he first visited Florence, S. C., and became impressed with its advantages as a business center. Purchasing a large tract of land in that city he organized the Carolina Real Estate & Investment company, which under his able management has had a phenomenal success. Since his coming to this place it has taken on an air of increased prosperity; numerous important

manufacturing establishments have been started by him, and many other marked improvements made. The Bank of the Carolinas, of which he is president, and which owes its existence to him, has three branches already in the state, and is destined to become one of the great financial institutions in the south. His marriage December 31st, 1877, to Miss Charlotte R. Jones, has been blessed by the birth of eight children, five of whom survive, named: Joseph, Francis P., David P., Ruth and Mary. Mr. Coffin is a prominent member of the K. of H., and both himself and wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Coffin is descended on both the paternal and maternal sides from old American families, his father's line having commenced in Massachusetts in 1642, and the mother's in 1636.

MAJOR LAURISTON THEODORE IZLAR.

Lauriston Theodore Izlar was born on the 18th of September, 1842, on a plantation in the fork of Edisto, Orangeburg county, S. C. His parents, William and Julia A. Izlar, are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Maj. Izlar's early life was spent on his father's plantation, and receiving his early education in the schools of his native county. For a time he was a student in the academy presided over by Hon. Ira T. Shoemaker, of New York. As he was about to enter the sophomore class at Wofford college, South Carolina, seceded from the Union and he abandoned his studies to take his place in the ranks of the Edisto Rifles, a company of the First Regiment South Carolina volunteers, commanded by Col. (later general) Johnson Hagood. For one year he served on the coast with his regiment, and was present at the fall of Fort Sumter. At the end of his first term of enlistment he again cast his fortunes with his people, enlisting for three years. The Edisto Rifles at this time became a part of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. Charles H. Simonton, now United States district judge. After another year spent in coast service the regiment went to Virginia. Our subject fought in the battles of Walthal Junction, Swift Creek, Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, was in the trenches around Petersburg, and several other minor engagements. In December, 1864, Hagood's brigade was sent to Wilmington, N. C., to guard against the contemplated attack of the Federal army by land and sea. Thence they were sent to perform a like service at Fort Fisher, and at its capture almost the entire brigade or the survivors of it, were captured. Maj. Izlar escaped owing to the fact that he had been placed on detached duty just before the surrender. Some few weeks later those who had evaded capture were taken prisoners at Town Creek and confined at Point Lookout, where they were kept until the 30th of June, 1865, when they were paroled. July 3rd, 1865, Maj. Izlar reached his home, and soon after he was offered the chair of mathematics and Latin in the Bamberg high school, which he accepted. At the expiration of one year he was married and at once engaged in agriculture. After four years thus spent he began the

study of law with Izlar & Dibble, at Orangeburg. Having completed the course in two years he was admitted to the bar in May, 1872. The following December he removed to Blackville, and there actively engaged in practice. It is a remarkable fact in connection with Maj. Izlar's career that he has lost but one case, out of many tried, in the state supreme court. In 1877 he was commissioned major of the Seventh battalion, South Carolina volunteer troops, by Gov. Wade Hampton, which commission he still holds. Although not a party worker in the strict sense of the word he is recognized as one of the ablest stump speakers in the state, and his services are always at the command of his party. In 1876 he worked faithfully and well to restore the "Palmetto state" to its former place among the states. He has been a member of every democratic convention, state or county, since 1876, and for six years has been a prominent member of the democratic state executive committee. In December, 1865, he was made a Master Mason of Allan lodge, No. 28, at Bamberg, and has held every office in the Blue lodge. For six years he held the office of district deputy grand master of the sixth Masonic district of South Carolina, and in 1886 was elected junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, and on December 13th, 1889, he was elected most worshipful grand master of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, which office he still holds. Major Izlar is a member of the Knights of Honor, and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He is president of the Merchants' and Planters' bank, of Blackville, and has been since its organization, in which he took an active part. In December, 1865, his marriage to Miss Eleanor Rosamond Sanders, daughter of Clark Sanders, was solemnized, and four sons and three daughters have blessed their union. The eldest son, Arthur L., is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Maryland, and is now practicing at Graham's, S. C. The second son, Marion E., is a prominent merchant of Blackville. Major Izlar is a leader in benevolent matters, and for twenty-five years has been a devoted communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, fifteen years of which time he has been a steward and superintendent of Sunday-school.

W. L. RODDEY.

Among the leading business men of York county, S. C., may be found the name of W. L. Roddey, president of the First National bank of Rock Hill, and a leading merchant of that place. He was born in York county, S. C., August 10, 1834, the son of John and Mary G. (Wylie) Roddey. The former was also a native of York county, and was a son of David Roddey, who came to the United States about the year 1785, from the north of Ireland, and settled in York county, S. C., where he died. His two sons were John and David. John was born in 1805, and died in 1860. He married Mary G., daughter of Thomas G. Wylie, and became the father of four sons

and four daughters. He was a planter and surveyor, and for many years was a trial justice. His widow still survives him at the age of eighty-one years. W. L. Roddey, his son, was given a common school education, and taught the practical operation of a plantation. When sixteen years old, he entered the general store of Moffatt & Co., at Chester, S. C. In 1862, he enlisted as first lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-fourth South Carolina regiment, and was soon promoted to a captaincy. He was captured at Johnson's Island, in 1864, and held as a prisoner of war until the close of the conflict. One year prior to his enlistment, Mr. Roddey had become a member of the firm of Wylie, Moffatt & Co., but the close of the war found him possessed of nothing but landed property, and he was compelled to start anew on a small scale. The old firm was revived, and in 1866, a branch house was established at Rock Hill, and Mr. Roddey was placed in charge. In 1873 he bought out his partners' interest in the concern. In 1882, the present firm of W. L. Roddey & Co., was organized. Three years later the banking house of W. L. Roddey was established and continued up to 1887, when it was merged into the First National bank, of Rock Hill, of which Mr. Roddey was made president. He is also president of the Southern Loan and Investment company, of Rock Hill; is a director in all the cotton mill companies of the city, and is largely interested in other enterprises. He has always been a staunch friend to liberal education, and as such has done much to advance the efficiency of the Rock Hill graded school system. Both himself and family are earnest and valued communicants of the Associate Reform Presbyterian church, of Rock Hill, and his time and money are largely devoted to every enterprise promising increased prosperity or good to the town. In 1860, on the 20th of December, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie C. Baskins, of Chester county, S. C., and four living children are the issue.

T. S. JEFFERYS.

Capt. T. S. Jefferys, president of the Exchange bank, of Yorkville, and one of the most progressive and successful business men of the city, was born in Yorkville, York county, S. C., February 5, 1827. When but thirteen years of age he began his business career as a clerk in his father's store. He had been given but few educational advantages, and at this time he applied himself assiduously to a thorough study of the art of book-keeping; and while thus employed learned well the lesson of thrift, and honest, earnest effort. In 1848 he first engaged in business for himself, as a partner of his father. It was not long before he learned the disadvantages to which his small capital was subject, and accordingly he accepted a position with Messrs. Saddler, Stowe & Co., as book-keeper and salesman. In 1856 he left their employ, and accepted a position with Messrs. Lowry & Avery, in their grocery and cotton buying business, and afterward, in 1859, bought out this business, and formed a partnership with P. B. Darwin, plying the same line of business. This firm

was successful in the mercantile field and yielded good returns until the outbreak of the war. At this time Mr. Jefferys' clerical ability was called into service in the commissary department of the Confederate government at Columbia. He entered the service under Judge I. D. Witherspoon, who was post commissary at that place, and he remained in that city until the close of the war, his efficient work being rewarded by a captain's commission in 1864. The war being ended he engaged in the insurance, fertilizer and collection business, and in 1877 established a private banking institution in Yorkville. Although he commenced with but a small capital, under his able management the bank kept pace with the advancement of the town, and at the organization of the Exchange bank, in the establishment of which Capt. Jefferys was a prime mover, he was unanimously chosen its president. The wisdom of this choice has been amply proven by the abundant success of the enterprise. As a business man he is liberal, progressive and keen. He jealously guards every interest committed to his care, and his integrity is above reproach. The father of Capt. Jefferys was also a man of affairs, and during his lifetime held a high place in the confidence of the people of Yorkville. He was born on the island of Alderney, in the English channel, August 6, 1800, and died at the age of eighty-two years six months and eighteen days. Early in his boyhood his parents removed to the island of Guernsey, and there lived until 1817. On the 11th of April, 1813, he was apprenticed for a term of six years to a man by the name of Thomas Dews, to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1817, Mr. Dews decided to seek a home in the United States, and offered to take his apprentice with him. They landed at Philadelphia, May 25, 1817, and remained in that city until the December following, when they went to New York. In February, 1819, Dews, accompanied by his apprentice, went to Richmond, Va., but after two months they removed to Petersburg, and thence to Raleigh, N. C. They next went to Salisbury, and in July, 1820, settled permanently at Lincolnton. In August of the following year our subject's term of service expired, and at that time he determined to seek a home elsewhere. In November, 1821, he left Lincolnton on foot with but two dollars, the loan of a friend, in his pocket, and first sought employment in Providence Settlement, Mecklenburg county, Va. Being disappointed in his plans he proceeded further, intending to go to either Yorkville or Chester. On arriving at the cross-roads near Tirzah church, one of which led to Yorkville and the other to Chester, he was in doubt as to which road to take. The lad was strongly imbued with a touching faith in his Saviour, even at this early age, and his decision was left to his God. Lifting up his heart in prayer, he arose strong in the belief of an answer, and pursued his way in the direction of Yorkville, confident that this was the place for his future success. He arrived in the latter place at nightfall, in the middle of November, 1821, and at the corner where the store of Colcock & Miller now stands, he met a resident, Mr. Samuel Chambers, who directed him to the home of Mr. Samuel Wright, to whom he had been advised to apply for em-

ployment. He was received cordially by that gentleman, and spent the night at his house, and in the morning a nine months' contract was entered into between them, by the terms of which Mr. Jefferys was to do the cabinet-work, while Mr. Wright was to furnish the shop and materials and to board Mr. Jefferys; the profits to be equally divided between them. At the expiration of the time specified for partnership, Mr. Jefferys engaged in business for himself, on the spot now occupied by Dobson & Parish, and he remained there until 1835, when he purchased a lot on the opposite side of the street, where he continued the cabinet-making business until 1838. In 1823 he established a mercantile business in connection with the other enterprise, and he carried on that branch of the business successfully until 1862. By close application to business and strict honesty in his every deal he accumulated a handsome property. He never sought public office, but he was induced to accept the office of magistrate in 1838, and held that position until his resignation in 1862. He discharged the duties of magistrate as faithfully and intelligently as he ever performed the duties of his own business establishment. He was one of the eight persons to establish the Methodist Episcopal church at Yorkville, and with the aid of his faithful Christian wife, he did much toward enhancing the interests of his Master on earth. In 1829 he founded the first Sunday-school in Yorkville, and for many years was a zealous worker in that field. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, a sister of the late Thomas H. Smith, was solemnized on the 24th of December, 1822, and resulted in the birth of eight sons and four daughters. The wife, three sons and two daughters, survive him. The day the footsore lad, guided on his way by prayer, trudged into the hamlet of Yorkville, was a bright one in the history of the now prosperous city, and his name may well be cherished by its citizens as that of a faithful Christian and a public benefactor.

GEORGE COFIELD,

president of the National bank of Spartanburg, was born in Union county, S. C., on a farm, on February 16, 1834. He was the son of Thomas K. Cofield, a farmer born in Newberry county, February 1, 1808, being the only child of Edward Cofield, a native of Virginia. George Cofield's mother was Anna Caldwell, a native of Newberry county, born February 17, 1811. She was the daughter of Joseph Caldwell, and was married to Thomas Cofield August 20, 1831, and they had nine children, of whom George was the second in order of birth. There were six sons and three daughters, but only two sons and one daughter now survive. The father died April 14, 1875, but the mother still survives. George Cofield was reared on the farm where he was born, receiving his early education at the common schools. In 1855 he entered Wofford college, from which he graduated in 1858. He taught school one year before graduating, and three years afterward. In the spring of 1862, he entered the service of the Confederate army in the Holcombe Legion, where he served

until the latter part of 1863. He then returned to his home and remained a year, when in the fall of 1864, he re-entered the service in the same legion, and served therein until the close of the war. At the time of his discharge, he held the rank of first lieutenant. At the close of his service he returned to Spartanburg, and engaged in merchandising, and to that business his attention was given till 1870, when he began the banking business. At that time he was made assistant cashier of the Spartanburg branch of the Citizens' Savings bank of South Carolina. Upon the organization of the National bank at Spartanburg, in July, 1871, he was chosen its cashier, and continued as such until 1885. He retained his position as assistant cashier in the savings bank till 1873, when the panic of that year caused the bank to suspend. In 1885, upon the death of David C. Judd, president of the National bank, Mr. Cofield succeeded to the presidency, and has ever since held that position, proving himself the right man in the right place. Upon the organization of the Spartanburg Fidelity Loan & Trust company, in 1887, Mr. Cofield was made its president, and still holds that position. He has been secretary, treasurer and manager of various building and loan associations of Spartanburg for the past eighteen years, having during that time wound up three, and having two others in successful operation at the present time. He is president of the Iron District Fire Insurance company, which was organized in the fall of 1890 with a capital of \$100,000. He was one of its principal originators. For the past fifteen years he has been superintendent of the Fire Insurance agency of Spartanburg. He is a stockholder in the Spartan mills and the Converse college company. Mr. Cofield was married in 1859, to Miss Mary C., daughter of David Moore, a prominent citizen of Spartanburg. They have had ten children, only three sons and three daughters of whom are now living. Their names are James, Clementina, George, Margaret, Ruth and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Cofield are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Cofield is a member of the board of stewards and of the board of trustees of the church. His politics are democratic. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He was the first president of the Spartanburg board of trade, and still holds a membership in that board. He has several terms been a member in the city council, and was a member of the first board of trustees. In the list of the solid and influential citizens of Spartanburg, Mr. Cofield holds a conspicuous place. It will be noticed that he has been closely identified with various financial operations, but while this is true, it is also true that he has not held these relations for the purpose of selfish gain, but in the broad sense of a liberal public spirit. The citizens of Spartanburg have profited largely by the vigor and enterprise with which he has performed his part in the various institutions and industries which go to make up the prosperity of a city, and in which he has taken a leading part. He has had large and tempting opportunities for accumulating wealth, but he has unselfishly given to others the benefit of these opportunities rather

than monopolize them to his own private advantage, a spirit and disposition of which he may justly be proud.

WILLIAM F. B. HAYNSWORTH,

president of the Bank of Sumter, S. C., was born in that city in 1824. His elementary education was acquired in the schools of his native town, and he afterward entered the South Carolina college at Columbia, from which he graduated in 1844. Among his classmates were James H. Carlisle, now president of Wofford college at Spartanburg; C. P. Gadsden, afterward a prominent Episcopal clergyman, now deceased; Col. H. K. Aiken, who fell on the battlefield; Col. R. H. Nelson, who was also killed in the war; Dr. F. P. Porcher, of Charleston; Col. William Wallace, of Columbia, and other distinguished individuals. On leaving college, Mr. Haynsworth entered the law office of his father, William Haynsworth, then practicing in Sumter, and, after studying about a year, was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice with his father, with whom he remained about six years, when he was elected commissioner in equity, holding that office for fifteen years, until December, 1866. He then returned to the practice of his profession, which he still follows. In January, 1889, he was chosen president of the Bank of Sumter, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Haynsworth, in 1877, was appointed by Gov. Wade Hampton, treasurer of Sumter county, and faithfully discharged the duties of that responsible office for the succeeding ten years. Mr. Haynsworth was twice married, the first time in 1853, to Susan H. Earle, of Sumter. She died in March, 1855, leaving him no children. His second marriage took place in 1858, when he was united to Mary Charles, daughter of Col. D. W. Charles, of Darlington, S. C. The issue of this union was eight children, six of whom are still living, their respective names being: Edgar C., Fannie, Maria L., William, John B., and Hugh C. The mother of these children died in 1884. The christian name of Mr. Haynsworth's father was William. He was born in Sumter in 1798, and as seen above, he followed the legal profession. He was a delegate to the convention held in Columbia, S. C., in 1851, to determine whether South Carolina should secede from the Union by herself or await the co-operation of other southern states. Mr. Haynsworth, Sr., was married in November, 1823, to Sarah E. Morse, daughter of Josiah B. Morse, of New Haven, Conn. They had seven children, of whom five still survive. William F. B. was the eldest. The father died in September, 1865, but the mother survived till July, 1877. The christian name of William F. B. Haynsworth's grandfather was Henry, and he was born in Sumter district, now Sumter county, and was a planter by occupation. He died in 1823. He was a Revolutionary soldier, being one of the famous scouts under Gen. Sumter, who performed such efficient service in the great struggle which made this a free and independent nation.

ROBERT M. WALLACE

was born in York county, S. C., October 26, 1837. He attended the common schools of the county during his boyhood, but afterward entered Erskine college in Abbeville county, S. C., from which he graduated in 1858. On leaving college he returned to York county and entered the law office of Melton & Melton, with a view to preparing for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, but never practiced. Early in 1861 he went to Texas, and in July of that year enlisted in Terry's Texas rangers, afterward known as the Eighth Texas cavalry. He enlisted as a private, having no acquaintance with a single member of the regiment. In this regiment he served up to January, 1864, when he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces near Morristown, Tenn., and was confined at Rock Island, Ill., till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. He was twice slightly wounded. At the conclusion of the war he returned to York county, and was appointed chief deputy revenue collector at Columbia, S. C., under his father, who was the collector and had been a Union man during the war. In 1868 the father was elected to congress, and the son was appointed collector to fill the vacancy thus created. He held this position until March, 1872, when he was appointed United States marshal for the district of South Carolina, resigning his position as collector. He continued to serve as marshal until March, 1881, and then for two years afterward held the position of chief supervisor of elections in South Carolina, stationed at Charleston. In December, 1883, he came to Sumter and organized the National bank of Sumter, and was elected its president, serving in that capacity until August, 1887, when the bank was robbed by its cashier and was compelled to suspend. In November of the same year the Simonds' National bank was organized in Sumter, and Mr. Wallace was elected its vice-president and manager, which position he now holds. He is also vice-president and director in the Sumter Cotton Mills, is a director in the Sumter Building & Loan association, vice-president of the Sumter board of trade, and president of the Sumter Electric Light company. Besides these highly responsible business positions, he has been the recipient of various political trusts. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national republican convention, which nominated Gen. Garfield for president. He has also been several times chosen a delegate to republican state conventions, having acted with the republican party since the close of the war. Mr. Wallace was married in 1878, to Mary McCaslan, *nee* Carter, of Abbeville, S. C.

His father's name is Alexander S. Wallace. He was born in York county, in 1810, and was a planter by occupation. He served six years in the legislature of South Carolina, before the war, and was again elected in 1865, serving about one year, when he was appointed

collector of internal revenue. He held that office until 1869, when he took his seat in the national house of representatives, having been elected from the Fourth South Carolina district at the congressional election in 1868. He held the office of representative for eight years, or during four congressional terms. Returning to York county in 1877, he has since lived on his plantation. He was married in 1833 to Nancy Ratchford, of York county, and the issue of this marriage was six children, five of whom now survive. Their names are as follows: Margaret C., widow of James Cottingham, of DeWitt county, Tex.; Robert M., of Sumter; Jane, wife of John D. Anderson, of DeWitt county; Mary R., wife of Capt. William McAlilly, of Chester county, S. C.; Ellen, wife of Calvin Brice, of Fairfield county, S. C., and Capt. George D. Wallace, of the Seventh regiment of cavalry, United States army, who was a graduate of West Point in 1872, and one of the survivors of the Custer massacre. He was with Maj. Reno, the captain, lieutenant and sixteen of the thirty-three men in his company, being killed. In this disastrous encounter with the savages Capt. Wallace did gallant service. Capt. Wallace was killed in the battle with Sioux Indians, at Wounded Knee Creek, in South Dakota, December 29, 1890. Nine men of his company fell with him, and at the close of the fight he was found still grasping his empty six-shooter, and five dead Indians lay around him. He was one of the most popular officers in the army, and his untimely death was greatly regretted throughout the United States. He was forty-one years old.

The mother of this family died in 1873. The name of the grandfather of Robert M., was McCaslan Wallace. He was born on the Atlantic ocean, while his parents were on their way from their home in county Antrim, Ireland, to Charleston, S. C. His father settled in York county in 1772, and died about the year 1776. Two of his sons were killed in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of Robert M. Wallace was born in 1772, and died in 1862. Throughout his long life he was a planter. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the ancestors of the subject of this sketch on both sides were of the Protestant faith.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER NICHOLSON.

Among the representative men of upper South Carolina is William A. Nicholson, a prominent citizen and banker of Union. Mr. Nicholson is a Scotchman by birth, having been born in Aberdeen on January 12, 1837, and is the second son of James and Mary Nicholson. He served an apprenticeship of seven years as a marble carver in the establishment of McDonald & Leslie, at Aberdeen, under the immediate direction of his father, a skilled carver and worker in marble, who had charge of the special department of that establishment, he having been with the firm for fifty-seven years. When young Nicholson's apprenticeship expired he went to Edinburgh to further perfect himself in his art, and during his stay there was admitted a



James Tully.
Wm. A. Nicholson

member to the school of design, and attended a modeling class in the school of arts taught by Mr. Gourley Steel, brother to John Steel, R. A. At this school Mr. Nicholson executed in clay, and afterward in marble, a group of flowers which was purchased by the Fine Art association as one of the prizes to be awarded by that association. During his stay in Edinburgh the youth decided to try his fortunes in the new world, and wrote his father to that effect. The father, thinking it some boyish freak, paid no attention to the letter, and after a week had elapsed with no reply, Mr. Nicholson again wrote his father telling him that he greatly regretted not having heard from him, but that having fully made up his mind to go to the United States, he had engaged passage and would sail for New York on a given date, and should be home for a week before leaving. By return mail a touching appeal was received from home, asking a reconsideration of his plans. In reply he wrote expressing much sorrow that his decision should cause so much distress, but that his passage having been engaged, he would hold to his original intention. The promised visit home was made, and before leaving his father offered him financial assistance for making his long voyage. This the son was able to decline, and proudly stated that his passage had been paid for with the money saved from his earnings, together with that received from the sale of his group of flowers, and the proceeds from one other prize he won by his skill in Edinburgh, and that besides having his passage prepaid he still had a sufficient amount of money to last him a reasonable length of time after reaching America. The parting from his mother was a trial for the young man, being such as to make it impossible for him to ever afterward refer to it without emotion. She was unable to leave her bed on the morning of his departure, and her parting words were that they "should never meet again on earth." And such was the case. On May 16, 1857, the plucky boy landed in New York city, an utter stranger. He was so youthful in appearance that he shrunk from asking employment. In a short time, however, a position in Rochester, N. Y., was offered him, and he set out for that city, reaching his destination with only the sum of \$2.50 in his pocket. While in that city of magnificent buildings he carved the stone for several of the principal structures. Returning to New York he was in a short time engaged to carve "Ionic" caps for the treasury building at Washington city, and on the completion of that work was tendered a position on the new custom house at Charleston, S. C., which building was then in course of erection. He arrived in Charleston in 1858, and remained in that city during the great yellow fever plague, but did not lose an hour from his work by sickness. His remarkable health may be ascribed to the fact that he has ever been abstemious in his habits, and has never used either tobacco or alcoholic liquors. After a year spent in Charleston, Mr. Nicholson accepted the management of the Leavell & Clark marble works, at Union, S. C., and remained with that firm for eighteen months. At this time Mr. Nicholson started in business for himself, Judge W. H. Wallace becoming his first patron, he having given him an order for an elab-

orate monument to be erected in memory of his father, the Hon. Daniel Wallace. When the south seceded, Mr. Nicholson volunteered in the Macbeth light artillery from Union, but early in the war he was injured by a horse and rendered unfit for further field service, and was placed on light duty, becoming the clerk of Dr. A. W. Thomson, chief surgeon of the hospitals in and around Columbia, S. C., and was with him when that city was destroyed by the Federal army on the night of the 17th of February, 1865. He remained on duty with the remnant of the sick left in Columbia until about June 1, following, when he returned home and went to work to retrieve his losses, and build up a business. Several years ago Mr. Nicholson gave up the marble business and turned his attention to financial matters. During the war he was married to Miss Hobcraft, of London, England, and they have three children, the eldest son, Emslie, is a member of the banking house of William A. Nicholson & Son. Mr. Nicholson is a self-made man, yet he has succeeded by care and perseverance in amassing a comfortable fortune. He is candid and straightforward in all of his dealings, tender and sympathetic by nature, yet of decided, strong convictions of duty, and when he thinks he is right there is no wavering to either the right or left. In his business he is systematic, punctual and correct. He is charitable in his dealings with the poor and needy, and with the church and schools. Upright and clean, his career is an honor to himself and to the community in which he lives. Mr. Nicholson is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

JOHN LAURENS YOUNG,

of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Laurens county, S. C., January 27, 1820. He is the son of John and Sarah (Maddox) Young; grandson of William Young, a staunch whig and soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of his wife, Elizabeth (Hunter) Young, who was a sister of Judge Hunter, United States senator from Laurens, S. C., and great-grandson of Agnes Young, who, after the death of her husband in Virginia, emigrated to South Carolina in 1756, with seven sons, all of whom were whigs and brave soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The original land grant issued to her by King George III. is still in possession of the subject of this sketch, the land never having passed out of the possession of his family, and on which there has never been a tax lien, mortgage nor judgment; some portions of the land still remaining in the original forest and abounding in game.

He received his early education at the Pyleston and Wadsworth's schools, and pursued the classical course at the Academy of Laurens. When a school boy at Laurens, on one occasion, he was attracted by an unusually large crowd assembled in the court-house, went in, and heard the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne address the people on the subject of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston railroad. He was so captivated by the eloquence of the orator that he promptly subscribed

(with the proverbial empty purse of the school boy of that day) two shares to the railroad and two to the bank.

His father died when he was six years of age, and he was under the control of his guardian, who, not being so much enthused on the new subject of railroads, refused to pay it, whereupon the boy resolutely determined to make the money with his compass during the holidays and pay it himself, which, after a hard struggle, he succeeded in doing. In after life he endorsed this action of his boyhood by investing more largely in the same stock, which he still holds, and he is perhaps at this time the only surviving original shareholder in this road, now the South Carolina railroad. During this experience in surveying he became fascinated with the science, studied it in all its divisions, and for a time engaged in the profession of civil engineering, which he found profitable as well as pleasant. He was engaged in the survey of the Columbia & Greenville, and the Newberry & Laurens railroads. In 1848 he began business as a merchant and banker at Union, S. C., in which he was eminently successful, amassing a fortune. On the 31st of December, 1855, at a directors' meeting of the Spartanburg & Union railroad company, it was ascertained that the capital, \$700,000, had been expended over the entire line of road, and there was yet due the contractors over \$100,000, and to the banks \$65,000 under protest (for which the directors were personally liable). The contractors were all needy and clamorous for their pay, while the directors were unable to borrow more money. In addition to these troubles the directors were notified that a cargo of iron rails was then landing in Charleston, for which \$60,000 in cash was due. The company had no assets except the unfinished road bed, culverts, bridges and two depots, one at Spartanburg and one at Union, upon which they could bank, or raise money. Nor were they in a condition to bond the road. In this most trying condition of the company, and the straining of the directors' credit, after an all-night's session, with bankruptcy in full view, the directors unanimously elected John L. Young president, and urged him against his repeated protest to accept the office, which he finally did, with reluctance. With the courage necessary to lead a forlorn hope, he left his store and banking house in the heaviest snow storm of the winter, and took charge of the abandoned road.

Amid every discouragement, and the incessant annoyance of creditors for two years, he finally originated a practical plan by which he raised the money, paid all the debts of the company, relieved the directors and went bravely forward, finished and equipped the road to Spartanburg in November, 1859, where, at an elegant banquet given in his honor, the inevitable toast "to the president," and pledges of "everlasting gratitude" were not omitted. He continued working in the interest of the road, had it fully equipped and in first class running order when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted with his company in his country's cause. He was among the few who opposed secession, and saw into the results so plainly that before going into service he provided for his family necessary clothing, pro-

visions and luxuries, sufficient to last them until after the surrender. He remained in service until he was commissioned depository for Union, S. C., by the government, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the people and the government.

After the close of the war he began to overhaul the wreck of his estate, and found that as fast as he could accumulate funds to begin business again, they had to be applied to the payment of security debts of sheriffs', tax collectors' and administrators' bonds. Not owing a debt on his own account, but paying the security debts of others! A man of less nerve would not have survived it. During the dark days of re-construction, when the "people's hopes were dead," he taught them by his example and admonitions to bury the past wrongs, present resentments and prejudices, and try to submit to the destiny which they could not control. After the memorable "riot" at Laurens, his brother-in-law and other citizens of high standing, were dragged off to Columbia and locked in the dungeons of the jail on bogus warrants, for murders they had not committed; with their death sentence already prepared, to be executed after a mock trial, he dared to follow them to the city where the radical legislature was in session, surrounded by 100 constables, ready to obey their partisan orders, and by his firmness, tact and indomitable will and energy, succeeded in securing their release on habeas corpus. It may be stated here, that the judge, urged by his noble wife to hear the cause on its merits, rose above his party, and for daring to do his duty, was removed from the bench.

He was never a candidate for office, but accepted the appointment of probate judge in 1872, which office he filled with marked ability, as he did various other important offices to which he was assigned. As probate judge he decided a cause that came before him for preliminary hearing, in which there were six lawyers representing as many legatees, and not one could appeal from his decision. This decision created a precedent by which many estates at that time were settled, involving negro property as advancements to legatees. On October 19, 1858, he married S. Jane Garlington, daughter of John and Susan Washington (James) Garlington, who, through her paternal line, was a lineal descendant of Christopher Garlington and Col. Edwin Conway, of Virginia, and Lord Ball, of England; and by the maternal line of John James, John Strother and John Washington, of Virginia, and the Rev. Archibald Stobo, of Stobo Castle, Scotland, who settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1700, as pastor of the Circular church. They have four sons, John, who died in infancy, Laurens Garlington, Macbeth and Conway Stobo, and two daughters, Susan James, now Mrs. John Langdon Weber, of Charleston, S. C., and Jean Octavia.

For twenty-five years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the town academies, to which institutions he gave his time and influence continuously, and his means when necessary, for the support of first-class teachers. He has liberally educated his children at these schools, at colleges and universities. From both parents he inherited

a character of spotless integrity, and is conscientious in all the affairs of life. He is amiable in disposition, courteous and ever mindful of the feelings of others, however humble their station in life; is firm in principle, self-reliant and independent, and singularly cool under the most trying circumstances. He is fond of mathematics, the study of the sciences and history, and has a mind well stored with knowledge. At the age now of seventy-one, his tall and finely proportioned form is erect and his step elastic, his mind clear, well balanced and vigorous, and his health, strength and power of endurance unequalled in most men of forty. He is a devout Christian and member of the Presbyterian church, the church of his ancestors.

JAMES WOODROW

was born in Carlisle, England, May 30, 1828, and came to Canada with his father at seven years of age, settling in Brockville, and a year later going to Chillicothe, Ohio, where the father was pastor of the First Presbyterian church for a number of year. James attended the Chillicothe academy for about a year, and then went to the Ohio university at Athens, where he remained a few months, and then attended Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, Penn., entering the sophomore class and graduating from there in 1849. He then accepted the position of principal at Livingston, Alabama academy, where he taught one year. He afterward taught one year in Perry county and one year and a half in the East Alabama Presbyterian high school at Chambers Court House. In 1852 he was elected professor of natural science in Oglethorpe university, near Milledgeville, Ga., assuming that position in 1853. During that year he spent several months in Cambridge university, studying in Prof. E. N. Horsford's chemical laboratory, and under Prof. Agassiz, in whom he found warm friends. He continued in the professorship in Oglethorpe university until January 1, 1861. In the spring of 1855 he went to Heidelberg, Germany, where he studied under the great chemist, Bunsen, remaining there one year, when he was given the degree of Ph. D. After leaving Heidelberg, he traveled several months on the continent, studying the geology of several countries in the field, and spending from one to three weeks at different prominent universities, at Naples, Vienna, Berlin, the Freiberg Mining academy, and at Paris and London. Returning to America, he resumed his duties at Oglethorpe university, remaining there until January, 1861. In 1857 he was elected professor of natural science in Athens, Ga. He did not then accept the position, but was re-elected twice in succession, and accepted the last election, but was relieved before entering on his duties to accept the professorship in the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., which position he held until the middle of 1886, beginning to teach there in 1861. He was removed by the board of directors, December 10, 1884, on account of views presented in an address on

evolution, delivered in May, 1884. The act not being sustained by the controlling synods, he was officially informed by the board, meanwhile remodeled, December 10, 1885, that he had not been removed. He then resumed his duties as chairman of the faculty and professor. In the fall of 1886, he was again removed by order of the controlling synods, and since that time he has performed none of the duties of that position. He was made professor of chemistry, pharmacy, mineralogy and geology in the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1869, which position he held until the middle of 1872, when his health compelled him to relinquish the professorship. In 1880 he was elected professor of mineralogy, geology, botany and zoology in the South Carolina college of agriculture and mechanics in Columbia. In 1882 the college became the South Carolina college, Prof. Woodrow still remaining in his position. In 1885 his department was changed to that of natural philosophy and geology, he still holding his chair. On the organization of the University of South Carolina, in 1888, he was made professor of geology and mineralogy and dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences, which position he now holds. The degree of M. D. was conferred on him by the Medical College of Georgia in 1861. He also received the degree of D. D. from Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, in 1871, and the degree of LL. D. from Davidson college, North Carolina. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1860, and performed missionary labor in Georgia while he was professor in Oglethorpe university. He edited the *Southern Presbyterian Review* from 1861 to 1885, and has edited the *Southern Presbyterian* since 1866 to the present time. Dr. Woodrow is a member of a number of scientific societies, among them the German association of naturalists, and the Isis at Dresden, the Swiss association of naturalists, the Victoria institute at London, England. From 1861 to 1872, he was treasurer of foreign missions of the Southern Presbyterian general assembly, and from 1866 to 1872 he was treasurer of the sustentation of the Southern Presbyterian general assembly. In 1888 he was elected president of the Central National bank, of Columbia, president of the South Carolina Home insurance company, of the Carolina Loan & Investment Co., vice-president of the Congaree Furniture & Lumber Co., vice-president of the Mutual Beneficial Building & Loan Co., of the Columbia Land & Improvement Co., director in the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens R. R. Co., and director in the Columbia, Charlotte & Augusta R. R. Co. Dr. Woodrow was married August 4, 1857, to Felie S., daughter of Rev. John W. Baker. Four children were born of this marriage, whose respective names are Jeanie, wife of Rev. S. I. Woodridge, missionary to Chin Kiang, China; James H., publisher and associate editor of the *Southern Presbyterian*; Marion W. and Mary Charlotte. Dr. Woodrow enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, and later was placed in charge of the Confederate laboratory at Columbia, which was burned by the army under Sherman.

HON. JOHN D. VERNER,

a prominent and influential business man and banker of Walhalla, S. C., was born in what is now Oconee county, July 12, 1841. He was the son of Samuel J. Verner, a native also of the same county. The father led the life of a farmer and died in 1863. Samuel J. Verner was the son of John Verner, a South Carolinian by birth, and a Revolutionary soldier. His occupation was that of a farmer. The mother of John D. Verner, the subject of this sketch, was, before marriage, Malinda Crawford, a native of Franklin county, Ga., a daughter of Hugh Crawford, who was also a farmer by occupation. She is still living, having remained a widow ever since the death of her husband. The old Verner homestead was the home of John D. Verner, until he reached the age of eighteen years, and he there received a good academic education, including a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. In the fall of 1862, he entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting with the Rutledge mounted riflemen, which body subsequently became a part of the Seventh South Carolina cavalry. In this regiment he served until the close of the war. He was wounded by a ball in the left thigh in a cavalry engagement in the campaign during the defense of Richmond, Va., and spent a month in the hospital, after which he returned home, remaining there about two more months. After having sufficiently recovered, he returned to the service. He gave nearly three years of his young life to the patriotic service of his country, discharging every duty incumbent upon a loyal soldier. From the war he returned to the farm in Oconee county, and, for the succeeding six years, devoted his entire attention to the farming interest. On the 2nd of January, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Josephine Lovengood, a native of Oconee county, and daughter of Col. Samuel Lovengood, a native of Hart county, Ga. Shortly before his marriage, Mr. Verner had purchased an interest in a merchandising firm in Walhalla, becoming the partner in business with J. C. Carter, the firm name being Carter & Verner. All the married life of Mr. Verner has been spent in Walhalla. His chief attention was devoted to the mercantile interest for a period of ten years, and he won great success in that calling. For the past twelve years he has directed his attention more particularly to banking. In 1878 he became a member of the banking firm of Lovengood & Erwin, the former being his father-in-law. This firm was succeeded in 1879 by the firm of Erwin & Verner. January 1, 1885, Mr. Verner became sole proprietor, and the bank has ever since been conducted under the name and direction of John D. Verner. Aside from merchandising and banking, Mr. Verner has had farming carried on quite extensively. His freehold estate is among the largest in Oconee county, covering about 3,000 acres of land, besides 1,000 acres which he owns in Georgia. Besides this large landed estate he owns residence property in Walhalla and Westminster, Oconee county. Eminent success has attended his business enterprises, and he stands

in the front rank of the substantial business men of his own and the adjoining counties. He holds a trusteeship of the Walhalla Female college, and is a stockholder in the Walhalla Building & Loan association. He is a democrat in politics and has been closely associated with the management of municipal affairs almost during his entire residence in Walhalla. He has been chosen mayor of the city several terms, and has discharged the responsibilities of that office with rare ability. He is a member of the K. of H. From a financial standpoint, the career of Mr. Verner has been one of continued and eminent success. He is one of the substantial men in the upper part of the state. Notwithstanding his active business career, Mr. Verner has not neglected the requirements expected from the liberal and right-minded citizen. He has in every respect built himself up upon fully as sound a basis as that upon which his financial standing rests. Mr. Verner is recognized by all who know him as one of the leading men of his county, and his worth is fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens. The marriage of Mr. Verner has been blessed with the birth of six children, two sons and three daughters living, and one daughter dead.

HON. S. C. CLYBURN.

One of the leading planters and bankers of Kershaw county is Mr. Stephen Craig Clyburn, who is a native of Camden, S. C., having been born on the 18th of March, 1838. Both parents, William and Frances N. (West) Clyburn, were South Carolinians, and were born in Kershaw county. The father was a son of Lewis Clyburn, whose family came to South Carolina from Virginia at an early day; and his wife was also descended from an old Virginia family. William Clyburn was the father of seven children. He was a leading agriculturist, and took an active and prominent part in public affairs. His son, of whom we write, was reared on the paternal plantation, and was given a thorough common school training. When sixteen he was given the choice between a classical education and a profession, or a business opening. Business life had charms for his active, progressive nature, and accordingly a situation as a clerk was obtained for him in a mercantile establishment in Camden. After remaining in that capacity for four or five years Mr. Clyburn embarked in a business venture for himself at Camden, and was engaged in conducting a successful concern at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. With a true love for his state he sold out his business interests and offered his services as a private in the Clyburn Company, which had been organized by his brother. This command was made a part of Nelson's battalion, later attached to Hagood's brigade. From 1862 to 1865, Mr. Clyburn fought in the defense of the cause he loved so well, and left the army with the rank of first sergeant. Returning to the parental home he was thereafter engaged in agriculture until 1869, when on account of ill-health he went to Florida, and after a sojourn there of two years once more returned

to Kershaw county and resumed planting. In 1877, at a special election, he was chosen clerk of the county court, and by successive re-elections held the office until the fall of 1888, when, his health again failing him, he resigned. He has ever taken a keen interest in politics.

MERCER SILAS BAILEY,

one of the leading and prominent merchants of Clinton, was born on a farm seven miles south of the place of his residence, on the 6th of November, 1841. He is the son of Silas Mercer Bailey, who was also born in the immediate neighborhood of Clinton, near the birthplace of his son. The date of his birth was 1805, and his occupation was that of a farmer. He died in 1872. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Margaret Beasley, daughter of William Beasley. She was a native of Abbeville county, S. C., and died in 1848, when her son, M. S. Bailey, was a mere lad. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Bailey was James Bailey, a Revolutionary soldier, and also a South Carolinian. His father was a prominent Baptist clergyman, and was a native of Virginia. His ministerial labors, however, were performed wholly in South Carolina. He reached the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty years, and it is related of him that at the age of one hundred and ten years he was still in the active ministry, preaching every Sunday in three different churches seven miles apart, frequently walking the distance between them. It is also related of him that at that extreme old age, he was physically so well preserved as to be able to leap astride his horse from the ground and ride away with as much ease and grace as any youth. He was of Irish ancestry. Mercer Silas Bailey has resided in Laurens county from his youth up, spending his boyhood on a farm, where his educational advantages were limited, and where a collegiate course was out of the question. At the early age of fourteen he went to Clinton, where he secured a clerkship in a store at \$5 per month. After two years' service, his salary was raised to \$75 per month, and this experience constituted his first schooling in business. After these two years of clerkship he attended school one year, when he returned to Clinton and resumed his former occupation. Shortly after this at the early age of nineteen, he was married to Miss Rosanna Lydia, daughter of Joseph Abrams, a farmer of Laurens county. The first fruit of this marriage was a son, and Mr. Bailey thus found himself a father before he had arrived at the voting age. For a short time after his marriage he was engaged in farming. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service in the James battalion, with which he served as a private about three months, ill health compelling him to return to his home. His service was wholly within his native state. At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Bailey engaged in business for himself, starting out with just four bales of cotton. But his business soon developed into a general merchandising trade, and for a period of twenty years he followed mercantile pursuits exclusively. He was eminently successful and did an immense business, taking his place

in the foremost rank of merchants in this part of the state. In 1885 he turned his merchandising interests over to his two sons, Joseph A., and Silas P. (Bailey). The firm name, however, is M. S. Bailey & Sons. These two sons are both promising young men, are temperate in their habits, upright in their dealings, and in their standing as merchants, are worthy successors of their father, taking a like eminent rank which was so worthily earned by him. Mr. Bailey, besides these prosperous sons, is the father of three daughters. In 1886 he engaged in the banking business, having in that year established Bailey's bank of Clinton, of which he and his son William J., are sole owners, he being the president and his son cashier. Mr. Bailey's career has been a remarkable one. At the time of his marriage he was in such impecunious circumstances that he was compelled to borrow the small fee necessary to pay for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony. From such a straitened financial situation, he is now one of the largest, if not the largest, tax-payer in Laurens county. He is a heavy real estate owner, both of town and county property, owning a large portion of the business property of Clinton. Altogether he owns thirty-five houses in the town. Bailey's bank, of Clinton, is the oldest and one of the most solid banking institutions in Laurens county. In politics Mr. Bailey is a democrat, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He is also a member of the Masonic order. He is a representative South Carolinian of the best type and a self-made man, having been dependent for his success in life upon his own indomitable energy and perseverance. His honesty and integrity are conspicuous characteristics of his personality, and he has made himself a reputation not confined to the limits of his city or county or state, of which any man might well be truly proud. His business operations have not been confined to merchandising and banking, but at one time he owned and operated a sash, door and blind manufactory, which, however, he has recently sold. He was formerly interested and identified in railroading, but from that business he has also retired. He is thoroughly temperate as to the use of intoxicants, never having tasted liquor, except in a single instance, in his life, and then only for medicinal purposes. Possessed of an unconquerable will and an undaunted courage, he has been enabled not only to resist the temptations which too easily beset and finally ruin men less fortified with these characteristics, but to make for himself a reputation as a business man, as a citizen, and as a Christian, that is worthy of all emulation. In all the branches of business he has pursued, including the extensive operations already described, and the successful running of a grist- and saw-mill for a period of eighteen years, he has so dealt with his fellow men that he has been enabled to avoid litigation of every kind, never having had a suit before any judicial tribunal, nor even been called as a witness in any such suit.

CAPTAIN ALBERT DIAL,

president of the People's Loan & Exchange Bank, of Laurens, S. C., was born on a farm in Laurens county, five miles west of the city of

Laurens, September 10, 1825. He was the son of Hastings Dial, a native of Abbeville county, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1862. The paternal grandfather of Capt. Dial was James Dial, a native of North Carolina, and a farmer by occupation. On his father's side, Capt. Dial is of English descent. His mother was Mary Hudgens, also a native of Laurens county, and a daughter of Capt. Ambrose Hudgens, a captain in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Capt. Dial was born December 13, 1795, and is still living, being in the ninety-sixth year of her age, in good health and in the full possession of her mental faculties. She resides on the old Dial homestead, near Laurens. Her mother, before her marriage to Capt. Ambrose Hudgens, was a Henderson. Capt. Dial spent his boyhood on the farm on which he was born, and has ever since resided there. He received a common English education, and throughout his early manhood followed farming, thus continuing exclusively till 1870. He has had farming carried on since, but the greater part of his attention has been given to other pursuits. For several years prior to the war he served as captain of the Laurens Palmetto Light Dragoons, a voluntary cavalry company in Laurens. In 1870 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Laurens, still, however, residing on his farm. His mercantile partner was James H. Traynham, the firm name being Traynham & Dial. This firm has for twenty years been one of the largest in the city and still so continues. The business has been general merchandising. The firm has built up an enviable reputation for fair and honorable dealing, and its members are recognized as first class business men. They have erected two of the principal business blocks in the city, which they still own. Upon the organization of the People's Loan & Exchange bank, in 1887, Capt. Dial was made its president, and he has filled that position with dignity and honor ever since. It was organized with a capital of \$55,000, which has since been increased to \$100,000, all paid up. The bank has thus far had a very prosperous career. Capt. Dial is a stockholder in the Oil & Fertilizer company; his politics are democratic, and he is a member of the Masonic lodge, having taken thirty degrees. He was married December 2, 1847, to Miss Rebecca Barksdale, who died in 1866, leaving five children, two of whom were sons and all of whom are living. November 26, 1887, he married Miss Mattie S. Drummond, his present wife. This marriage has resulted in the birth of two sons and one daughter, all living. Capt. Dial is the owner of a large amount of real estate, both in the city and county of Laurens, and has provided comfortably for his five eldest children, who are married. He is one of Laurens county's most liberal, enterprising and respected citizens.

HON. LEROY SPRINGS,

president of the Bank of Lancaster, S. C., is recorded as the youngest bank president of the United States. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Bank of Lancaster, August 15, 1889, and was at

that time made its executive officer. Mr. Springs was born in York county, S. C., November 12, 1861, and is a son of the late Andrew Baxter Springs, whose name is familiar throughout the state. Leroy Springs attended the North Carolina university at Chapel Hill, and was a member of the class of 1881, and immediately after leaving the university he secured a clerkship in the wholesale grocery house of Springs & Burewell, at Charlotte, N. C. He occupied this position until January, 1884, when he went to Lancaster and embarked in business as a member of the firm of Leroy Springs & Co., which conducted a general merchandise, cotton and banking business. In 1885, the firm was succeeded by Heath, Springs & Co., which now conducts a similar business at Lancaster, Camden and Kershaw, and also at Heath Springs, near Lancaster. Mr. Springs is also interested in private banks at Camden and Kershaw, and various other enterprises. The great success which he has attained so early in life is ample proof of his ability and integrity, and his name is already synonymous with success throughout the state. As a democrat he is active and prominent. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party in 1888, and was honored by being named as one of the committee to visit the nominees of that convention for president and vice-president of the United States to inform them of their respective nominations.

HON. NEEDHAM FRANKLIN KIRKLAND, M. D.,

first saw the light January 27, 1831, in Barnwell county, S. C. Reuben Kirkland, his father, was also a South Carolinian, but his father was a Virginian, having removed to South Carolina in 1790. Reuben resided on his father's plantation until his marriage about the year 1820, Miss Anna Branch, daughter of William Branch, of Colleton county, becoming his wife. Our subject was the fifth child born to this marriage. He was given the best of educational advantages in his early youth, and at the age of nineteen entered the academy at Cokesbury, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of this time he became a student in the South Carolina medical college at Charleston, and graduated with honor in 1856. He then went to New York and visited the various hospitals. After an exhaustive examination in this direction of a year, he returned to his home and began his life work in Beaufort county, and remained there until the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted as assistant surgeon of the South Carolina cavalry, and was with his regiment on the South Carolina coast during the four years of the war. Returning after the close of the contest, Dr. Kirkland at once resumed his professional duties and located in Barnwell county, where he has since operated a plantation in connection with his practice. In 1880 he was elected treasurer of Barnwell county, since which time he has not been able to give much attention to medicine. He was re-elected to this important office in 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888, but in 1890 refused to longer accept office. In 1884 he was elected chairman of the democratic central committee of his county, and occupied that office until 1890,

when he resigned. His connection with the farmers' alliance dates from 1888, and he is at present treasurer of that organization in the county. He is a prominent member of Buford lodge of Free Masons, having filled all the chairs in that lodge. Since early manhood he has been closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. At present Dr. Kirkland is president of the Citizens' bank of Barnwell. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Jane M. Lorton, daughter of J. M. Lorton, of Beaufort county, and eight children have been born to them. N. F., Jr., the eldest son, is a physician in Barnwell county, as is also Reuben C., the third son, who resides at Barnwell Court House.

JOHN B. CLEVELAND,

one of the prominent and influential business men of Spartanburg, is a native of that city, and was born November 9, 1848. His father, Dr. Robert E. Cleveland, formerly practiced medicine in Spartanburg, which was also his native city. He was born in 1822, the son of Jesse Cleveland, who was one of the early settlers of Spartanburg, having settled there in 1810. He was a merchant, and in the early days of Spartanburg his store was one of the two that did the merchandising for the entire city. He followed the business there from the time of his first settlement till 1851. His death in the latter named year closed a successful mercantile career in which a handsome estate had been accumulated. Jesse Cleveland was the son of Capt. Robert Cleveland, who commanded a company in the Revolutionary war, in a regiment in which his brother, Col. Benjamin Cleveland, was in command. Their regiment took part on the colonial side in the battle of Kings Mountain. Capt. Cleveland was born in Virginia, near Manassas Junction, on Bull Run creek. He was the son of Alexander Cleveland. The branch of the Cleveland family, to which the subject of this sketch belongs, descended from one of the two brothers who emigrated to this country from Ipswick, Suffolk county, England. The other brother is the lineal ancestor of Grover Cleveland. His christian name was asæ ndoM he settled in Massachusetts, while the other brother, the ancestor of Høn. John B. Cleveland, went to Virginia. The mother of John B. Cleveland, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Bomar. She was born in Spartanburg, June 18, 1827, and was the daughter of John Bomar, who removed from Virginia to South Carolina at a very early day and settled in Spartanburg county. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married about the year 1845, and had two sons, the eldest of whom was Dr. Jesse Cleveland, of Spartanburg. The mother died in 1861, and the father in 1884. John B. Cleveland has resided in Spartanburg all his life. He graduated from Wofford college in 1869, after which he entered upon the study of law with the firm of Evans & Bomar, a leading law firm of Spartanburg, remaining with them two years. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and at once formed a law partnership for practice with

Major D. R. Duncan, and for a period of ten years the firm of Duncan & Cleveland carried on a successful practice. But in 1880, Mr. Cleveland dissolved his connection with his partner and turned his attention to other business. For the past ten years he has done a brokerage and private banking business, in which he met with the greatest success, and has become one of Spartanburg's wealthiest citizens. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Georgia A. Cleveland, and they have six children. The respective names are Jesse, Henry M., Fanny, Carrie, Vannoy V. and A. V. Mr. Cleveland is a democrat in political faith, and has served one term in the legislature. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which met in Chicago in 1884, and nominated his namesake for president. He is a director in the National bank of Spartanburg, of the National bank of Laurens, the Fidelity Loan & Trust company, of Spartanburg, the Spartan Mills, the Whitney Manufacturing company, the Spartanburg Real Estate company, and the Converse College company. He is a director in, and vice-president of, the Pacolet Manufacturing company, president of the Limestone Springs Lime company and of the Spartanburg Land & Improvement company. Mr. Cleveland's financial career has been truly a remarkable one, and as honorable as remarkable. He has done business upon a broad and liberal basis; his reputation among business men is first-class, and socially he enjoys the highest respect and esteem among his fellow citizens.

JOHN LYKIN WATSON.

The late John Lykin Watson's career furnishes an example of what progressiveness and ability, backed by integrity, will accomplish when adversity comes. He was born at the county seat of York county, S. C., January 11, 1824. The family is traced back to Scotland, from which country his first American ancestor emigrated to the new world at an early day, and settled in York county, Penn. About 1752 they removed to York county, S. C., where the family has since continued to reside. Our subject's father was William Watson, who was born and reared in the latter county. He was a planter, and amassed a considerable estate. In early life he married Miss Margate Parks, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and eight children were born to them. John Lykin Watson was reared upon the paternal plantation, and was educated in the neighboring schools. He first began business for himself in 1850, as a merchant, at Clay Hill, S. C. He continued in that enterprise until 1862, when he volunteered in the Confederate army, and fought for the cause he loved until the end came. For a short time after the war, Mr. Watson, whose fortune had been sadly depleted, purchased a wagon and embarked in the produce business on a small scale. It was not long before he had obtained enough capital to resume business on a larger plane, for in May, 1867, we find him the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment at Ebenezer. This enterprise was discontinued

some two years later, and he then became the treasurer of York county, which honorable office he efficiently held for six years. For several years thereafter he was deputy United States internal revenue collector, and was also given the office of United States gauger. He served in the latter capacity from 1869 until within a few years of his death. For many years he was interested in the live-stock business, and this, in connection with other ventures, gained for him a handsome fortune. At the time of his death he owned an interest in different cotton mill companies of Rock Hill, and was president of the Fort Mills Cotton company. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Neagle, who bore him four sons and two daughters. He was a man true to his convictions, and for years was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, as well as a staunch republican.

EDWARD TILLMAN AVERY

was born in York county, S. C., January 6, 1828, the son of Edward Avery, Jr., a Virginian. Edward was the son of Edward, a native of Dinwiddie, Va. The first American ancestor was Christopher Avery, who came to this country from England about the year 1630, with Gov. Winthrop, and his grandson Samuel married Lucy, the daughter of that famous emigrant. Edward Avery, Jr., came to South Carolina from Virginia in 1820, having been a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Mary S. Vaughn, of Lancaster county, S. C., and two sons and three daughters blessed their union. Mr. E. T. Avery was reared at Ebenezer, and obtained his preliminary schooling in that place, under the able instruction of the Rev. E. P. Bishop. He subsequently entered the College of South Carolina, and remained in that institution until his senior year, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to abandon further study. From 1847 to 1849 he traveled in the western states and throughout Mexico, and after returning home in 1849, entered Castleton Medical college, of Vermont, and after one term there became a student in the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia. In 1852 he left the latter institution and again went west, this time accompanied by his brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Toland, who afterward became a celebrated physician of California. While in the west Mr. Avery was engaged in hunting, scouting and mining in the gold fields of California. On both his visits to that state he made the journey on horseback. In 1853 he again returned home, and married Miss Mary A. Massey, of York county, and eight children, six of whom survive, have been born to them. At this time Mr. Avery turned his attention to planting in Ebenezer, and was thus occupied at the outbreak of the Civil war, when he left home to volunteer his services to the Confederate government, by enlisting in Company E, Seventeenth South Carolina regiment, as a lieutenant. After one year the regiment was re-organized, and he remained at home, being physically exempt, having only one hand. Subsequently his services as a scout were twice offered to Gen. Jenkins, but were refused. After the war, Mr. Avery became identified with the famous

Klu Klux Klan. After being unjustly convicted of crimes, of which he was innocent, he sought refuge in the mountains of North Carolina, but later was pardoned by President Grant, and his course was fully vindicated, he having been exonerated from all guilt. He is a successful planter, a man of unusual intelligence and ability, and his name is held in esteem wherever known. He is a Master Mason and a loyal champion of the democratic party, as well as a supporter of the farmers' alliance.

HON. ROBERT GADSDEN McCAW.

Among the many honored names of South Carolina's sons, none are held in greater love and reverence than that of the late Robert Gadsden McCaw. This family has furnished men of worth from the time of its settlement in the "Palmetto State," many generations ago, and its marriages have been with families of like honor and distinction. The founder of the American branch of the family, was John McCaw, a man who had been educated in the first schools of Europe, who impelled by a spirit of adventure, left the family seat in county Antrim, Ireland, and with his family emigrated to Pennsylvania, about the year 1733, where he found congenial work as a surveyor for the Royal government. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war, his knowledge of the country, acquired as a surveyor, stood him in good stead as a soldier under Braddock. After that great disaster to the British arms, he removed his family to Virginia, but was soon compelled by the hostility of the savages, to seek a safer retreat in South Carolina. He settled within the limits of what is now York county, and here for more than a century his descendants have continued to dwell. Among his offspring was a son who bore the father's name, John McCaw, Jr., who became the first clerk of the court, after the organization of the county court of York county, on the 17th day of March, 1785, and held that office for many years, or until his death. He was educated by his father and became one of the most accomplished scholars of his time, being especially proficient in the Greek and Latin languages. He was born and reared in York district (now county), and there died, leaving a family of five in number, three sons: William, John and Robert, and two daughters, Sarah and Mary. Robert, the youngest of the sons, and the immediate ancestor of the subject of our sketch, was a man of the most remarkable business attainments. At the early age of thirty-three years, when he died, he had amassed a fortune amounting to nearly half a million dollars. Robert Gadsden McCaw, of whom we write, was in person truly commanding and distinguished. Heaven and nature alike were lavish in their gifts. A figure moulded in the rarest type of manly beauty, six feet in height and of perfect symmetry and grace, was crowned by a head that was at once a model for a sculptor and a delight to the phrenologist. A forehead massive, broad and high, indicative of the highest intellectual strength and moral development, shading eyes of brilliant steel-gray, that kindled with

the kindly light of a great philanthropic soul, a nose of Grecian cast, and a mouth firm and resolute, were the distinctive characteristics of a face that made its possessor a marked man wherever he moved among the sons of men. None ever saw him, whether in public or private life, but to know and feel that he was

“Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.
In his honor — impregnable,
In his simplicity — sublime.”

Robert Gadsden McCaw was truly the benefactor of the poor. Suffering and distress appealed strongly to his great, noble soul, and he drew unstintedly from the large means with which God had blessed him in relieving the desolate and oppressed. These acts of benevolence were perpetrated so unobtrusively that the world would have never been the wiser, had not a famine overwhelmed his native district of York, when his granaries of 8,000 bushels of corn were thrown open to the multitude. He was elected to the legislature for several terms, was twice elected a senator, and in 1864 was chosen lieutenant-governor. From his twenty-fifth-year, when he was first elected to the legislature, until the close of his life, he enjoyed the unabated confidence of the people he so long represented in various positions of public trust, and never knew political defeat. He was prepared for college at Greenville, S. C., and subsequently entered the University of Virginia, where he remained to within six weeks of his honorable graduation, when by the death of his only surviving brother, he was summoned home by his mother to assume control of the vast paternal estate, of which his mother and himself were now sole heirs. His mother was the daughter of one of the proudest old names of South Carolina, her maiden name being Nancy Bratton. Col. William Bratton, of Revolutionary fame, to whom the people of South Carolina owe so much, was her father and the founder of her family in America. Mr. McCaw upon assuming charge of his ancestral estates, entered upon the ideal life of a southern planter, surrounded by his slaves, for whose spiritual and physical welfare he manifested the tenderest solicitude. In 1847 he married Miss Belle Bratton, a daughter of Dr. William Bratton, of Fairfield county, and the five surviving children of this union are Robert Gadsden, a planter; William Bratton, a lawyer; Harry, official stenographer of the Sixth judicial circuit; Mary, wife of Lewis W. Perrin, Esq., of Abbeville, and Belle, wife of Joseph K. Alston, Esq., of Columbia. His eventful career came to a close in his forty-ninth year, on the 24th day of November, 1879.

“To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die.”

LAWTON H. WANNAMAKER.

Lawton Hayne Wannamaker was born near the city of Orangeburg, S. C., June 12, 1855, his father being Capt. H. C. Wannamaker. The first representative of the family to emigrate to America

from Germany was the immediate kinsman, Capt. Wannamaker of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Wannamaker remained on his father's farm until 1869, when the family removed to Orangeburg. Before this time the lad had had no opportunity for acquiring an education, and his father's broken fortunes after the war did not allow of a longer term in the schools than two or three years. In 1871 he entered the law office of Izlar & Dibble as a clerk, and continued in the employ of these eminent lawyers three years, during which time he had added to his stock of knowledge by constant study. Much of his after success has been due to the admirable training he obtained under the tutelage of these employers. He was married in 1876, to Miss Cornelia C. Neuffer. Mr. Wannamaker has held various public positions, among them being that of deputy county treasurer, deputy sheriff, deputy clerk of court, and clerk of the board of county commissioners, and in 1884 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and again in 1888, having received a highly complimentary vote in the last nomination, by defeating in the democratic primary, two strong opponents. His official career has been marked by decided ability and undisputed integrity, while his continued retention in office is ample proof of the people's confidence. He has also held many positions of honor and trust in private institutions, being a director of the Edisto Savings bank, of Orangeburg, president of the Union Hall company, organized for the purpose of erecting an opera house, armory and lodge room, and he has been largely instrumental in organizing the Orangeburg Investment company. As a prominent Mason he is past master of his lodge, and is past dictator of the local lodge of the K. of H., as well as past chancellor of the K. of P.; and has represented these lodges in the grand bodies of the orders. He is an ex-foreman of one branch of the fire department, and is one of the fire chiefs of the city. His occupation is that of farming, and he has great faith in the future of that industry where intelligently pursued.

COLONEL ROBERT E. BOWEN.

On a farm five miles east of Easley, where he still resides, was the birth-place of Col. Robert E. Bowen, a prominent and honored citizen of Pickens county, S. C. The date of his birth was September 8, 1830, and his father was John Bowen, Esq., a farmer and civil engineer. He, too, was a native of Pickens county, born July 31, 1801. He held the office of tax collector of old Pickens district several years. He died June 4, 1871, as a result of injuries received by the falling of a horse upon which he was riding. His father's name was also John Bowen, who was a native of Virginia, and came to South Carolina with his father, Robert Bowen, a Revolutionary soldier. They came to this state in the latter part of the eighteenth century. A brother of Robert, whose name was Reese Bowen, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and lost his life in the battle of Kings Mountain. He was captain of a company in Campbell's regiment of Virginia. The paternal branch of the family is of English descent. Col. Bowen's

mother was Elvira Hunt, daughter of Esli Hunt, born in Greenville county, S. C., in February, 1811. She is still living, her home being in Easley. Esli Hunt, her father, came from Virginia to South Carolina and followed farming for a livelihood. John Bowen, the father of Col. Bowen, was one of the wealthy planters and prominent and influential citizens of Pickens county. He accumulated a large estate, owning at the time the war broke out, several thousand acres of land. Like all other planters and slave owners of the state, he was left in straightened circumstances as the result of the war. Col. Robert E. Bowen was reared to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a knowledge of English branches at the common schools, his father at the same time instructing him in surveying. In 1853 he went to Texas on horse-back, remaining there about a year and teaching school during five months of the time. He traveled over the state the balance of the year. In the fall of 1854, he returned to South Carolina by steamer and railway, and from that time until 1857, he superintended his father's farm. October 15th of that year he married Miss Martha Antoinette Oliver, daughter of Dr. James Oliver, of Anderson county. In the early part of 1858, Col. Bowen located upon the farm he now occupies, which had been given him by his father, and busied himself in farming. There he remained until in November, 1861. On the 6th day of that month he entered the service of the Confederate army as first lieutenant of Company E, Second South Carolina regiment. His company was commanded by Capt. T. H. Boggs. During the first two months his company was stationed on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, in Orr's regiment of rifles. In the latter part of December, 1861, Company E, together with five other companies, organized the first battalion of rifles, Capt. Boggs being promoted to major. John V. Moore became lieutenant-colonel of the battalion. In the early part of 1862 this battalion and some other companies, which joined it, were organized into the Second South Carolina rifle regiment, and Lieut. Bowen was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and John V. Moore became colonel of the regiment. In October, 1863, Mr. Bowen was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and in December of the same year was made colonel of the same regiment. He continued in that capacity until the close of the war, surrendering with Lee at Appomatox. He commanded Company E in the seven days' fight around Richmond, which included both the battles of Gaines' Mill and Fraser's farm. In the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded the same company. He acted as lieutenant-colonel in the night fight in Will's Valley, below Chattanooga, leading the brigade skirmish line and opening the fight at three o'clock in the morning. He was there wounded by a ball in the left hip and compelled to spend two months in the hospital and at home. In the battles of Dandridge, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Newmarket Heights, Battery Harrison, Darbytown Road and Petersburg, he was at the head of his regiment. In the battle of the Wilderness, a cannon ball cut off the tail of his coat, inflicting, however, no bodily injury. In the battle of Spottsylvania, a piece of a shell struck him on the right side

of the neck, but inflicted only a slight wound. In the night fight in Will's Valley, Col. Bowen had three brothers, one of whom, Capt. John H. Bowen, was captured, and another, Samuel Bowen, was severely wounded. At the close of the war Col. Bowen rode his army horse home and resumed farming operations. His wife had occupied the farm all during the war, and there has been his home ever since. In 1872 he was elected as a democrat to the lower branch of the state legislature, serving one term of two years. He was elected state senator in 1874 from Pickens county, and served the constitutional term of four years. During his senatorial term, the exciting political revolution of 1876 took place, in which he acted a conspicuous part. In 1877 he was chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the frauds perpetrated by the radical authorities during the period of reconstruction between the years 1868 and 1876. He was a candidate in 1884 for nomination for representative in congress, and again in 1890. Though he failed in both trials, he received each time a very flattering vote. Col. Bowen is one of the most influential and highly respected men in his section of the state. He is in affluent circumstances, being the owner of 3,300 acres of land in South Carolina, besides several tracts of mountain land in North Carolina, valued for its mineral resources. In 1881 he was elected president of the Atlantic & French Broad railroad company, which position he held two years. He was one of the directors of the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago railroad from 1883 to 1886, and in June of the latter year was made president of that company, continuing as such until January, 1889. He is still a stockholder in the road, is also a stockholder in the Easley Oil Mill company, a member of the board of trustees of Clemson college, an elder in the Presbyterian church, member of the Knights of the Golden Rule, and of the farmers' alliance. He is the father of two children, a son and a daughter.

COLONEL ROBERT E. MASON,

a prominent citizen of West Minster, present state senator from Oconee county, S. C., was born within the present limits of that county, September 29, 1847. He was the son of Col. J. Clark Mason, also a native of what now constitutes Oconee county, born April 8, 1820. The father was a practical machinist by trade, and also gave attention to farming. He served as colonel of a militia regiment during the late war. He died September 3, 1887, at his home in Banks county, Ga., whither he removed January 5, 1871. He was the son of Daniel Mason, a native of Rockingham county, Va., who came to South Carolina in the early part of the present century. He was a farmer and machinist by occupation. His father, Richard Mason, emigrated from Great Britain to this country some time in the decade of 1760, locating in Rockingham county, Va. Col. Robert E. Mason's mother was, before marriage, Miss Mary Frances Marett, a native of what is now Oconee county, born March 2, 1828. She was the daughter of Benjamin Marett, the son of Benjamin Marett, who came to South

Carolina from Hillsboro, N. C. Upon the maternal side, Col. Mason is descended from the French. His mother is still living. He was reared on a farm in Oconee county, and with the exception of three years, that county has been his home all his life. He received a good common school education. In September, 1864, in the latter part of his sixteenth year, he entered the service of the Confederate army as a member at first, of the state cavalry for six months, later entering the infantry service in Company K, Seventh South Carolina regiment, where he served until the close of the war, surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro, N. C. He then returned home from the war, and for two or three years, worked on the farm and attended school. During the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, he was engaged as a clerk in Fair Play, Oconee county, and Anderson, Anderson county. In November, 1870, he married Miss Sarah C. Isbell, daughter of Rev. Samuel Isbell, a Baptist clergyman. Her place of residence was in Anderson county. In January, 1871, Col. Mason removed to Banks county, Ga., where for three years he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1873 he returned to Fair Play, where on the 8th day of December of that year, he began merchandising, and continued in that pursuit at Fair Play and West Minster until 1888, at the same time carrying on his farming occupations, the latter of which he still pursues. At the present time he is also a cotton merchant, having been one of the principal buyers in Oconee county for several years. He has also for one year conducted a private banking business at West Minster, where his home has been since 1884. He is a stockholder and trustee of the West Minster Educational joint stock company. Col. Mason's politics are democratic. In 1882 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and was a candidate for re-election in 1884, but was defeated because of the firm stand he took against licensing the liquor trade. He was again a candidate in 1886, and was this time elected by a handsome majority, serving another term. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate to represent Oconee county, and he is now serving in that capacity. His term will expire in 1892. In 1878 he was appointed to a position on Gov. Hampton's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also elected in 1878, captain of a cavalry company formed in Oconee county. In the fall of the same year the company was formed into a battalion, and of this he was made major. Upon the accession of W. D. Simpson to the gubernatorial office, as the successor of Gov. Hampton, Col. Mason was appointed to a position on his staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served until the close of Gov. Simpson's term. Col. Mason is a member of the Masonic lodge and also of the K. of H. At present he is extensively engaged in farming in Oconee county, and in a financial point of view has been successful, and has reached a prominent place as a property holder. He holds high rank in a material, political and social sense. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have been blessed with nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. It is a somewhat striking co-in-

cident that Col. Mason himself is one of a family of nine, all of whom are now living.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD LEWIS,

judge of probate of Oconee county, and an honored citizen of Wall-halla, was born on Seneca river within the present limits of Oconee county, S. C., October 10, 1841. He was the son of Hon. Andrew F. Lewis, a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, who is still living. He was the son of Richard Lewis, a native of Ireland, who served as clerk of the court of Rutherford county, N. C., for a term of twenty years. It is a fact worthy of mention that during a part of his incumbency of the clerk's office, one of his brothers was sheriff and another brother ordinary of the same county. Andrew F. Lewis, the father of the subject of this sketch, once represented the Pendleton district in the state legislature. The maiden name of his wife was Susan A. Sloan, a native of Pickens district, and daughter of David Sloan, a native of Ireland. She also still survives. Lieut. Richard Lewis was reared on a farm in Oconee county until he arrived at the age of twenty years. He received an academic education. In the month of April, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting in the company commanded by Capt. Kilpatrick, of the Fourth South Carolina regiment. He took the rank of sergeant with that command during his year's term of service. While with that command he participated in the first battle of Manassas and in the battle of Williamsburg. In the spring of 1862, he re-enlisted in the Palmetto Sharpshooters, with which he held the rank of first lieutenant until the close of the war. During the last three years of the war he participated in the battles of Sharpsburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, Fort Harrison, and many others of less importance. In all of them he discharged the duties of a soldier in a brave and patriotic manner. At the battle of Spottsylvania he was struck by a ball in the left wrist, which permanently disabled his left arm. Prior to this, he was wounded at the battle of Campbell Station in Tennessee, by a ball in the right leg. In the battle of Fort Harrison, the last in which he participated, he was wounded in the left leg just below the knee, and was immediately captured. The wound proved to be of such a character as to necessitate amputation just below the knee. He was held a prisoner about ten months, suffering this indignity and humiliation for several months after the close of the war. Upon gaining his liberty he returned to Oconee county, and for a few years gave his attention to farming. In 1868 he was elected judge of probate of Oconee county, and served at that time a term of two years. He then resumed farming on Seneca river, but in 1876 he was again elected probate judge, and has held the office continuously by repeated elections ever since, having now held it for nine terms. He is the present incumbent, and throughout his long tenure of the office he has given the most unqualified satisfaction. With only two exceptions he has never had

any opposition, and he has always been the candidate of the democratic party, of which he is an adherent. In 1884 he was appointed master in equity of Oconee county, and has held that position also ever since. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has been twice married, his first wife being Olivia K. Lawrence, whom he married in 1869. She died in March, 1888, leaving three children, two of whom are daughters, and all of whom survive her. On March 10, 1891, he married Miss Kate L. Perry, of Walhalla, who now shares with him the happiness and comforts of a beautiful home. In 1883 Lieut. Lewis published in book form the letters he wrote to his mother during war, and gave the volume the very suggestive title, "Camp Life of a Confederate Boy." These letters, taking into account his youthfulness at the time of writing, are remarkable specimens of composition, very strikingly portraying the experiences and observations of the soldier, graphically reciting the stirring events as they actually occurred, by one who witnessed or took part in them. They form a volume full of interest and instruction. Furthermore, they not only illustrate his unswerving loyalty to his state and his government, and his steadfast desire and purpose honestly and faithfully to serve them, but by the constancy and devotion they exhibit toward his mother, they are models of filial affection, which all who read can not help but commend, eulogize and admire. By nature, Mr. Lewis is quiet and unassuming. Sensitive and adverse to personal display and pretension, he has, with becoming modesty throughout his entire career, so far as practicable, persistently shunned and shrunk from publicity of any kind. He is scrupulously honest and conscientious, and is held by his fellow citizens in the highest esteem, the sincerest regard and the most profound confidence.

CAPTAIN A. D. BATES,

one of the representative planters of Edgefield county, was born in the same near the line of Lexington county, in 1823. His father was Andrew Bates and his mother's maiden name Shuler, both natives of South Carolina. Andrew was the son of Michael Bates, who was a native of Germany and came to the United States some time before the Revolutionary war. He settled in the county of Newberry, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. He was the father of four sons, all of whom are now deceased. Andrew, the father of Capt. A. D. Bates, was born in 1777. He was educated in the schools of the county, engaged in planting and followed it for some years in Newberry county, then moved to Abbeville county, and then to Edgefield county, S. C., where in 1842, he died. Capt. A. D. Bates received his education in the schools of Edgefield county, but began farming when quite young, following that vocation until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company B, of the Hampton legion, and was elected second lieutenant of his company, serving in that capacity for one year. He was then compelled to resign on ac-

count of ill health, and returned to his home. He was in the first battle of Manassas and in various skirmishes. After regaining his health he again returned to the occupation of a farmer, and has followed that calling ever since. Though he has taken an active part in the politics of the day, he has had no aspirations for office, content to remain only an active and voting member of his party. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Mitchell, who bore him eight children who reached maturity. Mrs. Bates died in 1883. Mr. Bates is a member of the farmers' alliance, and in religion he subscribes to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his social relations he has a large circle of warm friends and possesses the confidence, good will and respect of all who know him.

JAMES C. BODIE,

who ranks among the older citizens of Lexington county, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., in 1810. His father, whose christian name was John, was born in the western part of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sallie Mitchell, was a native of Virginia. John Bodie had but just arrived to manhood when his parents removed to South Carolina and settled in Edgefield county. He engaged in planting in that county and followed this occupation for several years. He was married to Miss Mitchell after coming to Edgefield county, and was the father of eight children, two sons and six daughters, all of whom are deceased except James C., the subject of this sketch. James C. Bodie received his education in the common schools of the county. After reaching an age to fit him for work on the farm, he engaged in that occupation, beginning in Edgefield county, but, after a few years removing to a plantation near Leesville, in Lexington county. Here he has resided ever since. In 1845 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Asbill, daughter of Louis Asbill, of Edgefield county, who bore him four sons and five daughters. Three sons are now living and are engaged in business in Leesville. James C. Bodie has never taken an active part in politics, but has always been an ardent democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his partner in life are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bodie is now over eighty years of age, and during this long period has drawn around him a large circle of personal friends, whose attachment is warm, sincere and cordial.

JUDGE SIMON P. WINGARD,

at one time state senator of Lexington county, was born in the county of his present residence on the 23rd of February, 1820. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Bickly) Wingard, both of whom were natives of Lexington county, S. C. Samuel was the son of Michael Wingard, a native of Germany, who came to the United States at an early day. He was married to Maria Oak, and was the father of eight sons and two daughters. He settled in Lexington county, and fol-

lowed planting until his death. Samuel Wingard was educated in the German language, and followed planting and stock-raising throughout his whole life. He took no part in public affairs, and was twice married. Simon P. Wingard was the only son by the first marriage of his father. He was educated in the common schools, and followed farming until he was elected to the office of sheriff of his county in 1856, being then but twenty-seven years of age. He held the office four years, until March, 1860, and then returned to farming until the opening of the war, when he enlisted in Company A, of the Fifth cavalry regiment of South Carolina. He served from 1861 until February, 1864, when he was elected clerk of the court, of Lexington county. He returned home and discharged the duties of said office until August, 1868. He was then disfranchised on account of serving in the Confederate army. He again returned to farming until October, 1872, when he was elected probate judge. He served as judge until November, 1884, at which time he resigned to accept the office of state senator, to which he had been elected, and which he held for the term of four years. Since 1888, he has lived a retired life on his farm. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is one of the leaders of the democratic party in Lexington county. In May, 1858, he was united in marriage to Mary A. M. Wingard, daughter of Jacob Wingard, Esq., representative from Lexington county. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, two sons and two daughters still surviving. He is a member of the Lutheran church and of the Masonic order. He has been a successful business man and is considered one of the most prosperous farmers in Lexington county. He is a self-made man, having been left an orphan in his early childhood.

COLONEL COLIN McRAE WEATHERLY

was born in Marlborough county, S. C., September 12th, 1842, the son of Thomas C. and Margaret J. (Walter) Weatherly, both natives of the Palmetto state. The Hon. Thomas C. Weatherly was a man of much prominence in the state; was an extensive planter, and served as sheriff of the county, subsequently becoming a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and for a time was a state senator. He was the author of the "lien" law in South Carolina, and several other important measures. His death occurred July 2d, 1878, at which time he was sixty-two years of age. In 1862 his wife died, at the age of forty-two years. Of their eight children, seven survive the parents. Colin is the third child, and was given exceptional educational advantages. In his early youth he was a student in the private schools of the county, and in June, 1859, entered West Point, but resigned in December, 1860, when his state seceded from the Union, and immediately returned home to volunteer his services to the cause of his people. He was elected second lieutenant of Company G, Eighth South Carolina regiment, and served in that company for one year, when he was appointed adjutant of the regiment, and held that

office at the time of the final surrender in 1865, he having fought in the battles of First Manassas, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, seven days' fight around Richmond, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, Chickamauga, Berryville, Deep Bottom, the battles of the Wilderness, and several other engagements of minor importance. At Sharpsburg he was wounded in the knee, and at Berryville he received a most dangerous shot in the neck, his jaw-bone being broken, and at Chickamauga his collar-bone was broken. He was never absent from his post of duty save when confined to the hospital to recover from his wounds. After Lee's surrender Mr. Weatherly went to the Pee Dee river section and engaged in agriculture, and was thus engaged when elected clerk of the court in 1876; in 1880 he was returned to that office, and again in 1884 and 1888. His continued retention in this most important position is the most satisfactory proof of his efficiency and integrity. There are few more successful planters in the state than he, and as a business man he is recognized as one of the most able and substantial in the county. He is a director in the Bank of Bennettsville, in the Cotton Oil Mill company, and is a stockholder in the Bennettsville Building & Loan association, as well as in the Darlington Manufacturing company, of Darlington county. In November, 1866, he married Miss Mary G. McLeod, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander McLeod, who was a member of the convention which declared for secession. Nine children are the issue of this most happy marriage, their names being: Mary R., Walter M., Alexander E., M. Josephine, C. E., Lucia S., Thomas C., Clarence E. and C. Mc. The mother died on the 18th of August, 1889, aged forty-two years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, as is also her husband, he being a steward in the church at Bennettsville. Mrs. Weatherly was a most estimable lady, of rare culture and refinement, while her purity of life is a most endearing heritage to her children and friends. Mr. Weatherly is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also actively connected with the farmers' alliance of Marlborough county.

JAMES L. HAILE.

The present efficient sheriff of Kershaw county, S. C., is Mr. James L. Haile. Mr. Haile was born May 31, 1841, in Kershaw county, and is descended from an old and influential southern family. His parents were Benjamin and Maria (Lenoir) Haile, and the father was a leading planter in Kershaw county, where he was born. For some years he lived at Haile's Gold Mines, in Lancaster county, S. C., but the greater portion of his life was spent in his native county. His father was also named Benjamin. He removed from Fredericksburg, Va., to South Carolina, shortly after the close of the Revolution. Two sons and two daughters were born to Benjamin and Maria Haile. James L. was but ten years old at the time of his father's demise, and immediately after that sad event the family removed from their plan-

tation to Camden. Mr. Haile was given a thorough scholastic training at Kings Mountain college, of Yorkville, S. C. April 9, 1861, at the age of twenty, he offered his services to the Confederate cause by enlisting in Kershaw's regiment, Second South Carolina, as sergeant-major, later being promoted to lieutenant of the Seventh South Carolina cavalry, Haskell's regiment. He served four years, leaving the army with the rank of lieutenant at the final surrender at Appomatox. Returning home he soon turned his attention to agriculture, and in 1868 was most happily married to Miss Mary Hamilton, of North Carolina, and there are six surviving children of this union. In 1884 he was elected sheriff, and again in 1888. For several years past he has been captain of the Kershaw volunteer troop, and is an ardent supporter of the militia. He is a Master Mason, and his name is held in the highest esteem wherever known as that of a man of ability and strict integrity.

JOHN D. M. SHAW,

a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Laurens county, was born on the farm where he now resides, six miles south of the city, June 21, 1846. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Shaw, also a native of Laurens county, a farmer by occupation, born September 24, 1811. He died August 7, 1886, and was the son of Martin Shaw. The maiden name of John D. M. Shaw's mother was Elliott J. Boyd, also a native of Laurens county, born March 5, 1813. She was the daughter of John D. Boyd, and died in October, 1881. John D. M. Shaw was reared on the old homestead, where he was born and where he has resided all his life. He received a good common education, and in March, 1864, entered the service of the Confederate army, in Company E, Seventh South Carolina regiment, and served in it as a private till the close of the war, surrendering with Gen. Lee at Appomatox. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Riddleshop, Deep Bottom, besides in many other less notable engagements. From the war he returned home, and for one year attended a country school about five miles from his home. His father, as one of the results of the war, was overwhelmed with debts, so he resolved to quit school and help his father out of his embarrassments. With his help the father was enabled to compromise with his creditors at twenty-five per cent. The father owned a 200-acre farm and stock, and a few negroes before their emancipation. The son became his father's solicitor, visiting the creditors and giving them true and faithful representations of his father's financial condition, and of the resources available for the cancellation of his debts, asking of them some proposition on their part. They suggested twenty-five per cent., and asked the young negotiator if he could pay the figures. His reply was, "I'll try," and he did try and was successful. From that time he assumed full charge of the farm, being the only son, and his father being in poor health. From that time farming became his permanent business, and he is now one of the most enterprising and successful

farmers in South Carolina. He bought the farm shortly after the close of the war, and has ever since been its owner. This is not all he owns, but his success as a farmer and stock-raiser has enabled him to make additional purchases of adjoining lands, until he is now the owner of 1,800 acres in one tract. Besides this he now owns 1,000 acres in other tracts, making in all 2,800 acres in Laurens. This makes him one of the most extensive freeholders in the county, and there is but one other man in the county who raises more cotton than he. He is a democrat in politics and one of the leading farmers' alliance men in this state. He is president of the Lisbon alliance of Laurens county. In January, 1891, he was appointed to a position on Gov. Tillman's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, a preferment wholly unsought, and being so, was accepted, regarding it as a compliment from the man he had contributed so much in personal effort to elect, and whose cause he had so efficiently championed. He has always avoided political office, preferring to devote himself to his farm interests. He would have declined this appointment but for his personal regard for Gov. Tillman. He has always been an extensive employer of negro laborers, taking a lively interest in them and holding amicable relations toward them. He has in his employ between 100 and 200, including both sexes. Mr. Shaw was married December 21, 1871, to Miss Mary Leonora Jane Henry, daughter of Harrison Henry, a farmer of Laurens county. They have had four children, only one of whom is now living, a son, named Thomas M., aged seven years.

JOHN GARLINGTON,

son of Edwin and Susannah (Dickie) Garlington, was born in Halifax county, Va., on the 19th of October, 1784. He was the grandson of Christopher and Elizabeth (Conway) Garlington, and great-grandson of Christopher Garlington, who settled in Virginia, Northumberland county, in 1660.

He came with his father and brothers to South Carolina about the close of the last century. He began life as a merchant at Laurens C. H., in 1801, which he continued successfully for some years. In 1806 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, for Laurens district; at the same time he was acting commissioner in equity, and was village postmaster. As a public officer, it is not enough to say, he was faithful in the discharge of his duties. During his long official term his office was a model in its arrangements, and the correct manner in which it was kept. In court he ever bore himself with dignity, courtesy and self-possession, which showed a perfect knowledge of his duties. In the discharge of official business, he was regular, exact and systematic. No slight cause prevented him from being at the post of duty. As an instance of his singular punctuality and rare physical preservation, the fact may be stated that, during sixty years he never failed to attend court, except at the term held when he was on his death bed. It is doubtful if the annals of the court

can furnish another such example. His relations with the bench and bar were of the kindest nature, and with many of the brightest ornaments of both, he was the intimate friend. He never held political office, but his ardent nature would not allow him to be an idle and indifferent spectator to passing events. He ever felt a deep interest in all that concerned the public welfare, and always took an open and decided stand upon political questions which he deemed important. It was, however, in other relations than those of a political character, that his virtues were most conspicuous and deeply felt. As a friend, neighbor and private citizen, his true character was exhibited. Warm in his impulses, strong in his friendships; confiding, without affectation; bold, frank and fearless, there was no room to doubt his relations with others. Of indomitable will, he met opposition and adversity with unshaken courage and fortitude. He was ever kind to the poor, and in the lowly walks of life his footsteps were seen, and his generous hand felt; and the homeless orphan found shelter under his roof. To the young and aspiring he had a word of encouragement and a hand to help, many of whom were indebted to him for their education. As a member of society, he assisted in every good work; to all measures, having for their object the improvement of the moral and social condition of the people, he contributed liberally of his means to their promotion. He was for many years a trustee of the town academies; contributed to the erection of the buildings, and was always careful to have the best of teachers. He was one of the original stockholders of the South Carolina railroad, and one of the most liberal in Laurens, subscribing for one hundred shares in the road and one hundred in the bank. He was also later in life one of the largest stockholders and contractors in the Laurens railroad. He owned about half of the town of Laurens, and several large plantations in the county, one in Alabama, and another in Florida. He possessed several fine flour- and grist-mills on Rabun's creek, and a cotton and woolen factory on the Enoree river. He was the owner of many slaves, to whom he was a kind and indulgent master.

The accumulation of an ample fortune enabled him to indulge the generous promptings of his nature in a large and elegant hospitality. He took a deep interest in the Methodist church, of which he was a member, and devoted his time and a part of his means to the erection of a new and handsome house of worship, in the town of Laurens. In his religion he exhibited the beautiful simplicity of childlike faith, and lived so that when the messenger came, at the age of eighty-two, he obeyed the summons and passed away without a struggle, as calmly as a summer's day.

He was twice married. First, to Rachel Hunter, daughter of Judge Hunter, United States senator from Laurens, by whom he had one son, Col. Henry W. Garlington; and the second time to Susan Washington James, daughter of Hon. Benjamin James, of Laurens, S. C., formerly of Stafford county, Va. By this marriage he had four sons, Creswell, Benjamin Conway, Stobo and John; and two daughters, Maria, now Mrs. R. W. Simpson, of Pendleton, and Jane, now

Mrs. John L. Young, of Union, S. C. His nature was remarkably sunny and cheerful, but in his last days he mourned the loss of two gifted, noble sons, Col. B. Conway Garlington, who fell while bravely leading his regiment in the battle of Savage Station, and his youngest, John, who was killed in the battle at Fredericksburg, Va.

JOHN H. READ.

Among the oldest and most influential families of the old Palmetto state may be found the Read family. It has furnished many men of note, who have held high positions in civil and military life. One of the representatives of the family of the present generation is Mr. John Harleston Read, who is a native of Charleston, S. C., having first seen the light there July 25, 1843. Both his father and mother, J. H. and Esther J. (Lance) Read, were South Carolinians, both having been born in Charleston. The father was a rice planter and a man of much weight in the community. For twenty-five years he served as a member of the legislature, and his death occurred while he was on his way to attend a session of that body September 1st, 1866. He was a graduate of Harvard college, having taken both a classical and law course in that famous institution of learning. From early manhood he was a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church, and gave largely of his means to aid every deserving cause that came under his notice. For the past four generations the eldest son of this proud family has borne the name of John Harleston. The first to bear it was a son of Dr. William Read of the Revolutionary army, who was a surgeon, served at one time on Washington's staff, and for a short time acted as surgeon-general to that most famous general. He was a state senator for an extended term of years, and a man of great learning, a graduate of Princeton college, and an extensive traveler, being well known throughout the United States and Europe. His sister Elizabeth was the wife of Peter Parker, of Boston, Mass. He was a man of great wealth and renown. An uncle of the present John Harleston Read was in the United States navy for many years, and died in 1852. Our subject is the eldest of six children, the names of the other five being: Elleanor, of Charleston; James W., a graduate of Hartford college, Conn., and a lawyer; Esther Jane, wife of Ralph Izard, of Georgetown; William B., planter, now living on the Savannah river, and M. Lance Read, of the United States navy. He is now on the retired list, owing to physical disability. The government detailed him to go to Alaska twice, and while on the Asiatic station afterward he was stricken with paralysis, caused by exposure while on duty in Alaska. We will now return to the immediate subject of this biographical mention, Mr. John Harleston Read, and give a more detailed account of his career. His education was obtained at Vevey, Switzerland. From that noted institution on the banks of Lake Geneva, he was graduated in 1859. Returning to his native land in the same year, he was obliged to travel for a year to recuperate his health, and spent sometime at Saratoga, Newport, and other places

of a like nature. In 1861, his services were voluntarily offered to the cause espoused by his people, and he enlisted as a private, but rose to the rank of captain. He was transferred to the army of Virginia, in the Twenty-first regiment of South Carolina volunteer infantry, Hagood's brigade, Longstreet's corps, and served with faithfulness until the close of the war. He was slightly wounded in one engagement, but did not leave the field until his command left. Mr Read fought in the battles on the coast of Carolina, notably Battery Wagner, Fort Sumter, engagements on James Island, Cold Harbor, Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Weldon R. R., and all the engagements around Petersburg and Fort Fisher. He was in a fight with the enemy at Camden after the surrender of Lee and Johnston. The end having come he returned home and devoted his energies to the cultivation of rice, and is now one of the largest planters in the county. Although ardently interested in politics and public affairs, he has never sought office. Gov. Wade Hampton appointed him a trial justice in 1876, and he has been re-appointed to that position by every succeeding governor. He is the present incumbent of the chair of the democratic executive committee of Georgetown county, and is held in the highest esteem wherever known. Mr. Read's marriage in 1870, to Miss Anne Stoney, daughter of Edgar Stoney, of Charleston, was one of the happiest events of his life, and their home has been blessed by the advent of six children, viz.: J. H., who is at present aiding his father in the management of the plantation; Miss Annie, member of the junior class of Clifford university; Edgar, a pupil in the Porter academy at Charleston; William B., a student at the same institution, and Elizabeth and Robert, who remain on the homestead. Mrs. Read is a valued communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Read is a member of the Winyah lodge, No. 40, A. F. M., of which he is now S. W.

S. S. FRASER.

One of Georgetown county's most substantial and influential business men and planters is Samuel Sydney Fraser, who was born in Georgetown county, in 1829, on the 11th of September. His parents were Samuel and Eliza (Ellison) Fraser, both South Carolinians, the former of Sumter county, and the latter of Darlington. The father was a cotton planter of that section, and during the war of 1812 served as a captain in the patriot army. His demise occurred in 1843, at the age of fifty-four years, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1830, at the age of thirty-six years. These parents had nine children, of whom R. E. Fraser, a prominent banker of Georgetown, and our subject, are the only survivors. The first member of the family, of whom we have any record, was John Fraser, who was born in Scotland. He was expatriated and emigrated to America, A. D. 1745, settling in Georgetown, S. C., where he married Miss Baxter, a sister of Col. John Baxter, of Marion's famous brigade. There were two offspring of this union: John Baxter, the progenitor of the branch of

the family of which we write, and William, who was an attorney-at-law in Georgetown before and during the Revolutionary war. He died without issue. Mr. S. S. Fraser began active business life at the age of thirteen as an employe in a commission house. Since that time he has been engaged in the commission and insurance business with success, and also carries on a large rice planting interest. He is secretary and treasurer of the Georgetown Ice company, of which he was a founder; a director in the Palmetto Cypress company, and interested in various other industries. During the Hampton campaign of 1876, he was chairman of the democratic executive committee, and rendered valuable assistance in restoring white supremacy in the state. Gov. Hampton appointed him county treasurer of Georgetown county, and he only relinquished that office after a service of nine years, a change in the offices of the state having taken place. In 1870 Mr. Fraser was married to Sarah, eldest daughter of Hugh Wilson, of Wadmalan, S. C., by whom he had four children, viz.: Eliza E., Hugh W., S. S., Jr., and J. Hamilton. The mother died in 1878. In 1883 he was married a second time, Clara, daughter of J. Rees Ford, of Plantersville, Georgetown county, becoming his wife, and one son, Rees F., was born of the union. Mrs. Fraser's demise occurred in 1884, she being thirty-six years of age. She was a member of the Episcopal church and a woman of refinement and great charity. Our subject is active and constant in church work, having been chairman of the vestry of the Episcopal church of Georgetown for some time. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Winyah graded school; a member of the town council, and is also a member of the Winyah Indigo society, a benevolent organization chartered in 1753 under a royal grant. This society has in its possession the original parchments giving it its charter, the first of which was issued from the Palace of St. James in 1753, the other by William Henry Littleton, colonial governor of the state several years subsequent. Of this ancient order Mr. Fraser is junior warden.

JOHN W. TARBOX.

One among Georgetown's progressive business men is John W. Tarbox, a rice planter, and with his son, forming the firm of Tarbox & Son, also agents for the Standard Oil company. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to the printer's trade in Georgetown. For about twenty years he followed his trade; in company with Eleazor Waterman, Jr., he published the *Pec Dee Times*; later, in company with R. Dozier (a prominent lawyer), he published the *Georgetown Times*. Mr. Tarbox, after the war between the states, sold to Mr. Josiah Doar, who is still its editor and proprietor, and associated himself with Mr. B. S. Lester, in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Lester & Tarbox; after a few years he purchased his partner's interest, and his eldest son, who graduated at a business college, was taken in business, under the firm name of John W. Tarbox & Son, and still continue business under the same name. For ten years

they conducted the concern with success, and then sold out, and for the past five years they have been engaged in the dray business, and in planting and threshing rice, and they have been very successful in their enterprises. During the late Civil war Mr. Tarbox served as a private for one year, and was then promoted to the rank of ordnance sergeant, which office he held until the close. He was a member of Company A, Tenth South Carolina regiment, until promoted ordnance officer of the regiment. Our subject has been thrice happily married; by his second wife he had three sons, the eldest, Frank G., being in business with him; his second son, John William, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Jucy-de-Fora, Brazil, South America. His youngest son, Glennie, is now ensign in the United States navy. He has a nephew, whom he reared, Dr. Eugene Wasdin, now in charge of the Marine hospital, at Charleston, S. C.

DAVID RISLEY.

One of the most enterprising business men of Georgetown county, S. C., is Mr. David Risley, mayor of the city of Georgetown. He is a native of New Jersey, having been born in Atlantic county, that state, January 19, 1825. He is a son of Ezra B. and Charlotte (Morse) Risley, the latter a cousin of the great electrician Morse. Ezra Risley was an extensive lumberman. He died at his home in Maryland in 1858, aged fifty-eight years; his wife's demise occurred the following year, in her fifty-ninth year. David Risley was the father of Ezra. He was a native of New Jersey, and died in his early manhood, in 1801. His wife was Anna Tucker, who was a sister of Judge Tucker, of Tuckerton, N. J. She died in 1856. David was a son of Samuel Risley, who was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1796. Miss Summers, of Summers' Point, N. J., became his wife, and bore him several children. Richard Risley was the father of Samuel, and he also was born in Hartford, Conn. He was the son and namesake of Richard Risley, the first of the family to settle in this country, having landed in Boston, Mass., in 1633. He was a follower of Hooker, and was the owner of the property on which stood the famous "Charter" oak. He was a lineal descendant of Gen. Risley, who was a distinguished officer under Cromwell, having been a division commander. The wife of Secretary Seward was of this family. The connection originated in Lincolnshire, England. David Risley, of whom we write more particularly, was the second of nine children born to his parents, six of them are now living. Beulah, the fourth daughter, married Judge Dickey, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Risley was educated in the public schools of his native state, and at the age of fourteen accompanied his parents on their removal to Maryland, where he began his active business career five years later as a lumberman. In 1855 he removed to Georgetown, S. C., and there built and operated the Palmetto Mill property. A portion of this mammoth plant, erected at a cost of \$160,000, is still standing, and at that

time it was the largest lumber concern in the south. During the war Mr. Risley spent three years in traveling, having visited South America and all the West Indian islands. After the declaration of peace between north and south, he returned home and resumed his business operations. As the promoter of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago railroad company, he has given to the country a new and important outlet for its product. During the past six years he has held the office of mayor of Georgetown, and is one of the most influential and prominent citizens in the state. In March, 1866, Mr. Risley was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Leineau, of Philadelphia, Penn. She is a daughter of Mr. George A. Leineau, and a granddaughter of Gen. Leineau, who was one of Napoleon I. bravest generals. Three children are the issue of this union, their names being: David, Reese P., editor of the Fort Payne *Journal*, at Fort Payne, Ala., and Howard S. Both Mr. and Mrs. Risley are communicants of the Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. HOLMES HARDEN.

William Holmes Harden, a portrait of whom appears in this volume, is one of the most extensive planters of South Carolina. He comes of an old and honored name, his ancestors having been among the early pioneer settlers of Chester county, S. C. His paternal great-grandfather was an Englishman; he came to America before the days of the Revolution, and with his family, made his abode on Sandy river, in Chester county. Here he lived and died. His son, Henry, followed in his father's footsteps and devoted his life to agriculture. He was the father of John Harden, the father of the subject of this sketch. John Harden was born and reared in Chester county, and was also a planter. He married Annie Jones, whose father was Joseph Jones, a native of Chester county, and a son of English parents, who settled in the vicinity at the same time as the Hardens. Their marriage resulted in the birth of three daughters and two sons, William being the youngest and only surviving member. The latter was born in Chester county, December 23, 1830. In the neighboring schools he gained a fair knowledge of the English branches, but his education was interrupted by the death of his father, when William was but twelve years of age. His only brother, who was the eldest, supported the family until his marriage. At this time the younger son was about seventeen, and the care of himself and mother devolved upon him. He shared a small inheritance of some \$700 from his father's estate, and invested his portion in a negro, whose death followed soon after. This left the young planter in debt, as he had not been able to pay in full for the slave; but he went to work with no capital but his hands and brains, and soon prosperity followed his untiring efforts. With admirable foresight he invested his surplus in lands, until at the present time his lauded estate consists of no fewer than 6,000 acres in Chester county, including the homesteads of both his



Mr. Holmes Kardon

maternal and paternal ancestors who first settled in the county. The annual yield of cotton from his broad acres, not to mention other products, is very large, and ranks him among the leading planters of this section of the state. In 1868 Mr. Harden branched out into merchandising, and from that time until 1891, was successfully and continuously engaged in that business. He was elected president of the Chester & Lenoir railroad company, in 1879, and completed the same to within a few miles of Newton, N. C., after which the road was leased, and he is still president of the organization. Mr. Harden has been twice married, the first time in 1851, to Miss Judith Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Chester county. One son was born to this marriage, the mother dying in 1855. Three years later Mr. Harden was so fortunate as to form a marriage alliance with Miss M. E. I. Guy, a daughter of William Guy, of Chester county, and four sons and four daughters have been born to them. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which denomination the mother has been active and efficient for many years, Mr. Harden having joined within the past few years. It is such men that form the backbone of this nation.

HON. WILLIAM L. MAULDIN,

ex-lieutenant governor of South Carolina, and an honored and distinguished citizen of that state, was born at Greenville, where he still resides, on the 13th of June, 1845. He was the son of Samuel and Caroline A. (McHardy) Mauldin, the father having been born in Pickens county, S. C., June 10, 1810, the son of Joab and Jane (Liddell) Mauldin, the father being a native of Anderson county, and the mother of Abbeville county, S. C. William L. Mauldin's mother was born near St. Augustine, Fla., June 5, 1820, being a daughter of Robert and Caroline (Williams) McHardy, the former of whom was a native of Scotland, and the latter of Florida. William L. Mauldin's mother was a sister of Admiral John F. B. McHardy, of the English navy. Both of his paternal grandsires served in the colonial army throughout the Revolutionary war. His father and mother were married in 1835, at Newberry, S. C., and had a family of eight children, of whom he was the fourth. Three of the family were sons, two of whom and two daughters still survive. The father, who was engaged in the mercantile business in Greenville, died in that city in 1856. He located there as far back as 1830, and for many years was the leading merchant in the place. He was successful in his business, and accumulated a handsome property. He was quiet and unostentatious in his manner, and had no disposition to mingle in public affairs, but he was an attentive and discriminating observer of whatever was transpiring around him, and his judgment was sound and correct. His widow still survives at seventy years of age, the object of much veneration. The immediate subject of this sketch has all his life thus far been a resident of Greenville. His education was acquired chiefly at Col. Stephen Lee's academy, at Asheville, N. C., and at Furman

university in Greenville. When he was sixteen years of age, in November, 1861, he left school for the purpose of entering the service of his country, enlisting as a sergeant in Company A, of the Sixteenth regiment of the South Carolina infantry. On the 19th of November, of the above named year, he left Greenville with his regiment for Charleston. He served in that regiment for twelve months, after which he returned home, but in July, 1863, he entered the Second cavalry of South Carolina, with which he served until the close of the war. He was engaged in all the battles in which his regiment participated, and discharged his duties in a brave and soldierly manner as became a loyal citizen of his native state. At the close of the war he returned to Greenville, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the capacity of a drug clerk. He then embarked in the drug business for himself, with Dr. S. S. Marshall as a partner in the business. Since retiring from that business his attention has been devoted to the management of farming interests and to the political affairs of the day, and to the building of the Greenville & Laurens railroad, of which he was president until it was consolidated. He is the owner of two good farms, one of which is situated in Greenville county, and the other in Laurens county. In 1874 he was chosen member of the board of aldermen of the city of Greenville, and was re-elected to that body in 1875. In 1877 he was elected mayor of the city, serving in that capacity for one term. From 1878 until 1886 he was chairman of the democratic county central committee. He was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature in 1882, and in 1884 he became a member of the state senate. This office he resigned to accept that of lieutenant-governor, to which he was elected in 1886. He was re-elected in 1888, his term closing in December, 1890. His politics are democratic, thoroughly endorsing the Jeffersonian principles as interpreted and practiced by that party. In other words he is a democrat of the olden type. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar. He is past master, as well as past district grand master. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor commander in that order. Mr. Mauldin is a man of superior judgment, and possesses the courage of his convictions to an eminent degree. His demeanor is that of a quiet, yet dignified person, and he is withal a bland and genial gentleman whose acquaintance is a pleasant and desirable acquisition. On the 21st of June, 1870, he was married to Miss Eliza T. Kern, a native of Laurens county, S. C., and daughter of John F. and Eliza (Earle) Kern. The fruit of this marriage was six children, as follows: Caroline L., Eliza M., Oscar K., William L., John McH. and Mary C., all of whom are living, except Eliza M., who died in childhood.

GEN. NATHAN GEORGE EVANS,

“Shanks” Evans, as he was better known, to the United States and Confederate armies, was born in Marion county, S. C. He was the

third son of Thomas Evans, who married Jane Beverly Daniel, of Virginia. Gen. Evans was a graduate of Randolph Macon college, Virginia, completing his course before he was eighteen years of age. Soon after his return from college he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point military academy, by John C. Calhoun. His father was opposed to his accepting this appointment, but young Evans was determined to be a soldier, and despite his father's wishes he accepted the appointment, graduating from the academy in June, 1848. He was immediately promoted to brevet second-lieutenant of the Second dragoons, and assigned to duty at Fort Smith, Ark. Gen. R. E. Lee was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment of cavalry. Upon the breaking out of serious Indian hostilities, upon the Texas frontier, he was ordered to that state. Upon his arrival there he was engaged in a lively warfare with the Indians. The Indians grew bolder and more defiant in their incursions upon the white settlers, and upon his request Lieut. Evans was made commanding officer of an expedition to drive them back. While in command of this expedition the celebrated Indian battle of Wichita was fought, resulting in a complete rout of a large band of Indians. In the fight Lieut. Evans, in a hand to hand combat, killed two of the most noted chieftains of the Indians, captured their flag, which consisted of an immense head dress made of variegated feathers attached to a long staff. This was at that time the only Indian flag that had ever been captured, and probably the first time such an article had been used, and then probably in imitation of the United States army. These deeds of gallantry were not only recognized by the secretary of war (Jeff Davis) in promoting him to a captaincy, but by Lieut. Evans' native state, South Carolina, in presenting him with a handsome sword, the scabbard of which is beautifully embossed in gold representations of the fight, the captured flag and coat of arms of the state. Having obtained a leave of absence to visit his family, he returned to South Carolina in 1860, and while there married Miss Ann Victoria Gary, daughter of Dr. Thomas R. Gary, of Abbeville county, and sister of the late Gen. M. W. Gary. Immediately after his marriage Capt. Evans returned with his bride to Texas, and engaged in a desultory warfare with the Indians. At the outbreak of the late war between the states, Capt. Evans was at Camp Cooper, Tex. As soon as news of the secession of South Carolina was received he at once sent in his resignation to the war department at Washington, and immediately wrote Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, tendering his services to his state. He took leave of his fellow officers, and when he bade Col. Lee good-bye—Lee remarked "Good-Bye, 'Shanks,' I suppose they will make you a general," little thinking that he would so soon follow to become his commander in the same cause. Upon his arrival in Montgomery, Ala., where the Confederate congress was in session, he was given the appointment of major of cavalry, and detailed for duty as adjutant of the regular forces in South Carolina. He was present at, and assisted in, the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He was subsequently appointed colonel and ordered to Virginia when

the war cloud was about to burst over the people of the south. At the first battle of Manassas he was assigned command of a brigade and intrusted with the defense of Stone Bridge, having for this purpose the Fourth South Carolina, Col. Sloan; First special battalion, Louisiana volunteers (the famous Tigers), Maj. Robert Wheat; a squadron of cavalry, Capt. Terry, and a section of Latham's battery under Lieut. Davidson. At this important point McDowell had 9,000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery; Evans only 900 men and two six-pound guns. In his account of this battle Gen. Beauregard pays the highest tribute to Gen. Evans. Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee in his account has this to say:

" 'Shanks' Evans, as he was called, was a graduate of the Military academy, a native South Carolinian, served in the celebrated old Second dragoons and was a good type of the 'rip-roaring,' scorn-all-care element, which so largely abounded in that regiment. He has never received the full credit to which he was so justly entitled, in this battle. It was the fighting his hand-full of men to a 'frazzle' that enabled the Confederate commanders to change their line of battle, and form a new one to retard the Federal flanking force, and his actions as will be seen were based upon his own military judgment, and undertaken upon his own responsibility. Evans had the honor of opening the fight, we might say fired the first gun of the war. With his little line of battle made up of 700 soldiers he marched away to fight McDowell's turning columns of over 18,000. It was a brave little line but accomplished its purpose; for over an hour he held in check the overwhelming forces of the enemy, until Jackson and Hampton could arrive and save the day."

The gallant Bee lost his life in coming to the relief of Gen. Evans, his friend and classmate at West Point. Gen. Evans was greatly touched at the death of Bee, and his third son bears the name of Barnard Bee. For the part he bore in this battle his name was mentioned with particular distinction by Gen. Beauregard in his official report, and he was subsequently promoted to a brigadier-generalship.

Although Gen. Evans was engaged in all the great and most important battles of the war, and in every state of the southern Confederacy, there was none that more conspicuously called forth his great military genius than that of Leesburg or Ball's Bluff, which was fought under his immediate direction shortly after the First Manassas, and before his commission as a brigadier had reached him, although he commanded a brigade and ranked as such. In this battle the Federal forces were commanded by Gen. C. E. Stone. The following account is given by Maj. Lamar Fontaine, of Mississippi: "We killed, wounded and captured or drowned about four Federals to each man we had on the field. We had but 1,100 muskets and from 11 a. m. till 8 p. m., we kept up a steady fire of nothing but musketry; not a single cannon shot was fired along our lines. The Federal loss, not counting a single wounded man, was 4,545. The Federals, some 10,000 strong, were already in position on our side of the river when we discovered them later in the day. About 8 o'clock I heard the

voice of our commander ring out loud and clear in these words: "Attention all! Drive them into the Potomac!! Charge them!!!" Our men gave a yell, the charge was made, and the enemy were in the river yelling for quarter along our entire line at the point of the bayonet." Among the noted dead of the Federals was Gen. Baker, the popular senator from Oregon. This battle caused more comment in the Federal congress than any of the war. Roscoe Conkling offered a resolution, demanding an investigation of the terrible slaughter at "Ball's Bluff." The secretary of war, Stanton, could offer no satisfactory explanation, but to satisfy the cry of congress for a victim, Gen. Stone was taken from his command and imprisoned for a year, without being allowed even a hearing.

South Carolina appreciated the services of her son, and for the second time through the general assembly, gave him a vote of thanks and presented him in the name of the state with a handsome gold medal. Gen. Evans has the honorable distinction of being the only Confederate general whose state thus recognized the valuable services and gallantry of her son — not only to the Confederate States, but to the United States.

After the fall of Richmond, Gen. Evans accompanied President Davis to South Carolina as far as Cokesbury, the president stopping with him at the old Gary homestead. After remaining in Cokesbury a year Gen. Evans engaged in a commission business in Charleston. This not proving a success and not compatible with his taste he accepted the position of principal of the high school at Midway, Ala. While in the discharge of his duties at this place his health failed and he died in September, 1868. His remains were brought back to South Carolina and interred in Tabernacle cemetery, near Cokesbury, S. C., where lie also the remains of Gen. Gary and many other noted Confederates. His widow now resides at Edgefield, S. C. His children, Nathan George Evans, John Gary Evans, Barnard Bee Evans and Mary Evans, have all reached their majority, and are receiving honors from a grateful state, which loved to honor their father.

Paul Hayne, the sweet singer of the south, thus sings of him in a poem entitled

"EVANS."

Hero of Leesburg, thou whose might
And valor in the deepest fight
Back by thy faithful southrons hurled
O'er foemen to the under world.

Hero of Kinston, not in vain
Hath wrought thy sword, hath toiled thy brain,
Our mother-land sublimely true
Where all her trust and praise are due
Shall greet thee with her tenderest grace,
Shall fold thee in her close embrace
Her loving arms around thee thrown,
Her great heart throbbing next thine own,
Who — who this matchless tribute won
Dare strike the mother thro' her son."

CAPTAIN JOHN PETER MICKLER,

a prominent and honored citizen of Greenwood, Abbeville county, S. C., was born in Lexington county, S. C., April 21, 1824. His father was Christian Mickler, born in Fairfield county, S. C., September 8, 1792, a farmer by occupation. He died in 1878. He was the son of Peter Mickler, a native of Germany, who was one among the early emigrants of that country to South Carolina. The maiden name of Capt. Mickler's mother was Mary Bouknight, a native of Lexington county, S. C., born in 1798. She was the daughter of John Bouknight, Esq., a native of Germany, who came to America with his father, George Bouknight, upon the same vessel that brought Peter Mickler to this country. Capt. Mickler's mother died in 1868. He was reared to the age of twenty-two on a farm in Lexington county, receiving a good common school education. Between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, on December 16, 1845, he married Miss Carolina A. Smith, a native of Newberry county, S. C., daughter of Daniel Smith, whose father, Thomas Smith, emigrated from Germany to America on the same vessel that bore Peter Mickler and George Bouknight. Mr. Mickler's mother was Charlotte Leaphart, whose paternal grandfather likewise emigrated to America from Germany. A year after his marriage Capt. Mickler located at a place called Oakland, in Edgefield county, where he resided for a period of twenty-three years, and of which place he served as postmaster eighteen years. He settled in Edgefield county in 1847, and from that year until 1855, besides attending to his duties as postmaster, he carried on farming. In the latter-named year he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and with the exception of two or three years during the war, he remained in business at that place until December, 1868. In 1863 he entered the military service of the Confederacy, and for one year was on post guard duty at Columbia, S. C. In the spring of 1864 he was discharged in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Confederate congress, which exempted from military duty certain white men to look after the colored people. In the fall of 1864 he re-entered the military service, the state of South Carolina having called for all the exempted men, and all boys over sixteen years of age. Mr. Mickler was elected captain of Company E, Seventh regiment of South Carolina state troops, and commanded that company from the fall of 1864 until the end of the war. His service was wholly performed within the state. In December, 1868, Capt. Mickler removed from Edgefield county to West Union, Oconee county, where he remained until 1882, and then removed to Walhalla, where he resided until October, 1889, devoting his attention to merchandising, until within a few months of the time of his removal from that place. On the 15th of October, 1889, he removed to Greenwood, S. C., and that place has been his home ever since, though at the present time, he is temporarily sojourning with his children at West Union. Singularly enough, on the 15th of October, 1890, just one

year to a day to the time he located in Greenwood, he had the misfortune to lose his residence by fire. Since locating in Greenwood, his attention has been confined to the management of his farming interests, which are extensive. He owns four farms in Oconee county and two in Edgefield county. He also carries on a manufacturing business, being the largest stockholder in the Greenwood Oil & Fertilizer company, in which he is also a director. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Greenwood, and the Bank of Johnston, and also in the Broad River Bridge company. As the patron of education he is a trustee of the Walhalla Female college. His religious views are in accord with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member and an officer, his membership and official capacity dating back as many as thirty years. He is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a democrat, has served as intendant of West Union several years, and as councilman of Walhalla. He served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Edgefield county sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Mickler have living four children, all except one of whom are daughters.

WILLIAM GARY WATSON,

a prominent planter of Anderson county, S. C., was born in the county in which he resides six miles southwest of the city of Anderson, July 9, 1831. He was the son of David M. Watson, also a native of Anderson county, having been born on the same plantation on which W. G. Watson was born. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1843. His father was Jonathan Watson, a native of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier, and a farmer by occupation. His father was a native of Ireland. W. G. Watson's mother was Mary Gary, a native of Newberry county, and a daughter of John Gary, a native of Virginia, he being the son of Thomas Gary, a Revolutionary soldier and a Virginian by birth. Maternally, W. G. Watson was of Irish descent. His mother died in 1880. William G. Watson was reared on a farm in Anderson county, which has been his home all his life. He received a common school education. At sixteen years of age he was left in charge of his mother's farm, and attended it until the breaking out of the war. He entered the service of the Confederate army in March, 1861, in Col. Orr's regiment, McGowan's brigade, Company G, as a private, serving eighteen months, and coming out with the rank of sergeant. Owing to impaired health in the fall of 1862, he was obliged to return home. On entering the service he weighed 156 pounds, but when he left he weighed but ninety-six pounds. After spending two months at home recuperating himself, he joined Trenholm's squadron cavalry command, with which he served eight months, when he was transferred to Virginia, and placed in the Seventh South Carolina regiment, Company B, commanded by Col. A. C. Haskell, serving until the end of the war. Upon one occasion a ball struck the breech of his gun, glanced and killed his file leader in front. The concussion produced a large carbuncle, but aside from this he escaped unhurt.

In the summer of 1864 he was detailed to take charge of the broken-down horses of his command, his duty being to recruit and prepare them for service, and he continued in this capacity until the close of the war. From the war he returned to Anderson county, and farmed for one year the home farm. In February, 1866, he was married to Amanda E. Allen, of Abbeville county, a daughter of Charles P. Allen. After his marriage, he located upon another farm in the same neighborhood, engaging in the pursuit for himself. He has devoted his whole energy to that business ever since, and has made a brilliant success, being now one of the most thrifty and progressive farmers in South Carolina. He located upon the farm he now occupies, one mile and three-quarters south of Anderson, in 1886. This farm, which he improved himself, is one of the most beautiful country places in Anderson county. Aside from farming, he has been interested as a silent partner in the mercantile business, and is now a partner in a store in Barnes Station, Anderson county. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, of Anderson, is also a stockholder in the Anderson Cotton Mills, the Anderson Shoe and Leather company, the Anderson Ginnery company, and the Chiquola Hotel company. This hotel cost \$65,000, and is one of the finest in South Carolina. Mr. Watson is a stockholder and trustee in the Patrick Military institute, of Anderson, and is a stockholder in the Savannah Valley railroad. Upon his land there are raised annually about 500 bales of cotton. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, a member of the Knights of Honor and the Sons of Temperance. In politics he is a democrat. He and his wife have had six children, all living, four sons and two daughters; one daughter is married.

COL. D. KEATING NORRIS

was born in Lower St. Matthews, Orangeburg county, S. C., November 1, 1846, and moved to Anderson county, January, 1877, where he now resides on his splendid estate, Hickory Flat. He discarded his books at an early age, joined the army in Company F, Second regiment, South Carolina heavy artillery; was severely wounded at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., carrying on his person honorable scars of service rendered his country, and was surrendered with Johnston's army. He was married in 1877 to Miss Bessie Caldwell, of Abbeville, a lady of culture, and to whose inspiring sympathy no little of his success is due. From his father, who was a large and successful *ante bellum* planter, he imbibed an intense love for farming and interest in the farmers' welfare. He is recognized as one of the leading farmers of his state, and is frequently called upon to champion their cause at home and abroad. An influential member of the alliance, state and national, his voice and talent have been often sought and used for the advancement of his chosen avocation. He took a leading part in the inauguration of the farmers' movement in South Carolina, and was president of the State Farmers' association for two years. Appreciating his fidelity and intelligent interest in the advancement of



Yours truly
W. Woodworth

agriculture, he was appointed by its founder, the late Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, a life trustee of the Clemson Agricultural college, the richest endowed of its kind in the south. He is president of the Pendleton farmers' society, the oldest in the state and second oldest in the United States, and which has enrolled among its members such distinguished men as Thomas Pinckney, Andrew Pickens, C. C. Pinckney, Josiah D. Gailliard, J. C. Calhoun, Thomas G. Clemson and others. Col. Norris was prominently spoken of for governor in 1888, and was selected as the farmers' candidate for congress from his district (3rd), in 1890. He made a masterly fight against three of the ablest lawyers in the district, and was only defeated by twenty-three votes in a total of over 11,000. Col. Norris is a deacon in the Pendleton Baptist church, of dignified demeanor, commanding personal appearance, with a well-balanced mind, clear head and untiring energy. Being well down in the forties, he has the promise of much honorable usefulness before him. The *Charleston World*, of May 16, 1890, says: "Col. Daniel Keating Norris is said to own the finest country place in Anderson county, Hickory Flat, where he with his accomplished wife dispenses a charming hospitality. His father was a successful and wealthy *ante bellum* planter, and under his training and influence his son obtained an all-absorbing love and pride for his avocation, which he has uninterruptedly and successfully pursued. His close intimacy, with observation and intelligent comprehension of affairs and agriculture generally, since the war, had long since convinced him of the necessity of a better equipment for those who would engage in it, and upon the commencement of the agitation four years ago, for the establishment of an agriculture college, he at once came to the front as one of its warmest friends. Two years later when the opposition seemed to have triumphed, as president of the State Farmers' association, he issued his bold and hopeful address to the friends of agricultural education, headed, "Don't Give up the Ship," which re-established confidence and faith in the ultimate success of the movement. His prominence and well known views made it easy for Mr. Clemson to name him as one of his trustees, and the board will have in him one of its most zealous members." Col. Norris is a member of the general committee of the Pan-Republic congress, having been elected in 1881, to fill one of the vacancies caused by death.

HON. THOMAS W. WOODWARD.

The Woodward family is one of the oldest American connections. It has furnished men of patriotic sentiments, many of whom have been distinguished for great gallantry on their country's battlefields, since its settlement in the new world many generations ago. The Hon. Thomas W. Woodward, the immediate subject of this biographical mention, is the great-grandson of Thomas Woodward, a Virginian, whose father was also named Thomas. The latter was born near Annapolis, Md., his ancestors having come to this country from England with George Calvert Baron, of Baltimore, and settled in

Maryland, A. D. 1634. The name, Woodward, is derived from the occupation of those who were wood wards — one who protects a forest, and indicates that the family is of gentle origin, and originated in the time of William of Normandy, 1066. Thomas the elder, was married twice. After the death of his first wife, who bore him several children, he removed to Fairfax county, Va., and there married Elizabeth Simpson, a lady of Scotch parentage. Their one son was Thomas, "The Regulator." He distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars. His marriage resulted in the birth of four daughters and two sons, the names of the latter being John and William. Both served in the Revolution as patriotic soldiers. Some time after the independence of the states had been established William was elected to congress, and in after years became a Baptist clergyman, and died at Chester, S. C. John died at an advanced age in Fairfield county, S. C. Thomas, the father of the Regulator, came to Fairfield county, S. C., several years prior to the Revolution, and at the outbreak of that struggle raised one of the first companies to serve in the Colonial army. He was killed on Dutchman's creek, in Fairfield county, S. C., in a fight with the British and tories, May 12, 1770. He was noted for his dauntless courage, as have been, indeed, all his family, and was a man of rugged honesty and gentlemanly instincts. He married for his second wife the widow May, a lady of Indian blood, and seven children were born to them. John Woodward was a captain in the Revolution. He married Jemima Collins, and became the father of three sons and three daughters. John spent the rest of his days in Fairfield county as a planter. One of his sons was William T. Woodward, the father of our subject. He was graduated from the South Carolina college, and followed in his father's footsteps as a planter. For several terms he served in the state legislature with efficiency. Harriet Smart, a lady of rare accomplishments, a native of South Carolina, became his wife, and bore him three children, two daughters and one son. The Hon. Thomas W. Woodward, the son above mentioned, was born on the plantation in Fairfield county, S. C., which has been in his family since a portion of it was granted to Thomas the Regulator by King George III. His birth occurred May 7, 1833. He was given every educational advantage, having first attended the Mount Zion college, later Shirley's institute, and then Wake Forest college, of North Carolina, where he spent a few months in 1847. In the fall of 1848 he entered the South Carolina college. His collegiate career was cut short in his junior year by his participation in the famous "Steward Hall rebellion," when he was expelled with 107 others. His mother died in his childhood, and he was but a lad when his father's death left him an orphan under the care of his uncle, Mr. Osmund Woodward, his father's executor. February 15, 1855, Mr. Woodward very happily married Miss Cornelia M. Dantzler, of Orangeburg, S. C., and at that time settled on his plantation, and turned his attention to the calling of his fathers. Mrs. Woodward died in 1878. Miss Rebecca V. Lyles, daughter of Capt. Thomas M. Lyles, a grandson of the first

white settler in Fairfield county, became his second wife. In 1860 Fairfield county elected Mr. Woodward its representative in the legislature, and he was a member of the session which called the convention of secession, and his vote was cast for that measure. He volunteered as a private in the Fairfield Fencibles, at the outbreak of the Civil war, and upon the organization of the Sixth South Carolina volunteer regiment he was elected major. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Dranesville. Subsequently he re-enlisted as a private, and was tendered the office of quartermaster of the Twentieth volunteer regiment. Acting in that capacity Mr. Woodward served during the remaining years of the war. His regiment was attached to Kershaw's brigade when they went into Virginia, and Major Woodward surrendered with Johnston at Greensboro. Returning to his home after the last struggle of the Confederacy, he resumed his occupation as a planter, and has since continued with increasing success. As acting chairman of the Fairfield county democratic committee in 1876, Mr. Woodward rendered distinguished aid to the cause of white supremacy and purity in politics in the state. He has always been a staunch and loyal supporter of the democratic party, and has antagonized every movement that, in his opinion, would detract from the success of democracy. In 1890 he took a bold stand against the farmers' alliance movement, as conducted, and voted and worked against the election of Gov. Tillman. Major Woodward was elected senator to represent his county in, 1884, and was re-elected in 1888, both elections having been without opposition.

HON. JOHN BRATTON.

One of the most distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina is the Hon. John Bratton, the descendant of a family that has been identified with the development of South Carolina since its reception into the union of states. From time to time its members have been honored by the people with important trusts, and during the Revolution none fought more valiantly for independence of government than they. Col. William Bratton especially distinguished himself during the struggle of the colonies for liberty. His career is so conspicuous in the history of the Revolution, that it is not necessary to give it in detail here. Suffice it to say that Col. William Bratton was a Virginian of the noblest descent. Prior to the Revolution he came, with several kinsmen, to York county, S. C., and rose to great prominence in his new home; first, as a planter, and then as the leader of the York county forces, who fought in the war for American independence under Sumter. His son William was among the first pupils and graduates in Mount Zion college, of Winnsboro, S. C., and after severing his connection with that famous institution, he made Winnsboro his home, and passed the remainder of his life there. Receiving a thorough medical training, under the tutelage of Dr. Rush, a celebrated physician, of Philadelphia, William Bratton devoted the greater part of his life to that noble calling, and rose to eminence as a most skill-

ful physician and surgeon. He married a daughter of Gen. Winn, for whom Winnsboro was named, and to their union four children were born. The mother died in early life, and the father then married Miss Isabella Means, daughter of John Means, of Granby, S. C. John Means removed with his parents to South Carolina, from Boston, Mass. To this latter marriage four children were born, of which John is the youngest. The latter was born at Winnsboro, S. C., in the house once owned and occupied by Gen. Winn, on the 7th of March, 1831. Having been given every educational advantage in his boyhood, he was graduated from Mount Zion college, of his native town, and in 1850 was graduated from the South Carolina college, at Columbia. Three years later he completed a course in the South Carolina medical college, at Charleston, and soon thereafter began the practice of medicine in his native county. Until the outbreak of the Civil war he continued in his profession with success, and at that time answered the first call for troops under the "Ten Regiment" act, and was enlisted as a private. He was soon made captain, served in that capacity during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and until the state troops were called on to enlist in the Confederate service. His company declined to respond, and he again enlisted as a private, and, with twenty-three men of his old company, helped to fill up another company of the Sixth regiment that did enlist. The regiment was soon ordered to Virginia, and, on the eve of its departure, a vacancy occurring, he was selected to fill it, and became junior second-lieutenant of Company C, Sixth South Carolina regiment, C. S. A. He served as such until the term of service (one year) for which they enlisted expired. While in winter quarters, at Centerville, he urged the re-enlistment, for the war, of the regiment in its entirety without disturbing its organization. This proposition failed, but he and eighteen men of his old company (all that remained) re-enlisted. Gen. Johnston, hearing of the little movement, was pleased to encourage it, and they succeeded in re-enlisting the first company of one-year men in Johnston's army. This resulted in the re-enlistment of about all the able-bodied men of the Sixth, that survived that year of camp life and sickness; for they had, during that year, but one fight, and that in the last month of the year—the battle of Drainesville. In this battle was not only what was a surprise, but a veritable trap, into which the usually alert and skillful Job Stuart innocently and unsuspectingly marched. The conduct of Bratton, known in camp as the "*strict lieutenant*," and the imprint of that disfavor which is the lot of the subaltern who adheres to discipline, attracted the attention and commanded the confidence of the entire regiment. At the reorganization of the re-enlisted battalion (there were only men enough for six full companies) he declined to oppose his captain and first-lieutenant, both of whom aspired to the command of the re-enlisted company, and refused to enter into any contention for office. He was again a private when the utterly "unsuspected" occurred. He was elected to the command of the re-enlisted battalion, which was in a short time filled up to a regi-

ment, of which he afterward became colonel. On the battlefield of the Wilderness, where he conducted himself with the greatest valor and brilliancy, he was made brigadier-general. Gen. Lee sent a telegram to the war department at Richmond, on the night of the second day's fight, requesting the immediate promotion and confirmation of Col. Bratton. His request was fully complied with on the next day. When the great Lee surrendered at Appomatox, Gen. Bratton commanded the largest brigade of the surrendered army. Though fighting and holding the enemy in check by day, and marching by night (continuously from Amelia C. H.), that glorious old brigade was so well held together that it reached Appomatox stronger than any division, and than any corps, except that to which it belonged (Longstreet's) in the surrendered army. If it is true that Gen. Lee had only 8,000 men under arms, Bratton's brigade constituted nearly one-fifth of the surrendered army. Officers and men of the brigade paroled, aggregated about 1,500. His brigade maintained its organization after the surrender, and voluntered the same respect for his authority that it had under military law, and thus enabled him to conduct them in an orderly march to Danville, where railroad transportation was secured for a part of their weary way home. All other commands disbanded and scattered from Appomatox. This action of his men showed in what great respect he was held by them. During the war Gen. Bratton was familiarly known as "Old Reliable," and greater praise cannot be bestowed than to say, through it all he honored the proud blood that flowed in his veins, from both mother and father. When all was over Gen. Bratton returned to Fairfield county, and at once set about the welfare of his people. Since that time his career has been co extensive with the history of his state. He did not resume his profession, but instead, turned his attention to planting, in which he has succeeded well. In 1866 Fairfield county elected him to represent her in the state senate. He was a delegate to all taxpayers' unions of South Carolina; and in 1876 was chairman of the South Carolina delegates to the national democratic convention, and for many years was chairman of the Fairfield county democratic committee. In 1880 he was chairman of the state democratic committee, and in 1881, upon the resignation of the comptroller of the state, the legislature called him to fill the vacancy. In 1884 he was elected to fill the unexpired term in congress, of Hon. John E. Evans, deceased. During the great campaign of 1876, Gen. Bratton stood shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Hampton, and won many victories for official purity and white supremacy; and, indeed, so valued were his services at that dark hour, that he has since been urged as a fit candidate for the gubernatorial chair. At the inception of the farmers' alliance movement, Gen. Bratton clung to democracy, and was the candidate of his party, for governor, against Benjamin Tillman, by whom he was defeated. For many years Gen. Bratton has served as a trustee of the State University, and has ever taken a deep interest in all public movements promising good. In 1859, Miss Elizabeth P.

DuBose, daughter of Theodore S. DuBose, became his wife, and they are the parents of three children.

SMILIE A. GREGG.

Prominent among the founders of Florence county appears the name of Smilie A. Gregg, a man of much ability and integrity. He was born at Society Hill, Darlington county, S. C., May 1, 1838, his parents being J. Eli and Sallie E. (Edwards) Gregg, both natives of South Carolina. The former was a leading merchant of his time, having been president of the Wilmington & Manchester railroad, and also president of the Merchants' bank, at Cheraw. He was one of the prime organizers of the Piedmont Manufacturing company, and was a director in that concern. He was also a director in the Central bank, of Columbia, in the First National bank, of Wilmington, and in the Navassar Guano company, of Wilmington. He began his business career as an impecunious clerk in a general store, but at the outbreak of the war was estimated to be worth more than half a million dollars. He was acknowledged to be one of the ablest financiers in the state, and was a man of liberal culture and refinement. Charitable and progressive to a degree, his death in 1873, was a public calamity. He died, aged sixty-eight years, his wife having died at the age of thirty-six, June 16, 1847. They were the parents of two daughters and four sons. The mother was eminently fitted to be the helpmate of her distinguished husband, and her loss was keenly felt in the dwellings of the poor, as well as in her own beautiful home. Smilie Gregg, the fourth child born to these parents, was educated at Mount Zion high school, and later at the South Carolina college, from which he was graduated in 1858. At the age of twenty-one he began business for himself, by turning his attention to planting. In 1878 he embarked in the mercantile business, but discontinued that in 1886. In 1861 Mr. Gregg enlisted in Company H, Eighth South Carolina regiment of volunteer infantry, as orderly sergeant of the company. He took a valiant part in the first battle of Manassas, fought in a skirmish at Germantown, and in 1862 joined Gregg's battery, Manigault's battalion of artillery. This battery got its name from Capt. Thomas E. Gregg, Charles E. Gregg, senior first lieutenant and Smilie Gregg, its junior first lieutenant. Until March, 1864, Lieut. Gregg served with that battery on James Island. At the latter date Capt. Gregg applied for a transfer of his battery to the army of northern Virginia, and they were sent to the relief of the Pee Dee artillery. At Cold Harbor they joined Lee, and the following day went into the battle of Cold Harbor. After this engagement they served for the remainder of the war in the trenches around Petersburg, having fought in these noted engagements beside many others of minor importance, Battery No. 5, Davis's Farm and Hatcher's Run. During the last day's fight at Petersburg Lieut. Smilie Gregg was grievously wounded in the head, receiving a wound from which only one other man has recovered so far as known. He was

taken prisoner and conveyed to the old capitol prison at Washington, D. C., and it was through the kindly offices and great skill of Dr. Ford, of Baltimore, a detailed sergeant in the Union army in charge the old capitol prison hospital, that he was saved. Later he was taken to Johnston Island prison, where he was also well treated, receiving the tenderest care from his comrades in arms. In 1865 he was released and sent to Baltimore on his way home. In New York he was treated by Dr. Sands, his wound at this time being in such a condition that every pulsation of the brain could be seen. Several shattered bones were removed from his skull by this eminent physician, and on the 4th of July he returned to his home to gladden the hearts of those who had thought him dead. Mr. Gregg has given time, money and ability to the advancement of Florence county. When others failed, he stuck to the proposed plan of obtaining a county charter for what is now Florence county, and the success of the plan was due in great part to his efforts. Progressive and keenly alive to the best interests of the community, his name is honored and respected wherever known. July 20th, 1859, Miss S. L. McCown became his wife, and four children were born to them, one of whom is Smilie A., Jr., now cashier of the Bank of Florence. The mother died in 1874, aged forty-three years. His second marriage was to Miss Eulah T. Howe, who died in 1878, at the age of twenty-four, leaving no issue. In 1881 he married Miss Minnie E. Cates. Mr. Gregg is a deacon of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of the Masonic order. He has one daughter by last marriage, Talula C. Gregg.

HON. JAMES C. COIT.

Among the leading men of the state of South Carolina to-day, appears the name of the Hon. James C. Coit, who has held many of the most honored offices within the gift of the people, and is now the president of the farmers' alliance exchange, of South Carolina. His birth occurred in Marlborough county, S. C., in October, 1832, and he is a son of David G. and Maria (Campbell) Coit. The mother was a daughter of Capt. Robert Campbell, who fought in the Revolution as a British officer. Subsequently he settled in Marlborough county. David G. Coit prepared himself for the practice of the law, but after a few years abandoned his profession and turned his attention to agriculture, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. Both parents were devout members of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith, the father in 1837, aged thirty-six, and the mother ten years later, at the age of forty-two years. James C. and Miss Lucia B. Coit are the only surviving children of the eight born to them. James C. Coit was left an orphan at an early age. He obtained a liberal education at Hart's academy, in Farmington, Conn., later spending three years in the South Carolina college, and in 1854 he was graduated from Princeton college, N. J. He then entered the Troy Polytechnical institute at Troy, N. Y., and completed the course in civil engineering in that school in 1858, having been graduated

with the highest honors of his class, as valedictorian. Returning to his home in South Carolina he was there engaged as a civil engineer until 1861, and in the latter year offered his services to the Confederate cause, by enlisting in the artillery service as a captain. Much of his fighting was done in Virginia under the great Lee. Capt. Coit, then major of artillery, was in command of a battalion of artillery on the Petersburg lines, one of his batteries having been blown up by the explosion of Grant's mine, known as the "Crater." He also served on the Black Water, about Richmond, the Chickahominy, and in other noted fields. He was made lieutenant-colonel of artillery before the close of the war, and on the final retreat fell back with Lee's army, and surrendered with that general at Appomatox. His war record is clean, and shows that he was always to be found at his post of duty with mind and heart devoted to his work. After the close of hostilities Maj. Coit turned his attention to planting, having spent one year in the turpentine business prior to that. In 1867 he was sent to the legislature of the state, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1874, serving until 1878. During the session of 1876-77, a commission was appointed by the legislature, known as the "Bond Commission," its duties being to investigate the bonded indebtedness of the state, and to examine all vouchers and records upon which bonds had been issued. This examination was to be made during the recess and the report submitted to the following session. Mr. Coit was a member of this commission, and rendered distinguished aid in its work. In 1878 he was elected by the legislature to the office of commissioner of claims for a term of one year. It was the duty of this commissioner to adjudicate on all outstanding claims against the state, other than bonds, these claims amounting to nearly a million of dollars. All claims were passed upon by him, and no appeal from his decision could be taken. His report to the next legislature was more than satisfactory, and resulted in his election to the office for another term. He was elected in 1880 comptroller-general of state, but resigned before the close of his term. Since that time Mr. Coit has declined political preferment despite the appeals of his friends. He was importuned to allow his name to be used for high positions, but steadily refused, and when the nomination for lieutenant-governor of the state was offered him on the ticket with Benjamin R. Tillman, in 1890, he refused to become a candidate. He now holds no public office save that of president of the farmers' alliance exchange of the state. Mr. Coit was so fortunate as to form a marriage alliance with Miss Sarah E. McLean, daughter of Dr. Murdock McLean, of Cheraw, S. C., on the 21st of November, 1867, and the marriage has been most happily blessed by the birth of six children viz.: David G., John M., both students in the Columbia university, members of the class of 1891; James C., Mary E., Lucia B. and Jennie L. Both parents and the four eldest children are communicants of the Presbyterian church of Cheraw, and Mr. Coit is an elder in the same. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic Order. In all his public and private career no

reproach has attached itself to this man's name. He has administered the offices to which he has been called, from time to time, with great ability and with the most unswerving integrity. His name is held in respect and esteem wherever known, and the quiet modesty of his life but adds the more to his honor.

DR. J. W. MCKAY.

The life and career of Dr. J. W. McKay, at one time an eminent physician, now a leading business man, and one of the largest land owners in the state, now awaits our consideration. Dr. McKay was born in Cumberland, now Harnett county, N. C., in 1818, on the 15th of February. His parents were Neill and Flora (McNeill) McKay, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. Neill McKay was a planter, widely known in the section where he lived as a most intelligent and successful agriculturist. For a number of years he held the office of magistrate, and for more than a quarter of a century was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. His wife was an active and devout Christian woman, and was also a communicant of the Presbyterian denomination. Neill McKay passed to his eternal rest in 1829, at the age of sixty-three years, his wife surviving him until 1865, when she died at the age of eighty years. Of their eight children, four are now living. The son, J. W. McKay, was given a liberal education, having been graduated from Princeton college in 1837. Under the tutelage of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, a leading physician of that day, he gained his first knowledge of medicine, and subsequently attended the Medical college of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1842 he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county, and continued with success until 1852, when he turned his practice over to a brother-in-law, Dr. Murdock McCloud, and gave his attention to agriculture and the lumber and naval stores business. During the war between north and south, Dr. McKay served as a member of the Home Guards, and was appointed by Gov. Vance to furnish supplies to the army, and the families of the soldiers. This selection was a most happy one, as he did much to alleviate suffering, and greatly aided the cause in his state. After the war he removed to Rockingham, in order to secure more favorable opportunities for the education of his children, and subsequently took up his residence in Cheraw, S. C., where he has lived since 1870. His ability as a business man may best be judged from the fact that he now owns some 50,000 acres of land, all of which is covered with the finest timber. He employs more than a hundred operatives in his turpentine distilleries, and has done much to advance the industries of the community. He is a large stockholder in, and president of, the Cheraw Iron works, and is also vice-president of the Bank of Cheraw, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years has been an elder of the Presbyterian church. Dr. McKay has been most happy in his domestic relations, having married Miss Mary James, a daughter of the late Rev. R. W. James, who lived and died in Sumter county,

S. C., where he was esteemed as a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Their marriage was celebrated in 1846, and has resulted in the birth of the following named children: Rev. Wilson James McKay, who for the past eighteen years has been in charge of the Presbyterian church, on Black river, over which his eminent grandfather presided for more than twenty-five years as pastor. The Rev. Mr. McKay married Miss Sallie Witherspoon, and their two children are: John Wilson and Hamilton W.; Sallie, wife of R. M. McIntyre, a merchant of Wilmington. These children have been born to their union, viz.: John, Flora, still of the home circle; Mary B., wife of Y. F. Mallory, of Cheraw; and Robert M., who is extensively interested in planting in North Carolina, and also associated with his father in business. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

LYSANDER D. CHILDS

was born in Lincolnton, N. C., July 6, 1855. He was a son of Lysander D. Childs and Nancy Hoke. The former was born near Baltimore in 1811, and when eighteen years of age came to North Carolina, where he was married in 1839. He was a successful manufacturer and banker in Columbia, S. C., where he moved in 1861 up to the time of his death which took place November 26, 1879. The mother was a daughter of Col. John Hoke, a wealthy and prominent man of North Carolina. Nine children were born to them, of whom only three survive, the following: William G., Lysander D. and Augustus Childs. Their grandfather was Dr. Eben Childs, a native of New York, but moved to North Carolina the latter years of his life, and died in 1860, having obtained great eminence as a physician. Capt. L. D. Childs received his final education at the Carolina Military institute, at Charlotte, N. C. He has been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life, having large farming interests both in the upper and lower parts of the state. He first began the insurance business in Columbia, S. C., in company with Capt. R. A. Keenan, the firm being known as Keenan & Childs. In 1876 the firm being dissolved, he turned his attention to agriculture, first by himself and then in company with his brother, W. G. Childs, raising hay on the large plantation once known as "The Hampton place," but left them by their father, an area of several thousand acres on the Congaree river. The product has proved so successful that the "Childs hay" has gained reputation all over the state. In connection with this the brothers established a machinery depot in the city, but they gave it up soon for the planting; since that he has been controlling three plantations and gaining wide reputation in raising stock on his meadows. Capt. Childs' military education has fitted him for many prominent positions in military circles. He was captain of the Richland volunteers, and brought that well-known organization to a high degree of military proficiency. He resigned after gaining much popularity, and left much regretted by his comrades. In 1888 he entered

the political field, being first sent to the state convention by his county as chairman of the delegation. He has served his county two terms, heading the list of delegates in each election. He developed unusual strength in county as well as in city, showing he is deemed a fitting representative of all classes of our people. He served his constituents with much acceptability, making a record as a member for ability, conscientiousness and independence, showing the courage of his convictions and his devotion to the popular interests. Although a democrat, he is a strong believer in state and national prohibition, and has introduced a bill in the legislature looking to state prohibition, which is now pending. Capt. Childs is vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., of Columbia, and has contributed largely to the building for the association. He is one of the leading Methodists of the state, having been elected (although the youngest among them), as a delegate to the general conference held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1860. He is superintendent of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, and holds many official positions in the church. He is also devoted to works of charity. At present his property interests are extensive and varied. Besides being a large planter he is one of the directors of the Carolina National bank, of Columbia, and a member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical society. He is connected with many other business enterprises of the city. On July 13, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Springs, daughter of Major R. A. Springs, who has also represented his county in the state legislature. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Lysander D., Jeanie B., Margaret Maxwell, and Richard Austin Childs. Capt. Childs is a gentleman of ample means, and it has been said of him that "his heart is as full of goodness as his purse is of riches."

JAMES E. TINDAL

was born in Clarendon county, S. C., February 1, 1839. His elementary education was acquired in the Clarendon county schools, and he afterward attended the Furman university, at Greenville, S. C. From this institution he graduated in the class of 1858, and then went to Bonne, Germany, and remained there about a year and a half. About this time the Civil war broke out, and Mr. Tindal returned to his home and enlisted in August, 1861, in a volunteer regiment organized at Charleston, S. C., and commanded by Col. Martin. Remaining only a few months with that regiment, Mr. Tindal joined the artillery in Hugh Gardin's battery of the Hampton legion. Not long afterward he was promoted first sergeant. In the latter part of 1862 the battery was separated from Hampton's Legion and placed in a battalion of artillery commanded by Col. John C. Haskell of Columbia, in Gen. Longstreet's division of the army of northern Virginia. Mr. Tindal continued in the service till the surrender at Appomatox and participated in the second battle of Manassas, and in all the battles of the army of Virginia against Grant's army, from the crossing

of the Rapidan to the close. He was slightly wounded several times. After the war was over he returned home, finding all his negroes free and his personal property, consisting mostly of notes of hand, canceled by proceedings in bankruptcy. But he immediately engaged in farming in Clarendon county, and has ever since led the life of a planter. Mr. Tindal was married first in 1861 to Mary Anderson, daughter of A. L. Anderson, of York county, S. C., and to them was born one child, now deceased. The wife died in 1863, and he married in 1866, his second wife, Miss Mary Connors, daughter of M. H. Connors of Clarendon county. Of this marriage six children were born, who were named respectively, Martha Virginia, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Allen, Jackson, George H. and Dana Leslie Tindal. Mr. Tindal was elected to the South Carolina legislature from Clarendon county in 1880, and was re-elected three different terms. In 1890 he was nominated on the farmers' alliance ticket for secretary of state, and was elected. His father's name was Henry Fox Tindal, born in Clarendon county. He was a planter and was twice married, first in 1837 to Margaret Allen, daughter of E. T. Allen of Sumter county, S. C., of whom one child, the subject of this sketch, was born. She died in 1840, and in 1843 the father married for his second wife Miss Martha M. Rhame, who became the mother of eight children. The father died in 1872. Mr. Tindal's grandfather was James H. Tindal, born in North Carolina about the year 1773. He went to South Carolina in early manhood and was a planter by occupation. He died in 1832. Since 1876, Mr. Tindal, the subject of this sketch, has been a member of the democratic county executive committee, and in the campaign of that year, took a very active part. In 1886 and 1888, he canvassed his county and other counties in favor of the reform movement. In 1890 he made a state canvass and did able and effective work. He has repeatedly been made a delegate to state conventions, and was a member of the famous "taxpayers' convention" in 1872.

JOHN H. DUKES

was born in Orangeburg county, January 10, 1834, the son of John W. H. and Martha (Bugard) Dukes, both native of that county. The father was a prominent planter. Our subject was the eldest child. His preliminary education was obtained in the schools at Orangeburg. At the age of twenty he left school and turned his attention to agriculture with his father. Until 1862 he was thus engaged. In the latter year he enlisted in Company A, Fifth regiment, South Carolina cavalry, commanded by Capt. J. C. Edwards. He was elected sergeant of his company, and was stationed near Charleston, doing active duty along the coast until March, 1864, when his company was sent into Virginia. Here they participated in most of the more important engagements, among them being Coal Harbor, Grimes's Mill, Hall's Shop and Trivillian Station. At this time the Fifth cavalry returned to South Carolina, and were there during the bombardment of Columbia, Sergt. Dukes being among the last to leave that city. From

here they went to Fayetteville, N. C. Sergt. Dukes was wounded at Kilpatrick's Camp, and was removed to the hospital at Fayetteville, and while there was captured by the enemy. Being paroled he returned home on the 1st of April, 1865. Just before receiving his wound he was promoted to a lieutenancy, but did not obtain the commission. During his absence his wife had managed the home place, and on his return he took up his work, and has been actively and successfully engaged since. In 1886, Mr. Dukes was elected a member of the legislature by the democratic party, and again in 1888 and 1890. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an active communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Dukes was happily married to Miss Sophia Johnson, in 1857, and to their union have been born eleven boys and three girls. Successful in business, loyal to his people in war and peace, his name is held in high esteem wherever known.

W. H. HOOD.

The present efficient sheriff of Chester county, S. C., Mr. William Harvey Hood, is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of Kershaw county, S. C. He was born in Chester county, August 28, 1840. At an early day William Hood, a native of Ireland, settled in Kershaw county, having removed from Chester county, Penn., where he had made his first home on coming to America. He was a planter of good repute, and left a son named Andrew, who was born and reared in Kershaw county, and removed to Chester, where he passed a long and useful life as a planter. He had fourteen children, all of whom reached maturity. The third eldest son of these children was John Hood, the father of our present subject. The latter was born in Kershaw county, July 3, 1811. He married Elizabeth White, a daughter of Hugh White, a South Carolinian, and a son of William White, a native of Ireland, whence he came to America some time prior to the Revolution, in which he served as a Colonial soldier, and the flint-lock musket he bore during those trying times is now in the possession of Mr. William A. White. To John and Elizabeth Hood were born twelve children. Four of their sons served in the Confederate army during the late civil strife, Andrew having been killed upon the battlefield in Virginia. Hugh was wounded at the battle of Corinth, and died from said wounds. John was a planter, a man of excellent qualities and much ability. He met a sad death on the night of February 15, 1890, at the hands of a negro who mistook him for another person and shot him. Sheriff Hood was reared on his father's plantation, and was given a good scholastic training, although his education was interrupted by the outbreak of the rebellion, at which time he had barely reached his majority. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, in August, 1861, in Walker's company, of the First South Carolina cavalry, and fought until the end. Returning to his father's house he remained there until his marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Wylie, daughter of Mr. Avander Wylie, Decem-

ber 13, 1866, when he embarked in business for himself as a planter. Samuel, John Edward, Elizabeth Jane, Adelia Moore and Sarah Henrietta are the offspring of this happy marriage. As a planter Mr. Hood proved a success, and he was engaged in that calling until 1884, when he was called to the sheriff's office, and has since been retained in that capacity. He is a Master Mason, and himself and family are communicants of the Presbyterian church.

HON. HERBERT L. SMITH.

The Hon. Herbert L. Smith, clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions of Georgetown county, S. C., was born in Georgetown, S. C., on the 13th of February, 1861, his parents being David H. and Eleanor E. (Bossard) Smith, both natives of the Palmetto state. The father was a leading planter, and for several years held the same office as his son now fills. He was a captain of recruits in the Confederate service, and was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years. His death occurred in 1886, in his sixty-fifth year. His wife still survives him, and resides in Georgetown. Of the eight living children of this happy union, Herbert L. is the fifth child. The paternal grandfather of these children was for many years one of the most prominent rice planters, merchants and vessel owners in the state. He was a man of magnificent abilities, and amassed a large fortune. At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Herbert L. Smith began business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and for ten years was engaged in that vocation. At the expiration of this time he was appointed by the recommendation of the county convention, to fill the unexpired term of his father as clerk of the county courts, the latter's death occurring at that time. In 1888 Mr. Smith was elected to the office by the people, and has since been retained. Within the past few months, he has become quite extensively interested in rice planting, and now operates a large plantation, he being associated in this enterprise with Mr. S. Mortimer Ward, of Georgetown. On the 10th of April, 1888, Mr. Smith formed a marriage connection with Miss Rebecca W. Greer, of Charleston, S. C., and one child, Herbert L., junior, has been born them. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are valued communicants of the Episcopal church, of Georgetown, and he is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, the K. of H., and is adjutant of the Third battalion of the state volunteer troops. As a public official he is able and efficient, and his continued re-election to office best attests his popularity with the people.

HON. MILTON L. DONALDSON,

now the manager of the farmers' alliance exchange of South Carolina, and the present state senator from Greenville county, was born in the southwestern part of Greenville county, S. C., July 20, 1844. He is the son of Nimrod and Sarah R. (McCullough) Donaldson, who were natives respectively of Abbeville and Greenville counties. The

husband was of Scotch, and the wife of Dutch, descent. Nimrod Donaldson was by occupation a farmer and mechanic. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, his wife reaching the age of seventy-six. Hon. Milton L. Donaldson has resided in Greenville county all his life, his boyhood having been spent on the old homestead, where he was born and where in summer time he worked upon the farm. In the winter he attended the schools of the neighborhood, until he arrived at the age of fourteen years. At that age he became a student in a school at Williamston, S. C., taught by Rev. John L. Kennedy, a prominent educator of that day. There he remained until he was eighteen, when he left school for the purpose of entering the service of the Confederate army. Accordingly, in 1862, he enlisted in the Sixth South Carolina cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Johnston's army. He was a brave and loyal soldier. The Sixth cavalry in which he served was under the command of Col. H. K. Aiken. Mr. Donaldson returned home at the close of the war, and after attending a high school for a few months, took up the vocation of a farmer, which pursuit he has ever since followed. From an humble position he has risen to the foremost rank of South Carolina citizenship, and is to-day regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the state. He has been a frequent contributor to the best farm journals and farm periodicals, not only of his own state but of the country at large. He has also advocated the needs of the farming classes upon the forum, addressing large assemblages of agriculturists, thus doing all in his power to raise the standard of their calling to a higher plane and mitigate the wrongs by which they have been oppressed. Being thus intimately associated with the masses, and having their welfare at heart, possessing the undivided confidence of his fellow agriculturists, it was a most natural consequence that an expression of this confidence of his wisdom, judgment and integrity should in some way be manifested. He has been an active member of the farmers' alliance ever since its organization in the state, and is now the recognized head of that party in South Carolina. Though a practical farmer, making no claim to any other pursuit, and still residing upon his farm, out of deference to his invaluable services to his class, his fellow alliance men have intrusted him with one of the most responsible positions within their gift, and thus conferred upon him an honor, which any man might contemplate with a just pride. In the fall of 1878 he was elected by the democrats to the lower house of the state legislature, and was re-elected to the same position in 1880. His present term as state senator will not expire until 1892. From the inception of the farmers' alliance exchange in South Carolina, having become convinced that it was the only means of preserving the dearest interests and institutions of the country, he identified himself with the movement, and at once took a position in its front rank. He has devoted his attention to it with a most praise-worthy spirit and with an untiring energy. He has rendered the exchange an invaluable service and largely contributed toward making it one of the best and

strongest organizations of its kind in the United States. He was elected manager of the state exchange by the unanimous vote of its board of directors, at its first establishment, and has served in that important and responsible capacity ever since. For two years he has been chairman of the judiciary committee of the state farmers' alliance. He is a Mason and a devoted member of the Baptist church. On January 23, 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret L. Ware, who also shares with him in his devotion the Baptist denomination.

HON. JOSEPH R. LILES.

The Hon. Joseph R. Liles, treasurer of Marlborough county, S. C., is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Anson county, that state, August 19, 1832. His parents were Holden W. and Elizabeth R. (Stubbs) Liles, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. Holden W. Liles descended from an old and influential family, and was a man of affairs, being an expert agriculturist. Both he and wife were devout and efficient members of the Baptist church, and he was a deacon in that denomination. He died in 1858, aged fifty-six years, his wife surviving him until 1888, when she, too, went to rest, having attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. Of their seven children, five are living at the present time; one having been shot while on picket duty at Stone Mountain during the Civil war; he was a valiant soldier of the Confederate army, and fills an honored soldier's grave. Joseph R. Liles was the second child. At the age of sixteen years he began active business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Cheraw, and continued there in that vocation for eight years, when he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company G, Eighth regiment, South Carolina infantry, as a private, and after a service of two years in that regiment, was transferred to the commissary department, where he was engaged until the close of hostilities, having surrendered with Gen. Johnston. The war coming to an end, Mr. Liles engaged in agriculture, and has since been a successful planter. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of Marlborough county, and he has been returned to that important office two consecutive terms since. In his official capacity he has evinced the same faithfulness to duty, business tact and unswerving integrity, as has characterized his every act in private life. Mr. Liles was most happily married, in 1872, to Miss Kate McRae, a daughter of the late James W. McRae, of Montgomery county, N. C. The children that have been born to this union are: Lucy A., Ebenezer W., Sherwood H., Mary E., Josephine, Frank, and an infant, as yet unnamed. Mrs. Liles is a valued communicant of the Baptist church, and Mr. Liles is a prominent member of the Marlborough Masonic lodge.

HON. G. W. SHELL.

Hon. George W. Shell, who has distinguished himself in the political movements of the current period, was born in Laurens county, S. C.,

November 13, 1831. His early education was acquired wholly at the common schools, with the exception of one year at the Laurens academy, in his native town. At the early age of sixteen he left school to take part in the more active concerns of life, and removed to Columbia, where he was engaged as a clerk for Andrew Crawford, for the period of two years. He then returned to his home in Laurens county, when he took up farming for a year, having the misfortune at the end of that time to lose his wife, who died in 1855. He then abandoned farming and entered upon the mercantile business, which he pursued for two years thereafter in his native town. He was then appointed superintendent of the Laurens railroad, serving in that capacity for about a year and a half, when he resigned his position and went to New York. Here he accepted a position as a collector, remaining for about six months, after which he returned to his home in Laurens county, just previous to the breaking out of the war. When that event took place, he was among the first to enter the army, enlisting as a private in Company A, of the Third regiment of the South Carolina infantry. During his first year's service, he acted as a private secretary for Gen. M. L. Bonham, commander of Bonham's brigade, the first to enter the service of the Confederacy. Mr. Shell was then promoted and became second lieutenant of his company. Only one day after this promotion, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment, under Col. James D. Nance, who was at this time in command of the Third regiment, in which Mr. Shell had originally enlisted. In this service he continued for twelve months, and was then assigned to the position of division quartermaster, serving in this advanced capacity for about one year. He was then selected for still higher promotion, and was assigned to duty with the chief quartermaster of the army of Virginia, at Gen. R. E. Lee's headquarters, serving there from September, 1864, until the surrender of Lee, at Appomatox. His position in the quartermaster's department entitled him to the rank of major, but he never received that rank. After the close of the war, Mr. Shell returned to Laurens county, and went on a farm where he has ever since remained. He was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Laurens county, in 1884, for the term of four years, and was re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he was elected a representative in congress, from the Fourth congressional district of South Carolina, for the full term of two years. Mr. Shell has been twice married, first, in 1851, to Miss Mary Dial, a daughter of Hastings Dial, of Laurens county, to whom one son, Walter Langdon, was born, but who is deceased. The first Mrs. Shell died in 1855, and the husband was again married in 1859, to Ellen Watts Hill, daughter of Mitchell Hill, of Abbeville county, S. C. The fruit of this marriage was ten children, all of whom at this writing are living. The christian name of the father of George W. Shell was Henry R., and he was also a native of Laurens county, born in 1807. He was a planter by occupation, and in 1828 was married to Caroline Wolff. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom

George W. was the eldest. Henry B. Shell died in 1875, his wife, the mother of George W., having preceded her husband to the tomb in 1851. In 1886-7, George W. Shell served as a member of the state democratic executive committee, but declined that position in 1888. That year he was chosen president of the farmers' association of South Carolina, and in 1889, he issued an address to the democracy of the state, better known as "Shell's Manifesto," which was regarded as the opening gun of the popular conflict followed by the farmers' alliance movement, and which, the succeeding year, swept the state, resulting in a practical revolution in its politics. Mr. Shell was one of the foremost propagators of that movement, and was consistently made the president at the outset of its permanent organization. The success of the movement is an apt illustration of that familiar political aphorism: "Power is ever stealing from the stronger to the weaker."

COLUMBUS CURETON HAILE,

ex-treasurer of Kershaw county, was born in that county, January 17th, 1824, the son of James C. and Elizabeth M. (Truesdel) Haile. The former was the son of Benjamin Haile, of whom a complete mention is made, together with his antecedents and descendants, in another place in this work. Elizabeth Haile was the daughter of John Truesdel, an Irishman by birth. She was the mother of seven living daughters and seven sons. Columbus Cureton Haile was brought up to the calling of a planter, and has always been engaged in that industry. He was given ample educational advantages, and turned his attention more particularly to surveying. Arriving at the age of maturity he engaged in agriculture and surveying, and is in all probability more conversant with the lines of Kershaw county than any other living man. In November, 1880, he was elected treasurer of the county, and was re-elected again for the next three terms, 1883-4, 1885-6, 1887-8. His continued term of office is sufficient proof of the esteem in which he is held by the people, and of his ability. By his marriage in 1849, to Miss Mary A. Williams, a daughter of Richard Henry Williams, Mr. Haile has had six sons and two daughters. On the 9th of April, 1861, he proved his loyalty to his people by enlisting in the Flat Rock Guards, of the Second South Carolina volunteers, Kershaw's regiment, and served as captain faithfully and well until he was obliged to resign on account of physical disability in 1863. He returned home and subsequently was made captain of a company in the state service, and later commanded a volunteer company of the Twenty-third regiment, which went into Virginia, and in April, 1865, was captured at Five Forks, and held a prisoner until the final surrender, and consequent close of hostilities. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haile are valued and devout communicants of the Presbyterian church, and hold high positions in the esteem of the community at large.

JOHN R. LOUDON.

One of York county's most notable business men is Mr. John R. Loudon, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of South Carolina. Although Mr. Loudon has been a resident of South Carolina for more than a quarter of a century, he is not a native of that state, having been born at Wilmington, N. C., in 1833. His paternal grandfather, John Loudon, who was born in London, Eng., was the first of the family to settle in America, which he did prior to the Revolution. He represented the British crown at the port of Wilmington, N. C., as a collector, but resigned his office and returned to England, at the time of the breaking out of the war for American independence. After the close of hostilities he once more became a citizen of Wilmington, and was president of the first United States bank, established at that point. Upon his return to this country, he married Miss Anne Manger, an English lady, who had emigrated, with her family, to the United States, in 1783. She was born and reared on the island of Guernsey. They were the parents of three sons, viz.: John R., who was at one time president of the Cape Fear bank, now deceased; Manger, a prominent lawyer of Wilmington, N. C.; and Henry A. Loudon, the father of John R. Loudon, of whom we write. Henry was born in Wilmington, about the year 1804, and died in 1884, at Pittsboro, N. C., where he removed with his family, in 1836. He was a prominent man, and served as judge of the county courts for more than forty years, and during the Civil war was treasurer of the county in which he lived. His first wife was Sallie M. Lord, also of Wilmington. She died in 1857, aged forty-eight, leaving six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living save one son, who was killed in service during the rebellion. The eldest child of this union, John R., was educated in the schools of Wilmington and Pittsboro. At an early age he left the parental roof, and went to live with his grandparents at Wilmington. When seventeen years of age, we find him occupying the position of general clerk in a commission house at Wilmington. In 1859 he established a business in cotton and naval supplies, at Boston, Mass., which was prosperously continued until the secession of the southern states. At this time Mr. Loudon returned to North Carolina and raised a military company whose services he tendered to the state, but owing to the elation of the people over the victory at Manassas, this offer was not accepted. Subsequently, in company with Messrs. John and Edward Wilkes, he constructed a railroad from Greensboro, N. C., to Danville, Va., and his time was occupied during the remainder of the war in operating this road. In 1865 he located at Rock Hill, S. C., where he soon became the leading merchant, conducting a large business enterprise there until 1884. About the latter year Mr. Loudon was elected president of the Red Bank cotton mill company, at Lexington, S. C., and in 1888 he was prominently identified with the organization of the Standard cotton mill at Rock Hill, of which he has since been presi-

dent. In 1889 this progressive gentleman organized the Globe cotton mill company, of Rock Hill, and he was also retained as president of this concern. Beside these industries, Mr. Loudon is a director in the Rock Hill Cotton Factory company, and vice-president of the Savings bank, of Rock Hill, and the First National bank of Rock Hill, and also a director of the Rock Hill Cotton-Seed Oil Mills, the Globe Phosphate Mills, of Columbia; and he has been a prime mover in establishing most of the leading industries of Rock Hill. His marriage to Miss Camelia Rhodes, of Greensboro, N. C., was solemnized in 1865. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Loudon adopted a child, who is now Dr. E. R. Stitt, of the United States navy. Mr. Loudon and wife are active and valued communicants of the Episcopal church, which he has represented in the diocesan convention for the past twenty-five years, and in the last general convention; and in his own parish he has served as warden and lay-reader since the organization of the parish.

HON. A. E. HUTCHISON.

The Hon. A. E. Hutchison, president of the Rock Hill Cotton Factory company, was born in York county, S. C., March 15, 1827, and descends from a family that settled in Mecklenburg county, N. C., early in the history of the nation. His paternal grandfather was John Hutchison. He came from the county Antrim, Ireland, before the Revolution. His sons were Alexander, James, John, Samuel and David. The first four mentioned were soldiers in the patriot army during the Revolution, Alexander having lost his life at the battle of Hanging Rock. During the war these brothers secured the good-will of the Catawba Indians, and two of the brothers were rented large tracts of land on the Catawba river, now in York county, and hither, after the war, they removed with their families, the widowed mother and her youngest son accompanying them. This son was David, the father of the subject of this sketch. David was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1767, and was but a lad when his parents came to America, and was about sixteen when his mother removed to the Catawba lands. He became a successful planter, and died in 1845 at an advanced age. He was married three times, the first wife having been a Mrs. McBride, who bore him five children: the second marriage was to a Miss Moore, who died soon after without issue. Subsequently he wedded Miss Jane Moore, a sister of his second wife, and seven children resulted, of which A. E. is the youngest and only surviving member. When he was still a lad his mother died, leaving him to the care of the father. He obtained a thorough preliminary schooling in the old field schools near his father's home. When he was eighteen his father died, and the care of his portion of the estate then devolved upon him. In 1850 he married Miss Mary S. Campbell, and four children were born to them. In 1858, Mr. Hutchison removed to Rock Hill in order to give his children the advantage of the superior schools of the city. In the following year his wife died,

and in December, 1863, he espoused Miss S. J. Dunlap, who has borne him one child. In 1861 Mr. Hutchison entered the Confederate service as a captain under the command of Col. Jenkins, and was stationed on Sullivan's Island until the regiment volunteered to go to Virginia, when on account of ill-health Capt. Hutchison returned home. In the winter of 1862-3 he was a member of a reserve corps, and again in 1864-5 was out with a command of militia as adjutant, and was on a retreat before Sherman on his famous march. After the war he returned and resumed his agricultural pursuits, but continued to reside at Rock Hill. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, and served as a member of the famous Wallace house. He had always been identified with the democratic party, and during the recent gubernatorial campaign was prominent as a worker against the election of Mr. Tillman and voted for Haskell for governor. In 1880-1 the first cotton mill to be operated by steam power in South Carolina was built at Rock Hill, and known as the Rock Hill Cotton Factory company, of which company Mr. Hutchison was elected president, and he has since remained in that capacity. He is a Master Royal Arch and Council Mason, and a man of progressive and able mind; aiding every public improvement so far as possible, and ever a friend and supporter of the Christian church. For eighteen years he was a trustee of the free schools of the township, and for twenty years served as a commissioner of roads, bridges and ferries.

JOHN H. HUIET,

exchange broker and general dealer in fertilizers, and president of the Globe Phosphate company, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., and is the son of George D. and Dorothy (Rutherford) Huiet. His parents were both natives of South Carolina, the former being a son of Jacob Huiet, who was also a native of the same state, born in the Dutch Fork. His parents were direct descendants from German ancestry, and were among the early settlers of Dutch Fork. Jacob Huiet was a planter by occupation, and followed that business for the greater part of his life in Edgefield county, where he died. He was the father of three sons and two daughters; sons deceased, two daughters still survive. George D. Huiet was born in 1812, and was educated in the English schools of the state. He began farming in Edgefield county when quite young in years, and followed that occupation through life. He was married in Edgefield county to Dorothy Rutherford, and the issue of this union was five sons and five daughters. He served as captain in Maryweather battalion in the home guard, during the war of 1861-5, and saw some active service on the South Carolina coast. He died in 1887. John H. Huiet received his education in the Edgefield county schools, and attended the Cokesbury college for two years, and entered the South Carolina college in 1860. When the war broke out, he first entered the service with the college cadets, but afterward enlisted in the Seventh South Carolina infantry regiment, and served through the entire war in the

army of Virginia. He was wounded at Sharpsburg and Spottsylvania Court House in the limbs, but his wounds were not so grave as to interrupt his service for any great length of time, and he continued in the army until the surrender of Johnston's army, at Greensboro. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the Seventh regiment, and before the close of the war was elected adjutant of that regiment, holding that rank at the surrender. After the close of the war he returned home and engaged in general merchandising at Havirdsville. From there he removed to Oakland, Edgefield county, S. C., and in 1870 to Batesburg, where he started a general merchandising business, remaining in that line of business till 1873, when he engaged in a general brokerage business, and dealing in fertilizers, which business he still continues. In 1890, in company with other gentlemen, he organized the Globe Phosphate company, at Columbia, S. C., of which he was elected president, and since which time he has resided in Columbia. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Kate Bouknight, daughter of C. Bouknight of Columbia, to whom one son has been born. Mr. Huiet is a member of the K. of H. and of the Masonic fraternities.

WILLIAM CHOICE CLEVELAND.

Among the notable financiers and capitalists of Greenville, S. C., Hon. William Choice Cleveland holds a prominent place. He was born at Lawrenceville, Gwinnett county, Ga., on the 24th of July, 1834. He is the son of Robert M. and Harriet (Neal) Cleveland, the former a native of Asheville, N. C., born March 3, 1803, and the latter of Franklin county, Ga. Robert M. Cleveland was the son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Vannoy) Cleveland, both of whom were natives of Bull Run Creek, Va. Jeremiah Cleveland was a nephew of Gen. Benjamin Cleveland, who commanded the Continental forces at the battle of Kings Mountain. The father of Jeremiah was Alexander Cleveland, who, with his brother John, emigrated from England to this country, and it is believed that from these two brothers sprung all the persons in this country bearing that name. One settled in Massachusetts and the other in Virginia. Robert M., the father of William C. Cleveland, was united in marriage to Harriet, daughter of John Neal, in 1833, and had two sons, one of whom, William C., is the elder. The younger, Judge Jeremiah Cleveland, is a resident of Greenville county, S. C. The mother of William C. Cleveland died in 1838, and a few years later his father was married to Fanny Wight, who was born and raised in Rhode Island, and who bore him four sons and three daughters, all of whom, except one son, are still living. The mother is also still living, her present home being at Marietta, Ga. The father has been dead several years. Shortly after his mother's death, William C. Cleveland, then but four years of age, came to Greenville and has made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Caroline Choice, in whose family he spent all his boyhood days. He received his earlier education at the Greenville Male academy, and at fifteen

entered Georgetown college, District of Columbia. After remaining at that institution three years, he returned to Greenville, which has ever since been his home. Here he has given his attention to various enterprises of a business nature. He was a strong advocate and supporter of the Greenville & Laurens railroad, and was elected one of the directors of that company. He is at present largely interested in railroads in Georgia, and has been quite an extensive dealer in real estate, both in the city and county, holding a large amount of property therein. He is the heaviest taxpayer in Greenville county, and is largely interested in the banking business. He is a stockholder in the Savings bank and People's bank, both of Greenville, and the Georgia Railroad & Banking company, and the National Exchange bank, both of Augusta. He also holds stock in the Greenville Fertilizer company, is one of the original stockholders of the Greenville Street railway, and has been one of its directors. He has just completed a handsome business block in Greenville, built of brick, two stories high and containing two excellent business rooms. He is the owner of 250 acres of unimproved land within the limits of Greenville. He was elected president of the first Building & Loan association organized in Greenville, and has served with much credit to himself and advantage to the city as member of the board of aldermen of Greenville for one term, and was also chosen for one term as mayor of that city. At the expiration of his term as mayor, he was elected to the state legislature, heading the ticket, and receiving the heaviest vote which had ever been polled for a candidate for the office up to that time, the term being two years, during both of which he served as a member of the ways and means committee. In 1880 he was elected as a delegate to the state democratic convention, and by that body was chosen as a delegate to the national democratic convention, which that year met at Cincinnati. At that convention he cast his vote for Gen. Hancock as a candidate for the presidency. He has always been a democrat of the liberal type. In June, 1867, he was married to Miss Amelia Theresa Omberg, daughter of Adolph Omberg, of Rome, Ga. They have had two children, one of whom, Harriet Emma, died at the age of seventeen. The other, also a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. Cleveland is a liberal contributor to public enterprises, and an open-handed patron of religious and educational institutions. He and Mrs. Cleveland are worshipers at the Presbyterian church, of which she is a member, and he is a liberal supporter in a financial direction.

HON. WILLIAM S. JACKSON,

of Chesterfield county, S. C., was born in that county, in 1854, his parents being Stephen and Roxanna (Timmons) Jackson, natives of South Carolina. Stephen Jackson was a planter, and was prominent in public affairs, having served as sheriff of his county for four years, as county commissioner for ten years, and subsequently he represented his county in the legislature for three or four terms. He was

also a member of the convention which declared for secession, and voted for that measure. During the war he served as treasurer and tax-collector. Col. Jackson died in 1887 at the age of eighty. Mrs. Jackson is still living. William S. Jackson is the youngest of seven children born to them. He was educated at Furman university, and after completing his collegiate course turned his attention to civil engineering. He has followed this profession since in connection with agriculture, and has been successful in his various enterprises. In 1881 he was chosen county treasurer, and held that office for five years, having been re-elected in 1882, and again in 1884. In 1889 he was the successful candidate for the legislature from his county, and after the close of his term refused to allow his name to be placed in nomination for a second term. While in the legislature he served on several important committees, and his conduct was able and dignified. This family is one of the oldest and most highly connected in the state, and its members have risen to positions of trust and honor. During the Revolution representatives of the connection fought as patriotic soldiers, and since that time there have been many to prominently identify themselves with the growth and advancement of the country.

HON. W. C. COKER,

president of the Bank of Darlington, and also of the Darlington Cotton Mill company, was born in 1839. The family has resided in South Carolina for many generations, and its members have greatly contributed to the prosperity of the state. His parents were Caleb and Hannah (Lyde) Coker. Caleb Coker was a son of Caleb, Sr., who was the son of Thomas Coker, a Virginian by birth, his father having removed to South Carolina in 1740, and settled on the Pee Dee river. Thomas served as a colonial soldier in the war for American independence. Caleb, Sr., was an extensive planter, and the father of a large family of children. His son and namesake was born in 1802, and obtained a fair education. He entered mercantile life when quite young at Society Hill, and was engaged in merchandising and planting until 1860. He married Miss Hannah Lyde in 1830, and four sons and six daughters were born to them. The father was a prominent and able man, and was considered one of the most influential and substantial citizens of his day. He was a director in the Bank of Cheraw, and also in the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad company. W. C. Coker was graduated from the South Carolina college in 1859. Until the memorable year of 1861, Mr. Coker was engaged in teaching in the academy at his home in Society Hill, and in that year offered his services to the cause of the south, by enlisting in Company F, Eighth South Carolina regiment. In 1863, he was wounded at Gettysburg, and was captured by the enemy while retreating, and was held a prisoner of war until March, 1865, at Johnstown and Ft. Delaware. He served faithfully and well in the battles of first Bull Run, Malvern Hill, where he was slightly wounded,

Chancellorsville, Maryland Heights, and Gettysburg, having been grievously wounded in the foot during the latter engagement. In 1862, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and his enforced absence from the scenes of conflict after 1863, was the only cause for his not being still further advanced, as he was always found at the post of duty, with a cool, active brain to direct him in his course, and his dash and unflinching courage, carried him to the very front. After his release from the Federal prison, Capt. Coker was engaged in teaching school for one year, when he turned his attention to the study of law, and in 1868, was admitted to practice. After one year of active professional life, at Darlington, he abandoned the law and engaged in planting, in which he has since met with unusual success. Mr. Coker was prominent in the organization of the Bank of Darlington, and served as a director until the resignation of his father from the presidency of the concern, in December, 1889, when he was elected to succeed as president. He is a member of the board of directors of the C. & D. railroad; and in 1884, was associated with his brother, Maj. J. L. Coker, and others, in the establishment of the Darlington Cotton Mill company, of which he was elected president soon after its organization, and he has since occupied that office, the concern having prospered greatly under his able management. In 1877, a vacancy occurred in the state senate, and Mr. Coker was elected to fill the unexpired term, his course as a member of that distinguished body, being so able and satisfactory to the people, that he was twice re-elected thereafter, his senatorial career extending over a period of nine years. One of the happiest and most fortunate events of his life, was his marriage to Miss Mary E. Melver, in 1869. Seven children were born to the union. Mrs. Coker died in 1883, and in 1885, he married for his second wife, Miss Livonia Melver. Mr. Coker is a member of the A. L. of H., and is a consistent and valued communicant of the Baptist church. His whole career has been characterized by progressiveness and the most rigid integrity, and today no man is held in higher confidence in Darlington county than he.

MAJOR J. L. COKER.

Of the many able and progressive business men of Darlington county, S. C., none stand higher in the estimation of the people than Maj. J. L. Coker, the founder of the town of Hartsville, S. C. He was born at Society Hill, in Darlington county, in the year 1837, his parents being Caleb and Hannah N. (Lide) Coker, an extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Maj. Coker was educated at St. David's academy, at Society Hill, and completed his scholastic training at the Arsenal school at Columbia, and in the Citadel academy of Charleston. After spending one year in the scientific course at Harvard college, in 1858, studying chemistry and botany, he returned home and gave his attention to planting, in which

he was engaged at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. In December, 1860, he organized a company of which he was elected captain, the command being assigned to the Ninth South Carolina regiment infantry. That regiment was re-organized in 1862, and his company then became a part of the Sixth South Carolina. In May, 1862, they fought their first important battle at Williamsburg, and they distinguished themselves in the battles of Seven Pines, and the seven days' battles around Richmond. Capt. Coker was severely wounded in a night engagement just after the battle of Chickamauga, his left thigh having been broken by a ball. At this time he was serving on Gen. Bratton's staff. For five months he lay ill of his wound, a prisoner of war. After receiving his grievous wound, Capt. Coker was promoted to the rank of major for gallant conduct. In 1864 he was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1866, serving until the state was re-constructed. After the war he engaged in merchandising at Hartsville, and also carried on a plantation. In 1874 he became a member of the firm of Nowood & Coker, general commission merchants at Charleston, S. C., and in 1878 removed to that city, where he resided until 1881, when he returned to Hartsville, and again assumed the management of his business at that place. In the same year he organized the National bank of Darlington, and served as its president until it was changed from a national to a state bank. In 1884 he organized the Darlington Manufacturing company, and served as its president for a short time, and is at present its largest stockholder and a director. At the organization of the Cotton Seed Oil mill, he took part in its establishment, and is still interested in the enterprise. One of his happiest ventures was made in 1889, when he built a line of railroad extending from Hartsville to the C. & D. R. R., a distance of some ten miles, and he now owns and operates that road, which has done much to open up the surrounding country, thereby increasing the prosperity of the community. A company was formed in 1890, at Hartsville, for the manufacture of chemical fibre, and of paper from wood, and Maj. Coker was the prime mover in its formation, and is occupying the office of president of the flourishing concern. His marriage in 1860, to Miss Susan Stout, of Welumpka, Ala., has been blessed by the birth of four sons and three daughters. The family are earnest and consistent members of the Baptist church, and occupy a high social position. Someone has very aptly said that, "The true benefactor of the American community is the man or woman who increases its resources." No other one man has done more, if as much, to build up the large community of Darlington county, and to give to it increased facilities for establishing and carrying on business. This region was devastated during the Civil war to an alarming extent, and its wonderful recovery is due to the efforts of such men as this one of whom we write. On the battlefield of his people's cause, he served with devotion and faithfulness. When that cause was set aside forever, and the southern and northern soldiers returned to their respective homes to rebuild their shattered fortunes,

some who had worn the grey laid them down and died of broken hearts, but others came to the front as re-builders, as they had come to the front on the field of conflict, and have made the new condition better than the old.

MICHAEL BROWN,

a leading business man of Barnwell county, S. C., was born in the city of New York on the 27th of October, 1855. His father, Simon Brown, removed from New York to Blackville, S. C., when our subject was but three years of age. Mr. Brown was given a good education in the schools of Blackville, and when he had attained his thirteenth year, was sent to New York city to complete his scholastic training there. Returning to his home after three years he at once entered the extensive mercantile establishment of his father, as book-keeper and general manager. In 1884 Mr. Brown removed to Barnwell and embarked in business for himself. At that time the town was in rather a dead condition. It had been burned during the war by Sherman on his famous march. Mr. Brown's removal to the city was followed by great improvements, of which he was the author. The Branch railroad, running from that place and intersecting the South Carolina railroad at Blackville, is owned and operated solely by him. He is the vice-president of the Barnwell bank, which was organized principally through his efforts, and a movement is now on foot for the establishment of another banking concern; this is likewise his work. He is prominently identified with the Middle Georgia & Atlantic railroad, in which he is a large stockholder, this corporation having lately purchased Hutchinson's Island of the city of Savannah. He is president and principal owner of the Barnwell Oil and Fertilizer company, and was largely instrumental in the erection of the Knights of Pythias hall, and also Masonic hall, both creditable structures. When the Catholic and Methodist churches were being built his purse was open to both alike. No movement looking toward the improvement of city, county or state, fails in gaining him as its firm friend. As a planter he stands at the head, owning and operating extensive cotton plantations. His ability is recognized throughout the south, as is evidenced by the fact that at the organization of the Seaboard Construction company, in Savannah, Mr. Brown was chosen as its president. During the recent centennial celebration in New York city he held an important office on Gov. Richardson's staff. In 1877 he was so fortunate as to secure Miss Jennie Kline, graduate of the Girls' Normal school, of Philadelphia, for his wife; and to their union have been born four daughters and three sons, all of whom are living. Broad-minded and progressive to a marked degree, his wealth is not hoarded for his own needs, but is scattered where it will do the most good. It has been said of him, "That for every dollar he makes for himself he makes ten for his neighbors." It is claimed that to him the credit belongs of organizing the Savannah Construction company, which has about completed the South Bound railroad running

from Columbia to Savannah; the second bank in Barnwell, known as the Citizens' Savings bank, has since been organized and is in successful operation. The Southern Investment company, of which he is general manager, is now constructing the Carolina Midland, of which he is vice-president and treasurer.

A. BAXTER SPRINGS.

In every generation there arise men who tower above their fellows in force of character and in expansion of views, who draw to them that deference which mankind yield to superior endowment. These are they who naturally take their places as "leaders of men," these are the men whose sagacity discerns, whose wisdom guides, whose energy leads, whose courage sustains in all that contributes to social and material advancements; the men whom after generations revere and imitate, and, such confidence or reverence is not so much the necessary effect of prominent or striking action or service as the are the influence of a uniformity of excellence, always sustained on a lofty plane, a form more enduring than is often attained by more daring challenge to the wonder and admiration of mankind. Such position was that of Andrew Baxter Springs, always elevated, never conspicuous, always active and useful, never obtrusive or ambitious in the pursuit of what the world calls distinction. Distinguished he was, most assuredly; but distinguished more for fullness and volume than for noise and impetuosity; more for depth and strength than for those outward manifestations of power which dazzle, astonish, or overwhelm. He gained all, through that confidence of relying upon his own faculties, and through patient abiding, the result of his wisdom, and through that calm conviction that he was right in his course. Though he never courted popular favor, he commanded popular confidence; though not seeking public honors, he was accorded claim to them all; and for over a half century was a central figure in the annals of South Carolina, his native state, and in which the greater portion of his life was spent. Mr. Springs was born in York district, S. C., on the 21st day of October, 1810, and before we further proceed with an outline of his career, we will give a brief mention of the Springs family to which he belonged. No definite knowledge of the family back of John Springs, born on Long Island, N. Y., about 1717, can be gained. Tradition, however, indicates that John Springs was of Holland lineage, and if so, the family must have been among the first settlers of New York, but nothing in his language or appearance was indicative of his descent. It is conceded that the orthography of the family name was Springstein, which has been abridged into Springs. Leaving Long Island, John Springs for a time lived in Jones Neck, near Dover, in the state of Delaware; and at a later period at Lancaster, Penn., and about 1768, removed to Mecklenburg county, N. C., where he died about the year 1789, aged about seventy-two years. He married Miss Sophia Cassoway, from the state of Maryland. They had three daughters and two



Very truly yours
A. B. Sprague.



sons: John and Richard were the names of the two sons. The parents after long and useful lives died in respected old age, and were buried at Providence church, in Mecklenburg county, of which church they were members. Richard Springs, their second son, was born in Jones Neck, Delaware, on the 22nd of October, 1754, and was about fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Mecklenburg county, N. C. June 7, 1781, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Baxter, of Lancaster, Penn., and soon after (1784) settled down in life at Big Sugar creek, on the Catawba lands, in Lancaster district, S. C. Richard Springs was of Revolutionary fame, and as a captain of a Colonial company participated with gallantry in a number of campaigns. He was a good citizen, an honest man, and an industrious and successful planter. He reared and educated a family of nine children, and died in 1833, in his eightieth year. He had a son, John Springs by name, who was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., December 24, 1782, and was a child of two years when his parents removed to Lancaster district, S. C., where he grew to manhood. In 1806, he married his cousin, Miss Mary Springs, daughter of John Springs, and soon after his marriage removed to York district, locating upon a plantation (known as Springfield plantation) near Fort Mills, where he lived and died. By means of his assiduity and acquirement he soon arose to wealth and prominence, and though he began his business career with limited capital, he died one of the wealthiest men in his state. As a financier and planter he was unrivaled, and he was no less prominent in the field of manufacturing, industrial improvement, or in the arena of political economy. He served with distinction in the state legislature for several terms, and as agent for the Catawba Indian tribe, he was most influential with the tribe, who, unmistakably, regarded him as a true friend, and adviser. He bore prominence among the originators of many of the early banks of South Carolina, and for several years acted as a director in several banking institutions of the state. He was prominent as an originator of the Granetsville Cotton factory, one of the earliest manufacturing establishments of its kind in South Carolina. He was an early and ardent advocate of railroads, and was an original stockholder and for many years director in C. C. & A. railroad. He was three times married, but only the first, which was consummated with Mary Springs, as above stated, resulted in issue. He had three sons and two daughters. He died in 1853, aged sixty-eight years.

A. Baxter Springs was his son, and it is he whom we have introduced as the subject of this biographical mention. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1845, and soon afterward began the study of law under the late Judge Withers, of Camden, S. C., and being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his chosen profession at Camden. His predilections led him to the study of law, a calling suited to his tastes, the character of his mind, and the ardor of his temperament, an avocation, in his young days especially adapted to give active employment to the accumulated stores of a liberal education, and one affording opportunity for the

future attainment of those higher political honors, to which his position might justly entitle him to aspire. Though well equipped for the practice of law, he did not continue in the profession but for a brief period, because of the burden that fell upon him, in aiding his father in the management of his vast and varied agricultural and other business interests. These duties devolved upon him, and cheerfully he sacrificed the ambitions to be gratified in a professional or political career, to the more obscure, more exacting, more responsible, but not the less useful, life of the intelligent planter and competent business man. Taking charge of his father's affairs in business, he took up his father's career, only to lay it down when death called him from the scenes of a long and active life. Like his father, he served several terms in the state legislature, became the model farmer, and was a financier unrivaled. He became interested in several of the banking institutions and railroads of the state, and officiated in both as a director for years. Mr. Springs exhibited in the conduct of his responsibilities, for nearly a half century, an administrative and financial ability, energy, and integrity, which would have secured him high honors in any field of action, and his career was characterized by simple straight-forward devotion to what he conceived to be duty in every relation of life. In 1860, he was a member of the secession convention of his state, and argued against the measure of secession, but accepted the ordinance of secession, and went with the people in their choice, with heart and soul, and joined the military ranks to perform his duty; but such pressure was brought to bear upon him and to the effect that he should remain at home and look after the families of others who were in the ranks, that he finally yielded; and during the progress of the Civil war, he devoted his entire time, giving his plantation revenue, and largely of other means, to the support of the families of the soldiers and the southern Confederacy. The war ending, Mr. Springs was among the first to adjust the deplorable state of affairs; he was a member of the reconstruction convention, and subsequently served in the lower house of the legislature. During the war his estate wonderfully decreased in value, but by means of his superior financial ability, he soon recuperated in wealth, and at the time of his death his estate was worth a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Springs married in 1850, Miss Julia Baxter, a daughter of Judge E. H. Baxter, of Hancock county, Ga. Unto this marriage were born seven sons and one daughter, all of whom reached maturity. The eldest son is Eli B. Springs, now a prominent business man and citizen of Charlotte, N. C., being engaged in the wholesale grocery traffic, president of the A. T. & O. R. R.; director in the Charlotte Oil & Fertilizer company, director for the Charlotte Consolidated Construction company, and beside interested in several cotton mills. The second son, was John Springs, now deceased; Richard A. Springs, is a practicing attorney in New York city. A. Baxter Springs, the fourth son, died in early life; Alvin C. Springs, is a real estate dealer in Kansas; Brevard D. Springs, a planter and railroad contractor, resides in Columbia, S. C. The youngest son, Le Roy Springs, is a

prosperous merchant at Lancaster, S. C., and is a director in the C. C. & A. R. R. The only daughter, Miss Bleeker B. Springs, is the youngest of the family, and resides with her mother, in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Springs continued to live for many years at "Springfield," his plantation, but toward the close of his life, he removed his residence to Charlotte, N. C., and was residing here when he died. His death occurred January 27, 1886, while on a visit in New York city. Such is a brief outline of the life of one whose impression upon his time will not soon be effaced, whose personality is stamped on features not to be forgotten, whose influence for good will long act upon those who fell in his sphere.

A. H. TWITCHELL,

treasurer of the Clifton Manufacturing company, and of the D. E. Converse company, both of Spartanburg county, was born at New York Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., February 13, 1841. He was the son of Winslow and Anne (Carroll) Twitchell, the former a native of Swanzy, N. H., born in 1810, and the latter a native of Ireland, born about 1819. She came to America with her parents while she was yet an infant. The father was of English descent. They were married about the year 1835, and had three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Twitchell, the subject of this sketch, and the daughter, are the survivors of the family, the daughter being the wife of D. E. Converse, of Spartanburg. The mother died when A. H. was but sixteen months old, but the father lived until the 9th of August, 1889. By occupation he was a manufacturer. When his son, the subject of this sketch, was only four years old, he removed to Cohoes, N. Y., a manufacturing town, where the son spent his youth. He received an academic education at the academy in Stillwater, N. Y., and in 1859, when he had arrived at the age of eighteen he came to Spartanburg county, and took a position as book-keeper in a cotton mill at Glendale, operated by J. Bomar & Co. The place was then called Bivingsville. He continued in that capacity until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth South Carolina regiment, McGowan's brigade, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles in the vicinity of Richmond, Fredericksburg and the Second Manassas. He was transferred to the quartermaster's department in the early part of 1863, and there served about sixteen months. He then returned to the line, remaining in that service two months, when he was detailed to the pay-master's department. There he remained until a short time before the close of the war, when he was transferred to the commissary department. He was at Appomatox when Lee surrendered, after which he walked to his home in Spartanburg county. He resumed his position as book-keeper for J. Bomar & Co. About the year 1868 Mr. Bomar died, but the works were operated under his name for some years after his death. In 1870 Mr. Twitchell took a proprietary interest in the mill, yet still performing the duties of book-keeper, and shortly afterward

the name was changed to D. E. Converse & Co. At the time this change was made, Mr. Twitchell was made treasurer of the company, and has held that position ever since, having been the financial manager for about twenty years. In August, 1889, the name was changed to D. E. Converse company, at which time it was made a stock concern. Upon the formation of the Clifton Manufacturing company, 1880, Mr. Twitchell was chosen its treasurer, and he has held that position ever since. He and his brother-in-law, Mr. D. E. Converse, were the prime movers in the organization of the Clifton Manufacturing company. In fact the D. E. Converse company is the parent of the Clifton Manufacturing company, though the child is now much larger than the parent. Both mills together have 65,000 spindles and nearly 2,000 looms. Their annual consumption is 30,000 bales of cotton. Mr. Twitchell is also a stockholder and director in the Spartan mills. For the past ten years he has devoted his attention to the duties of treasurer and financial manager of the D. E. Converse company and the Clifton Manufacturing company, and is a director in both. He is a stockholder and director in the National bank and the Fidelity Loan & Trust company, and the Iron District Fire Insurance company, all of Spartanburg, and Spartanburg Savings bank. Mr. Twitchell continued to reside at Glendale until in October, 1890, when he removed to Spartanburg, having erected in the latter city an elegant residence, than which there are few costlier or handsomer in the state. Mr. Twitchell was married December 21, 1865, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Washington Bomar, formerly of Charleston, S. C. They have two daughters, Nellie Converse and Emma Bomar. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Twitchell is a democrat.

CAPT. JOHN H. MONTGOMERY,

president of the Spartan Mills, and of the Pacolet Manufacturing company, was born on a farm in Spartanburg county, fourteen miles west of the city of Spartanburg, December 8, 1833. He is the son of Benjamin F. Montgomery, also a native of Spartanburg county, born in 1810. He led the life of a farmer and is still living, his home being in Texas. The maiden name of his wife was Harriet B. Moss. She was born in Spartanburg county, and died in 1857, after having given birth to twelve children, eleven of whom were alive at the time of her death, and of whom John H., the subject of this sketch was the eldest. Six are yet living. The father has been twice married since her death. He was the son of John Montgomery, who was also born in Spartanburg county, and in the same neighborhood in which his son and grandson were born. He was the son of John Montgomery who emigrated to America from the north of Ireland and first settled in Pennsylvania where he married Rosa Roddy. In 1785 he removed to South Carolina, and located in Spartanburg county, in the neighborhood in which his son was born. The mother of Capt. Montgomery was the daughter of James Moss, a native of the Yadkin

Valley, in Virginia. The grandfather, John Montgomery, married Margaret Miller. They had thirteen children of whom Benjamin F., the father of Capt. Montgomery was the fourth. Capt. John H. Montgomery spent the first nineteen years of his life on the farm where he was born. He received a common school education and at nineteen his father put him in a country store as a clerk. It was in the southeastern part of the county, and was owned by James Nesbit. The reason for this act was the fact that the son did not possess what might be called a rugged constitution suitable for work on the farm. He held his position for one year, for which he was paid \$5 per month and board. He thus acquired a knowledge for business, and he attributes a good share of the success he has since achieved to this early training. During this year, besides performing all the duties of a clerkship, he had other work to do about the house and barn of his employer. Though hired as a clerk, his first work was to drive a four horse team loaded with flour to the present site of Clifton, a distance of thirty miles loading back with iron and nails. He obeyed orders implicitly, never questioning the propriety of undertaking whatever his employer directed him to do. From Mr. Nesbit's store, Mr. Montgomery went to Columbia and for four months worked in a store owned by Robert Brice as a clerk. That was during the winter of 1853-4. The next spring he was persuaded by his brother-in-law, Dr. E. R. W. McCrary, to resign his clerkship and undertake the mercantile business with him at Hoblysville a point near the store of his old employer. They began business there on letters of credit from their respective fathers, not possessing both together sufficient capital to pay the expense of one trip to Charleston and return for the purchase of their stock of goods. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Montgomery's parents and his four brothers and six sisters removed to Texas, leaving him as the sole member of the family remaining in South Carolina. His brother-in-law and partner also went to Texas, thus leaving him alone to bear the brunt of paying back the borrowed capital with which they had started in business. It was close times with him for a while, but in modern parlance, he pulled through, paying all the debts the firm had contracted. He continued in business there until 1858, when he moved his stock to a store owned by his father-in-law two miles distant. There he continued in business until the opening of the Civil war. In December, 1861, he volunteered his services to his country and was enrolled in Company E, Eighteenth South Carolina regiment as a private. Upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed regimental commissary with the rank of captain. This office was soon after abolished, namely in 1863, and Capt. Montgomery was made an assistant commissary of the brigade. In 1864 that office also was abolished and he was then made an assistant division commissary, continuing as such until the close of the war, surrendering with Gen. Lee at Appomatox, April 9, 1865. Meanwhile, prior to the war he had established a small tannery on the premises of his father-in-law in Spartanburg county, and it was the earnings of this business, together with the products of a

small farm, upon which he depended for the support of his family during the war. When he returned from his military service, he had no means whatever, the only property he possessed being a small stock of leather. He resumed his tannery business and farmed in a small way. In 1866 he began the use of commercial fertilizers upon his farm, an experiment that few of his neighbors, if any, had ventured upon. They, at first, made light of it, but soon recognized the advantage of this means of stimulating plant growth, and soon prevailed upon him to purchase fertilizers for their use. He began the business in 1867 and was remarkably successful, and in a short time his annual cotton crop amounted to about 100 bales. He still continued the tanning business and after a few successful years, was enabled to resume his merchandising, about 1870. In connection with his general trade he handled fertilizers, and this latter business soon assumed such proportions as to make it necessary to abandon farming, and, later to give up all other branches of business. In 1874 he removed to Spartanburg, and turned his attention exclusively to fertilizers, becoming the partner of Col. Joseph Walker and Dr. C. E. Fleming. He thus continued until 1884, in which year he retired from the firm. In the meantime, in 1881, the firm of Walker, Fleming & Co., to which he belonged, purchased a water power on Pacolet river, thirteen miles east of Spartanburg, and, in 1882, began the erection of the Pacolet Manufacturing company. This was completed in 1883. The company was incorporated in 1881, with Capt. Montgomery as its president and treasurer, which position he still holds. The mill, on its completion, had 12,000 spindles and 328 looms. These were increased in 1887 to 26,224 spindles and 840 looms. In the present capacity of this factory, the annual consumption of cotton is 10,000 bales. Its output, which consists of standard sheetings and drills, amounts to \$50,000 per month, and it employs 600 operatives. Its capital at present is \$450,000. In 1889 Mr. Montgomery was prevailed upon to accept the presidency and treasuryship of the Spartan mills, which were not then built but a charter for which had been granted in 1888. Capt. Montgomery gave new life to the enterprise, which, prior to his connection with it, had been conducted upon an installment plan, which was very impracticable. He persuaded the interested parties to inaugurate a system upon an altogether different basis. Under the old plan the stockholders were required to pay \$1 a share per month. On this plan \$125,000 had been subscribed, but at the end of one year only \$15,000 had been paid in. At this rate it would have required several years to collect enough to build a mill. Capt. Montgomery called personally upon the stockholders and secured the consent of nearly all to pay their whole subscription by the first of May, 1890, and with this assurance the erection of a mill was undertaken in the spring of 1889. The capital was increased to \$500,000, and the present handsome Spartan mill was completed in time to start its machinery in June, 1890. It has 30,000 spindles and 1,100 looms. Its annual consumption will be about 7,500 bales. Its product is a finer quality of brown sheetings

than are produced at the Pacolet mill. When full it will require 600 operatives. Capt. Montgomery is a director in the Whitney Manufacturing company, and a stockholder in the Clifton Manufacturing company, both of Spartanburg county. He is also a stockholder in the Beaumont manufacturing company of that county, and a stockholder and director in the Spartanburg National bank, and a stockholder in the Iron District Fire Insurance company. Capt. Montgomery was married in 1857 to Miss Susan A. Holcombe, daughter of David Holcombe, a native of Union county, who settled in Spartanburg in 1845. They have had eight children, only four of whom are now living, viz.: Victor M., Walter S., Benjamin W. and Katie L. Those who have died were: David F., Mary, John and an infant unnamed. Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a protectionist democrat. Mr. Montgomery is one of Spartanburg's best and most influential citizens; he has done and is doing much for the material and social prosperity of the city.

DEXTER EDGAR CONVERSE,

president of the Clifton Manufacturing company and the D. E. Converse Manufacturing company, of Glendale, S. C., was born in Swanton, Vt., April 21, 1828. He was the son of Orlen and Louise Converse, who were natives of New Hampshire, and both of English descent. His father, who was a woolen manufacturer, died when Dexter E. Converse was but three years old, and his mother afterward married Ira Wicher, of Addison county, Vt., who died about the year 1865. The mother died in 1889, aged eighty-four years. After his father died, Mr. Converse was taken by an uncle, a resident of Canada, and with him he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He acquired a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning in the common schools. His uncle was a manufacturer of woolen goods. At twenty-one he took a position in a cotton mill at Cohoes Falls, near Albany, N. Y., where he remained five years. In 1854 he went to Lincoln county, N. C., where he was employed a few months in a cotton mill. Later on, in February, 1855, he came to South Carolina and located at Glendale, Spartanburg county, where he resided until January, 1891, and then removed to Spartanburg where he has erected a magnificent residence, one of the most elegant in the state, and where he intends in future to live. Upon locating at Glendale in 1855, he purchased an interest in a cotton mill at that place and also became its manager. This mill, which was known then as the Bivingsville mill, when he assumed charge, was an old mill containing only 1,300 spindles and twenty-six looms. This was the nucleus of his present extensive works and the beginning of his brilliant career as a cotton manufacturer. Its name was soon changed to the Glendale mill. In 1865 this mill was rebuilt with 5,000 spindles and 120 looms, and with this extension of facilities, a new era was inaugurated in the cotton manufacturing industry in this part of the

country. It was incorporated in 1888, under the name of the D. E. Converse company, and has lately been enlarged to 15,000 spindles and 500 looms. This company also operates a saw-mill, a cotton gin, a flouring mill and a 1,500-acre farm. The village of Glendale, which has a population of 500, belongs to the company. Its church and school company also belong to the company and in fact every specie of property about the place. In 1880, Mr. Converse, together with some associates, purchased a water power on the Pacolet river, seven miles east of the city of Spartanburg, and one mile from the Piedmont Air Line railway, with which it is connected by a special branch line belonging to the cotton company. A stock company was at once formed, and the erection of the mills of the present Clifton Manufacturing Co. begun. Its capital stock subscribed was \$175,000, which has since been increased to \$700,000, all paid up. Two large cotton mills have been built of 23,000 spindles and 27,000 spindles, respectively. Both together, contain nearly 1,500 looms. The total investment up to this date amounts to \$1,250,000. The town of Clifton, which has a population of 3,000 owes its existence to the Clifton Manufacturing Co., there having been no improvements there until the mills were erected, save that it was the site of an old iron works plant. The whole town, including all business houses, churches, schools and everything, was built by the company and is owned by it. The mill at Glendale, when it is completed, will have a capacity of 8,000 bales of cotton per year. The annual consumption of the Clifton Manufacturing Co. is 22,000 bales. The product at Glendale is standard sheetings, shirtings and drills. One of the mills at Clifton also manufactures the same kind of goods, and the other, four and five yard goods. These Clifton mills are the most extensive in the south under one organization, and are reputed to be as successful as any in the southern states. The stock is now quoted at 160. Mr. Converse owns the majority of the stock at Glendale, is a large stockholder in the Clifton Co. and owns stock in the Pacolet mills, the Whitney Manufacturing Co. and the Spartan mills. He is president of the D. E. Converse Co. and of the Clifton Manufacturing Co. He is a director and stockholder in the First National bank and a stockholder in the Merchants & Farmers' bank, both of Spartanburg. He is a large real estate owner and a trustee of the state institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind at Cedar Springs. He is president of the Converse college Co., which he founded in 1889. This institution is designed for the higher education of young ladies. It is located at Spartanburg and has supplied a long-felt want. It has started out under most favorable circumstances, having an enrollment, this, its first year, of over 150 pupils. Mr. Converse is a republican when it comes to national questions, but a democrat in state and local politics. He is one of the most prominent business men in the state. During the Civil war he was enrolled in the Confederate ranks, but was detailed to attend to his factories, for the product of which, the government had need.

JOHN MALCOLM JOHNSTONE,

president of the Newberry Oil company, was born in the city of Newberry in the year 1847. He is the son of Job Johnstone, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. John M. Johnstone was educated in the schools of the city and the Newberry college. He completed his education by a course in the Virginia university, leaving that institution in 1868. He gave his attention to planting after completing his studies, and at the present time is extensively engaged in that occupation. Previous to his entering the University of Virginia he enlisted in Company E, of the Fourth South Carolina infantry, in 1863, and served until the surrender. The service was mostly confined to the coast defense. He followed farming continuously until July, 1890, when, in company with Thomas M. Neel, L. W. Floyd and others, he organized the Newberry Cotton-seed Oil and Fertilizer company, of which he is now president. He has always taken an active part in politics, and has served as a delegate to numerous conventions, both county and state. He was elected mayor of the city in 1887, and served two terms in that office, the duties of which he discharged with singular credit to himself and with great acceptance to his fellow citizens. He is not a member of any secret order. In politics he has ever been an ardent democrat. In 1888 he was elected to the state legislature by a large majority. He was defeated, however, in his second trial, as were many other candidates on his ticket. In his business enterprises he has been very successful, and he enjoys the good-will of all who have business connections with him. As a member of society he is universally respected. In his first race for mayor, he had decided opposition, but in the second race was elected without opposition, receiving every vote cast. He also received the nomination of the convention for the third term, which he declined to accept.

HON. B. F. SLOAN.

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Sloan, a prominent citizen of Oconee county, S. C., was born in Franklin county, Ga., April 21, 1834. He was named after his father, who was born in Anderson county, in 1798, and was a cotton manufacturer, having built a cotton mill in 1836, which has ever since been operated under the name of the Pendleton Manufacturing company. He was identified with this establishment as its president and principal owner for about thirty years. He died in 1867. He was the son of David Sloan, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Eliza C. Earle. She was a daughter of Gen. John B. Earle, who was a Revolutionary soldier. For many years he served as adjutant and inspector-general of South Carolina, and was a planter by occupation. She was first cousin to Judge Earle, of Greenville county, S. C., and died in 1863. When the parents of Benjamin Franklin Sloan removed to Anderson county, he was but

two years of age, and in that county he was reared to manhood. He was educated in the Pendleton academy, where besides the English branches, he also acquired a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek. During his youth he acted as book-keeper for the Pendleton Manufacturing company, continuing in that service about two years. He also acted as a clerk in a store at Pendleton, one year. At the age of nineteen he engaged in merchandising at Pendleton, as the partner of his elder brother, Col. J. B. E. Sloan, now of Charleston. Except an interval of between three and four years, during the war, that partnership continued until 1866. In the latter part of 1861, Mr. Sloan entered the Confederate service, in Trenholm's squadron, in which he served until the close of the war. This squadron afterward became a part of Gary's cavalry brigade, under the command of Gen. M. W. Gary. Mr. Sloan was in the service about three and one-half years. His politics have always been democratic, and in 1868 he was elected a member of the state legislature to represent Anderson county. After serving one term in the legislature, he removed to Oconee county, and took up his residence on a farm, in the spring of 1870. There he resided eleven years, giving his attention to planting. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature as a representative of Oconee county. He was one of the ten members of the Wallace house, who were selected to break open the door of the house. He served one term ending in 1878. In 1881 he removed to Seneca, where, in 1882, he engaged in merchandising. About a year later his store was burned. He held an insurance policy upon the property, but the company which issued the policy unfortunately became insolvent just before the fire occurred, so that he only received ten per cent. of his premium. Since 1885 his place of residence has been at Walhalla, where for three years and a half he held the office of store-keeper and gauger under the United States government. He resigned that position in 1889, and accepted the post of manager of the Seneca Oil and Fertilizer company, which he still holds. In 1874 he was appointed trial justice by Gov. Chamberlain, and served in that capacity four years. Notwithstanding these occupations, Mr. Sloan has been closely identified with the farming interests ever since 1869, and he now owns about 700 acres of farm land in Oconee county. He is one of the leading stockholders in the Seneca Oil and Fertilizing company. He is an official member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Sloan has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rebecca G. Benson, daughter of E. B. Benson, of Pendleton. She died in August, 1862, leaving a son and daughter, the former of whom has since died. In October, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Lewis, daughter of J. P. Lewis, Esq., a member of the Pendleton bar.

CAPTAIN ELLISON ADGER SMYTH,

now president of the Pelzer Mills, of Anderson county, S. C., is the son of Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine,

who for forty years was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Charleston, S. C. He was also a writer of national reputation, having been the author, in all, of thirty-two books bearing upon theological subjects. Capt. Smyth was born in Charleston, S. C., on the 26th of October, 1817. He was raised in that city, and was educated in part in the Citadel Military academy, of Charleston. When only sixteen years of age he entered the Confederate service, in the battalion of the state military cadets, commanded by Col. John P. Thomas. Prior to this training in the Citadel academy, he had served four months in Company B, of the Third South Carolina regiment, acting as sergeant. In the battalion he served as a cadet officer. At the close of the war he returned to Charleston and entered the employ of J. E. Adger & Co., acting in the capacity of a clerk in their wholesale hardware establishment for the term of three years. In 1869 he became the partner of Mr. Adger, his uncle and namesake, and their partnership continued for eleven years, to and including 1879. In 1880, Mr. Smyth became one of the organizers of the Pelzer Manufacturing company, of Anderson county, the other members of the firm being F. J. Pelzer and William Lebbly. Mr. Smyth was chosen president and a member of the board of directors, which two positions he has ever since filled with signal ability. The capital stock of the company was at first \$400,000 and the capacity of the mill 10,000 spindles. The capital has since been increased to \$600,000, paid up, and they have now three mills running 50,000 spindles, supplying work for 1,300 men. They use 25,000 bales of cotton annually, their three factories containing 1,500 looms. A town called Pelzer has sprung up in the vicinity of the mills, which now contains a population of 3,000. The entire town, consisting of 400 cottages and six stores, belongs to the Pelzer company. A handsome and commodious church building has been erected in which the employes attend divine worship, and a lyceum building has also been erected for their benefit, containing three departments: a reading-room, a recreation-room and a library. The town contains a good hotel, the property of the company, and the Chicora Savings bank, a separate institution, is located there, of which Mr. Smyth is the president. In politics, Capt. Smyth is a democrat, favoring a high protective tariff. His religious faith is Presbyterian. In 1881 he removed his family from Charleston to Pelzer, but six years later removed to Greenville, where he had erected a beautiful and attractive residence. Capt. Smyth was married in 1869 to Miss Julia Gambrell, daughter of Launcelot Gambrell, formerly of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Smyth was raised by her uncle, Bishop George F. Pierce, late of Georgia. They have six living children, the names of whom are Margaret Adger, James Adger, Annie Pierce, Sarah Anne, Jane Adger and Ellison Adger. The maiden name of Capt. Smyth's mother was Margaret Milliken Adger, eldest daughter of James Adger, formerly a wealthy merchant of Charleston. In 1867, Capt. Smyth was one of the organizers of the Carolina Rifle club, of which he was made a vice-president. In 1875 he was elected president of the Washington Artillery rifle club, and bought for the

club a battery of artillery from Gen. Benet, chief of the ordnance department of the United States army. During the riotous times of 1876 in Charleston, Capt. Smyth took a very active and notable part, being captain of the Washington artillery. He was a zealous defender of the position taken by the whites, and though not wounded in any of the tumultuous proceedings, his hat was pierced by a bullet from the rifle of one of the rioters, thus having a narrow escape from a serious, if not fatal, wound. He never shirked his duty but bravely stood at his post, scarcely ever taking time to visit his home for weeks during the prevalence of the disturbance. In December, 1877, he was appointed captain of the Washington artillery, his commission being the first issued by Gov. Hampton. He resigned the captaincy in 1880, and was succeeded by F. W. Dawson. The eldest son of Capt. Smyth is now a cadet in the Citadel Military academy. Thomas Smyth, D. D., father of Capt. Smyth, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1807. He came to America when twenty years of age and graduated at the Princeton (N. J.) Theological seminary. He married Margaret Milliken Adger in 1832. He died August 20, 1873, his widow surviving him until July 23, 1884. She was a granddaughter of Major Robert Ellison, of Fairfield, S. C., who, while of the Continental army, was captured by the British forces, and died while on a prison ship in Charleston harbor. For forty years prior to her death, the mother of Capt. Smyth was president of the Ladies' Education society of the Second Presbyterian church, Charleston, through whose patronage thirty-eight clergymen received their education. Capt. Smyth was, for several years before leaving Charleston, the president of the corporation of the Second Presbyterian church, in which his family have worshiped for five generations, and also president of the Palmetto Boat club of that city. He is now a director in several financial and insurance and other corporations. Capt. Smyth is president of the Greenville Musical association, and in 1889 was chosen president of the Greenville board of trade. At present he is also the president of a Cotillion club.

EDGAR H. FULENWIDER,

president of the Huguenot mills, of Greenville, S. C., was born in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., June 5, 1859, being the son of Eli H. and Mary C. (Hoey) Fulenwider. She was the widow of Maj. Samuel McConnel, of Yorkville, S. C., before marriage to Mr. Fulenwider. The former was a native of Lincoln county, N. C., born in 1831, and the latter a native of Union county, S. C., born in 1832. They were married in 1858. Eli H. Fulenwider, who was a merchant by pursuit for over twenty years, was the treasurer of Cleveland county. The father of Eli H. Fulenwider, and other members of the family, were iron manufacturers, owning large furnaces in Lincoln county, N. C. The father of Edgar H. died in 1874, and his wife survived him until 1883, their deaths occurring in Cleveland county, N. C. Edgar H. Fulenwider was reared to manhood in his native

town, receiving a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning by the time he was eleven years of age. From that age until he was nineteen, he followed clerical pursuits. At the latter age he engaged in the mercantile trade for himself. In 1885 he went to Asheville, N. C., there becoming a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of C. E. Graham & Co., at the same time retaining an interest in the store at Shelby, leaving his younger brother, who was his partner, to conduct it. In the spring of 1886, the firm of C. E. Graham & Co., of which Mr. Fulenwider was a member, purchased a controlling interest in the Huguenot mills, of Greenville, S. C., and in December of that year the latter exchanged his interest in the wholesale establishment, also his interest in a shoe factory at that place owned and operated by C. E. Graham & Co., for Mr. Graham's interest in the Huguenot mills. Shortly after this transaction Mr. Fulenwider sold his business at Shelby, his brother, who had managed it and been part owner, becoming his partner in the mills. Edgar Fulenwider became president of the concern as soon as the exchange with Mr. Graham was made, and he has held that position ever since. In 1888 he purchased some stock in a cotton mill at Asheville, N. C., which was operated under the name of the C. E. Graham Manufacturing company, it having been built by Mr. Graham in 1887. Mr. Fulenwider became treasurer of the company, and held the position two years, residing during that time in Asheville, although retaining his interest in the Huguenot mills and holding the position of its president. In 1889 he sold his interest in the C. E. Graham Manufacturing company and returned to Greenville, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to the Huguenot mills. The work of the mills is done by 200 looms and 2,500 spindles, 12,000 yards of various kinds of colored goods being manufactured in a day. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton, besides a large amount of yarn which is purchased, is consumed annually. Upon his return to Greenville, Edgar H. Fulenwider purchased the interest of his brother, H. E. Fulenwider, in the mills, the latter having until this time been treasurer of the business. Upon his retirement from this office he was succeeded by another brother, Walter J., who had been a stockholder since 1887. Mr. Fulenwider, the subject of this sketch, is and has been a director in the People's bank since it was founded, in 1887. Fraternaly he is a Mason and a Knight Templar; politically he is a low tariff democrat, taking an active part in politics, though in no sense of the word an office seeker. Edgar H. Fulenwider is an influential citizen of his county, highly respected by all who know him.

HENRY P. HAMMETT,

an honored and highly distinguished citizen of Greenville, S. C., was born, December 31, 1822, in Greenville county, about twelve miles east of the city in which he has since resided. He is the son of Jesse and Nancy E. Hammett, who also were natives of Greenville county. His mother's maiden name was Nancy E. Davis. Jesse Hammett

was the son of John F. and Milly Underwood Hammett—the former, a native of Virginia, and the latter, of North Carolina. The mother of Jesse, was the daughter of Jonathan and Molly Austin Davis, who were respectively natives of Maryland and Virginia. The two grand-sires of Henry P. Hammett, were planters, as was also his father, who was besides, a justice of the peace, serving in that capacity, as many as twenty years. He died in 1863, and the mother of our subject, closed her earthly career, in 1856. Henry P. Hammett, spent the earlier years of his life upon the old homestead, his birth place. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at eighteen, he engaged as a teacher, which vocation he pursued for two and one half years. At the age of twenty-two he became a partner in a country store, in the immediate vicinity of his old home, and continued in the mercantile business for the four succeeding years. In 1848, he was married to Miss D. Jane Bates, daughter of William Bates, who at that time, was one of the proprietors of the Batesville cotton factory. Immediately after his marriage, he sold his interest in the store to his partner, Nathaniel Morgan, and purchased an interest in the cotton factory of which his father-in-law was part owner. He was the financial and commercial agent of that enterprise, from the beginning, and continued in that connection, for more than fourteen years, up to May, 1863. Before his connection with the firm, its name was Bates & Cox, but on his accession to the company, it took the firm name of William Bates & Co. In May, 1863, this firm sold out, at which time Mr. Hammett, removed to Greenville, where he has since resided. In September, of the same year he entered the Confederate service, taking at once, the rank of quartermaster of his regiment—the First regiment of South Carolina state troops. The regiment was stationed at Charleston, but after a few months, Mr. Hammett was compelled, on account of ill health, to return to his home. But, early in 1864, much to his surprise, he was detailed as war assessor, for Greenville county, which office he held until the close of the war. In the autumn of 1865, he was elected a member of the popular branch of the state legislature, in which he served for one term, declining a re-election. In May, 1866, he was elected president of the Greenville & Columbia railroad company, a distinction which came to him unsolicited. He held this position for a term of four years, declining a re-election. In the meantime, in 1862, he had purchased a water power on the line of this railway, intending at some future day to erect upon this site, a cotton mill. In 1871, he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Greenville, succeeding the next year to the mayoralty, and serving in each capacity for one term. In 1873, agreeably to his original intention, he began the erection of the Piedmont mills, having organized a corporation, under a charter secured in 1874, and Mr. Hammett was elected its first president and treasurer. In this capacity, he has ever since served, and has been and is now, the heaviest stockholder in the company. From small beginnings in 1873, the corporation has developed into mammoth proportions and

is now one of the leading manufactories in the country. It employs 47,000 spindles, and 1,300 looms, and consumes annually, 25,000 bales of cotton. The village which has grown up, and belongs to this magnificent corporation, contains a population of 3,000, of whom 1,300 are in the immediate employ of the manufactory. The corporate name of the concern is, The Piedmont Manufacturing company, the mills being called the Piedmont Mills. The village and postoffice also take the name of Piedmont, the village owing its existence to the establishment of the mills at that point. The Piedmont mills were the pioneer, large, modern cotton mills of the upper part of South Carolina, and to the success of this enterprise is due the establishment of the numerous large mills, which have since sprung into a successful existence. At the sale of the Camperdown Mills, in Greenville, in August, 1885, Mr. Hammett, and some other gentlemen associated with him, were the purchasers, and they organized it into a new corporation, changing its name to the Camperdown Cotton Mills. Mr. Hammett was chosen president and treasurer, and still holds these positions. He also owns an interest in a number of other corporations. In politics, Mr. Hammett was a lifelong democrat, and he and Mrs. Hammett, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. From this brief sketch it will be seen, that Mr. Hammett has enacted a most busy and useful career, and that by the probity and uprightness of his character and his thoroughly practical business habits, he had so firmly secured the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, as to be intrusted with many and important responsibilities, inforced upon him gratuitously and entirely without self-solicitation. His preferment, though unsought by him, was well and faithfully earned.

Mr. Hammett died on the 8th of May, 1891, aged sixty-eight years, four months and seven days, of congestion of the kidneys, after a short illness, and his death was regarded as a personal loss, to probably a larger number of people than that of any man in the state, for he not only left a large family and many personal friends to mourn for him, but over four thousand operatives and employes, who labored under his personal direction, felt that they had lost not only an employer and head, but a friend and benefactor. The town of Piedmont was wrapped in gloom, and all sorrowed as if they had lost one of their own, for they not only knew him personally and trusted him implicitly, but they had all come there, to assist him in the great enterprise, which his brain had conceived, and his energy, judgment and ability had created and perfected. While he was rigid in his discipline, he controlled his employes by kindness and absolute justice, rather than by fear. The result of this treatment was that the friction, jealousies and insubordination, so frequent in towns of that character, was entirely unknown at Piedmont, and all worked most harmoniously and in unison. He not only took great interest in their comfort and material welfare, but paid especial attention to their educational, religious and moral affairs, and although the town necessarily had a large proportion of uneducated and ignorant people, the moral and religious tone of the place taken as a whole was equal

to any town of the size in this state. His stockholders regretted his loss from a money standpoint, but these people mourned for him as for a patron and benefactor, and while those magnificent buildings, with every line showing strength and symmetry, and the 50,000 spindles and 1,300 looms, running with the precision of clockwork, give unmistakable evidence of his ability and power as a successful business man and manufacturer, in the hearts of his employes, he has erected for himself a monument, which is of more value here, and of inestimably more hereafter. In his intercourse with his fellowmen, Col. Hammett was reserved, quiet and dignified, though frank, genial and sincere, a man of firm convictions and very decided views. While most averse to hurting anyone's feeling, no matter how humble, still when the time came to speak out, he not only had the courage of his convictions, but the power to express them most clearly and fearlessly, and he who contested a point with him, "met a foeman worthy of his steel." He entertained a supreme contempt for political demagogues, and the frequent success of that class made him steer clear of politics to a great extent for a number of years before his death. Col. Hammett's character, however, appeared stronger and to a greater advantage in his private and religious life than to the public. As was said by one of his life-long friends at the time of his death: "He had more virtues and fewer faults than any man I ever knew." His strongest point was his honesty, not merely the honesty which pays 100 cents when a dollar is due, but that honesty which does unto others as you would be done by, that honesty, which makes you fair and just unto all men, that recognizes merit and worth alike in the poor man and the rich; that despises deceptions and pretenses and does the right because it is right. It has been said that "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and if that is true, then Henry P. Hammett was as noble a specimen of mankind as South Carolina has ever produced. Col. Hammett was for many years a member of the Methodist church, and as he carried his religion in his work, he carried his strong personality and firm convictions into his religion. He was an earnest, liberal, laboring Christian, without ostentation or show, yet he gave more liberally than any man in his church, without any parade or fuss; he did his full share of the work; as an officer he was regular in his attendance, faithful in his duties, conscientious in his life, and prepared for death when it found him. At the north he was regarded as the leading cotton manufacturer of the south, and his success at Piedmont paved the way and made possible the many great cotton mills in upper Carolina, which have so wonderfully improved her material condition and added to her wealth and prosperity. He left a wife and the following children: Mrs. J. B. Henry, Mrs. James L. Orr, Edwin P., Thomas C., William H., James D. and George P. Hammett.

WILLIAM E. PRESCOTT,

superintendent of the oil mill of Edgefield, was born in the county in 1850. His parents, William F. and Alfa (Holmes) Prescott were

both natives of this county, the former being a son of Daniel Prescott, who was a native of Edgefield county. He was a planter and followed the business through life. He was born in 1822, received but an ordinary education and began planting at an early age. He enlisted in 1861, as captain of the Seventh South Carolina regiment, and served for some time until his health failed, when he was transferred to the state troops surrounding Charleston. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters. His was a quiet life and he never took an active part in public affairs. William E. Prescott was educated in the schools of this state, completing his education in the Furman university of Greenville. He began the study of medicine soon after leaving college, and in 1874 entered the medical department of Augusta college, graduating from there the year following. He began practicing the same year in the county, and followed it until 1879 when he abandoned his profession to engage in planting, his occupation until 1890. Then with A. J. Norris, J. C. Sheppard, Dr. J. M. Hill and others organized a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton seed oil, erecting a large mill of thirty tons capacity in the city of this county. He is a director and acted as superintendent for the first year. He was married in 1871 to Miss Ellen Culbrath of this county. They have had four children, two now living, a son and a daughter. Mr. Prescott is a director in the bank of Edgefield, and holds the same position in the banking and loan companies. He is a member of the Baptist church in which he is a deacon, and belongs to the Knights of Honor fraternity. He has been a successful business man, being now the owner and operator of a 3,000-acre plantation and a large owner of land property.

W. E. LUCAS,

president of the Spartanburg Iron works, was born in Darlington, Darlington county, S. C., November 16, 1864. He is the son of Dr. B. S. Lucas, a prominent physician of Darlington. The early days of W. E. Lucas, the subject of this sketch, were spent in his native place, where he attended the country schools. He entered Wofford college, and completed the sophomore year in that institution when nineteen years of age. He then engaged in the cotton business at Columbia, S. C., in the employ of Ford, Talley & Co., and at the end of one year became a partner in that firm and manager of its business in the eastern part of the state. He remained a member of the firm two years when, in 1887, he entered the employ of Walker, Fleming & Sloan, prominent cotton merchants in Spartanburg. With them he remained one year as buyer. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Pacolet Manufacturing company, of Spartanburg, for which he bought cotton one year. During the year 1889 he constructed the Spartan Mills, at Spartanburg. These mills are among the largest and best cotton mills in the south; the very largest under one roof. Mr. Lucas is a stockholder in this institution. Its business occupied his attention until August 1, 1890. Upon that day the Morgan Iron works were organized with

Mr. Lucas as president and one of the leading stockholders. The capital stock paid-up is \$25,000, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. He now gives his whole attention to the management of this plant. He is a stockholder in the Produce Mills, the Iron District Fire Insurance company and the Converse College company. In politics he is a democrat. In his literary associations he is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In religious faith he adheres to the Methodist Episcopal church. December 18, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Cora Cox, of Nashville, Tenn.

CAPTAIN OTIS P. MILLS,

president of the Greenville Fertilizer company, was born in Rutherford county, N. C., February 22, 1840, the son of John and Eliza C. (Graham) Mills, the former a native of Rutherford county and the latter of Cleveland county, N. C. John Mills was the son of Marvel Mills, and Eliza, his wife, was the daughter of William Graham. On the paternal side Capt. Mills is of English descent, while maternally he is of Scotch descent. John Mills was a merchant by occupation and died in 1844, his wife surviving him until 1889. Capt. Otis P. Mills was the fourth of a family of five children, three of whom are living. When yet a child his parents removed to Henderson county, N. C., where his father died, and where his boyhood and youth were spent on a farm. He received a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, and at fifteen years of age engaged as a clerk in Hendersonville continuing in that capacity four years. At the breaking out of the war he resigned his clerkship for the purpose of entering the service of the Confederate army. He served throughout the entire war in North Carolina regiments. Entering the army as a private, he was twice promoted, first to the rank of first lieutenant, and second to that of captain. His was company G, of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina regiment. He participated in all the battles in which his command was engaged. Shortly after the close of the war he located at Greenville, S. C., and engaged in the mercantile business. He followed this pursuit for more than twenty years, when he retired in 1887, one of the principal merchants of Greenville, as well as one of the oldest. His partner during the whole time was H. J. McBrayer, the firm name being Mills & McBrayer. In February, 1890, Capt. Mills helped to organize the Greenville Fertilizer company, and he was made its president, which position he now holds. This is the third largest establishment of its kind in the state, its annual capacity being 30,000 tons, and its capital paid up \$100,000. It is a most important manufacturing industry and a lively enterprise for Greenville. The stock is about evenly divided between Greenville and Charleston. Capt. Mills is a stockholder in the banks of Greenville, being a director in the Peoples' bank of that city. He has for a number of years been a member of the executive committee of the state agricultural society, and owns a fine farm of 300 acres adjoining the city of Greenville, which is known as the "Millsdale Farm." This has

been his home for fifteen years. Capt. Mills has had much to do with agricultural pursuits, and has been among the foremost men in the state in advancing both farming and stock raising. He has paid much attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle, and possesses a very fine herd. The Presbyterian church holds his religious belief, while he is a democrat in politics. On October 15, 1867, his marriage to Miss Susan C., the eldest daughter of Hon. T. C. Gower, of Greenville, occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of five children whose names are as follows: Anne M., Jane G., Otis P., Arthur L. and Cordelia.

HENRY C. MARKLEY,

proprietor of the Greenville coach factory, is a native of Charleston, S. C., and was born June 9, 1827. His father, John Markley, was born on a farm, about eighteen miles out of Charleston, in July, 1800. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca M. Cox, was born in the city of Charleston, May 2, 1808. They had a family of six sons and as many daughters. Of them, four sons and only two daughters are now living. Henry C. was the third child in the order of birth. The father learned the trade of a carriage maker in Charleston, and in 1838 removed to Greenville, where, for many years, he was a partner in the Greenville coach factory. He held the rank of sergeant in the state militia, and was a member of the common council of the city of Greenville. He died in 1872, but his wife survived until 1885. Henry C. Markley came to Greenville with his parents when eleven years of age, and that city has ever since been his home. At fourteen years of age he quit school, and engaged in the Greenville coach factory, in which he served a two years' apprenticeship at the carriage-making trade. For ten years after that, he was engaged in the capacity of a clerk, a year and a half of which time he was in the employ of the well-known firm of Paul & Brown, of Charleston. January, 1853, he purchased an interest in the Greenville coach factory, with Thomas M. Cox, E. N. Gower and T. C. Gower as partners in the business, the firm name being changed to Gower, Cox & Markley. The factory was founded in 1835 by T. M. Cox, of Charleston, who afterward took in Mr. E. N. Gower as a partner, and the firm name became Cox & Gower. This firm was succeeded by that of Cox & Westfield, and this again by that of Gower, Cox & Gower. In January, 1853, as stated above, the firm became Gower, Cox & Markley. E. N. Gower withdrew from the firm in 1855, and the same year the firm took in as a partner, Mr. Louis Worthington, of Connecticut, and for several years the firm name was known as Gower, Cox, Markley & Co. For several years prior to the war this firm did a very large business. Mr. Worthington died, and in 1878 Mr. T. C. Gower withdrew, thus leaving the firm composed of Messrs. Cox & Markley. In September, 1879, Mr. Cox died, but his heirs continued to own his interest in the concern until July, 1882, when that interest was purchased by Mr. Markley who has ever since been its sole owner. His connection with

the establishment is one which reflects much credit upon him as an upright, energetic and enterprising business man. In it he learned his trade when a mere boy, little dreaming that one day he would become its owner. His proprietary connection with the business dates back nearly forty years, without interruption for a single day. The establishment has always enjoyed an excellent reputation, largely due to the high personal character and integrity of its present owner. In politics Mr. Markley is democratic, and though himself a manufacturer, he is in no sense a protectionist. He has for several terms been chosen a member of the city council. In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting in the Second South Carolina regiment, serving therein a little more than a year. He was then detached to look after the mail, first for his own regiment, and later on for the army of the Potomac. Continuing in that service for a year and a half, he was again detached by the governor, and appointed to a position in the South Carolina soldiers' home in the old Exchange hotel in Richmond, Va. He there remained looking after the sick and wounded soldiers and performing other duties until the end of the war. It will be seen that throughout the four years' war he was in the service of his country, contributing all in his power to promote its welfare, and being true to its cause. He is a member of the Episcopal church, being one of its wardens. He was married in 1868, to Elizabeth Evatt Gass, who died in the same year.

HON. JEROME P. CHASE,

mayor of Florence, S. C., comes of an old and influential southern family. His parents were Gen. Jacob P. and Mary E. (Bowen) Chase, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of South Carolina. Gen. Chase was born in 1801. In early manhood he removed to Tennessee, and soon rose to prominence in the state, becoming one of the most extensive merchants of his day, and also a power in the politics of the commonwealth. He was sent to the state senate at the earliest age permissible for candidacy, and so wise and upright was his course in that body that the people retained him in the office from his first election until his removal from the state. His military career was honorable, and for several years he was a brigadier-general in the Tennessee militia. It is said that Gen. Chase was one of the youngest senators ever elected at the time of his admission to the floor of that house. His father, Obediah Chase, was also a man of special prominence and wealth. At one time he owned an extensive farm, which has since been incorporated within the limits of the city of New York. Mary E. (Bowen) Chase was a woman of marked refinement and piety. She was the daughter of Capt. George Bowen, of Laurens county, S. C. Her demise occurred on the 17th of October, 1883, at the age of sixty-six years. A life-long member of the Presbyterian church, her beautiful Christian character endeared her to the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Capt. George Bowen was a captain of artillery during the war of 1812. His enterprise was

only equaled by his great ability, and his death in the year 1859 caused a great loss to the community in which he lived. Capt Bowen lived to the age of seventy-six years. His wife's maiden name was Tobitha Conant, a lady of good birth and exceptional culture. With this brief outline of the immediate antecedents of our subject, Mr. Jerome P. Chase, we will now proceed to give a more detailed account of his career as a business man and public official. His birth occurred at New Market, Tenn., on the 28th of July, 1838, he being the second of thirteen children, of whom six are now living. The son accompanied his parents to Laurens county, S. C., at the time of their removal from Tennessee, he being at that time but three years of age. Eight years later the family took up their residence in Washington, D. C., and it was in the latter city that Mr. Chase obtained the greater part of his scholastic training. While in Washington he was employed at different times to do clerical work for Senator Morrill, Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and James L. Orr. At the age of twenty-one we find him engaged as a telegraph operator in South Carolina, in which he continued until the outbreak of the war, when he offered his services to the Confederacy as a "free" fighter, his delicate health not permitting him to enlist in the regular manner. For eighteen months or thereabouts, he accompanied different commands in battle, and bore his share of the conflict with bravery and faithfulness. At the expiration of that time he became a military telegraph operator, and later was placed in charge of a large forage district in the quartermaster's department, in which he continued for a year and a half. After the war Mr. Chase embarked in the mercantile business at Florence, S. C., but after two years turned his attention to the real estate enterprise, and to this he subsequently added the insurance business. He was elected the first chairman of the first board of selectmen, organized to govern his township, and after the incorporation of the town, was made intendant, and twenty years later, when Florence became a city, was elected its first mayor. In 1878 he was sent to the legislature, and in 1880 declined a re-election, but one year later was chosen to fill a vacancy in that body, and while a member, was on the committee on railroads, and introduced and secured the passage of the bill prohibiting the running of freight trains on Sunday in the state. We find in Mr. Chase a man of progressive and intelligent purpose; always a leader in every movement promising the upbuilding of the city and state. As chairman of the board of school commissioners, he favors most earnestly the uplifting of the people through more extended educational facilities, and devotes time and money to the securing of this end. He is president or a director in most of the various stock companies of Florence, and the large fortune acquired by sagacious and persistent effort is devoted to the good of those about him. In 1866 Miss Hettie McLeod, daughter of Napoleon McLeod, of Clarendon county, S. C., became his wife, and to their happy union have been born five children, named: Lawson, Sanborn, Jerome, Jr., Mattie and Clara. The two elder sons are associated with the father in business, the firm name being Jerome P.

Chase & Sons. Mr. Lawson Chase manages the real estate department, while his brother, Sanborn, attends to the insurance business. Lawson Chase was married to Miss Mattie Motz, of Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Sr., are active and valued communicants of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Chase has been an elder for the past thirty years, and superintendent of the Sabbath school for more than that period. The firm of Jerome P. Chase & Sons is one of the largest of its kind in the state. The senior partner has amassed much wealth, having property in several different states of the Union. It is to such men that South Carolina owes its rapidly increasing prosperity.

JOHN S. RIGGS.

Among the prominent and representative men of Charleston, S. C., who for over a quarter of a century have been actively identified with the growth and development of the city and its enterprises, is Mr. John S. Riggs, president of the Charleston City Railway company. Mr. Riggs was born in the city of Norfolk, Va., in 1823, but, since his tenth year, has been a resident of Charleston, having removed here with his parents in 1833. His education was obtained by attending the public schools of Charleston until his fifteenth year, where he acquired a plain English education, to which he has since added, by studious habits, a large and varied fund of general information pertaining to literature and other subjects, and especially to practical every-day business life. And in addition to all this he is endowed with native business talents of no ordinary nature, which have been fully developed and expanded during his long and useful career as a successful and influential citizen of Charleston.

From force of circumstances Mr. Riggs was at a very early age compelled to take up the battle of life and enter into business at a time when most young men were in college, and that, too, without friends or assistance of any kind, and was forced to make his way in the world solely by his merit and energy, and to his own exertions alone is he indebted for the success he has achieved and the prominent position he has attained. And this independent and meritorious course he has pursued all through life with a determination to succeed by every honorable effort and conscientious means, relying or depending on no one for favors and influence, such as frequently fall to the lot of many others. Thus, determined and settled in purpose, he has pursued his way through life, winning for himself the favor and esteem of his fellow citizens, and acquiring a competency which by many would be regarded as a fortune. His influence and means have been used always for the building up of his adopted city and for the development of its enterprises, and he has at different times been connected with some of the largest banks and other corporations, either as a director or stockholder, and always as a moving spirit. But it is as the projector, builder and president of the Charleston City railway that Mr. Riggs has been most conspicuous and useful

than in any other direction, and as such has won the gratitude of his fellow citizens. This much needed and highly appreciated enterprise was projected by him following the close of the late war, at a time in the history of the city and state when the business interests and industries were prostrate and demoralized, and was indeed a gigantic undertaking; yet, through his own efforts and by his individual means the road was projected, built and equipped, and to Mr. Riggs are the credit and honor cheerfully given by his appreciative fellow citizens who recognize that but for him the city might to-day be without so admirable a street railway system as that projected by him over twenty-five years ago, and of which he has since been the president and guiding spirit, managing its affairs with great success for the stockholders and for the convenience and welfare of the public. The Charleston City Railway company has over thirteen miles of railway in the city, its lines penetrating the principal business and residence portions of the city, and extending along the leading avenues and thoroughfares, and is considered one of the best equipped and best managed street railway systems in the south. Mr. Riggs is also identified with the Charleston Gas company, of which he is a director, and with the Magnolia cemetery, and is also one of the largest owners of city real estate, by the improvement of which, from year to year, he has largely contributed and added to the material growth and building up of the city.

Notwithstanding his busy life, Mr. Riggs has found time to devote some attention to public affairs, and has been honored several times by election to positions of importance and responsibility. He served with credit for a term in the state legislature, and for over ten years in succession was a valuable member of the city board of aldermen, during which time, as mayor *pro tem.*, he frequently occupied the mayor's chair, and discharged the duties of the same with honor and credit to himself and the city; and his public career, like that of his business and private life, was always marked by that thorough devotion to duty and excellent business capacity so characteristic of the man that it gained for him the reputation of being a well-equipped and faithful friend whose advice on all important questions can always be implicitly relied upon. Mr. Riggs is an active and valued member of the Charleston chamber of commerce. He is a self-made man in every sense of the term. Beginning life for himself when but a boy, with neither friends, money nor influence, he has by his own efforts and energy and the exercise of his splendid business capacity, climbed to a top rung on the ladder of life. Success has attended all his efforts in business, for those efforts have always been directed by a master mind, whose skill and knowledge were gained in the school of experience. Mr. Riggs is public-spirited, and broad and liberal in his views on all questions, and has always responded to any public movement or enterprise looking to the improvement and advancement of the city, giving freely of his time and means, and for this well known enterprising and progressive spirit he is respected and esteemed by all his fellow citizens, who have long recognized and ap-

preciated his sterling worth of character, his strong integrity and conscientious business methods. Personally, Mr. Riggs is affable, courteous and genial, and possessed of social inclinations, and, though engrossed with business cares throughout the day, can always find time for a pleasant word with his friends, or polite attention to those who call on him, be they acquaintances or strangers.

COLONEL JOSEPH WALKER.

Col. Joseph Walker, a prominent citizen of Spartanburg, and several terms the mayor of that city, derives his military title from his participation in the Civil war, in the service of the Confederate army. At the breaking out of that war he volunteered his services, and at the organization of Company K, of the Fifth South Carolina regiment, in April, 1861, he was chosen its captain. He commanded this company one year, which was the term for which he had enlisted. In April, 1862, upon the re-organization of the South Carolina troops, he was elected a lieutenant-colonel of the Palmetto sharpshooters, a regiment composed of twelve companies. Shortly afterward he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and served as such till the end of the war. He participated in nearly all the battles in which Lee's army was engaged, and was a brave and loyal soldier, and an able and efficient officer. Col. Walker was born in a log cabin on Fair Forest creek, Spartanburg county, within two miles of the city of Spartanburg, May 18, 1835. He was the son of Jacob A. and Susan (Cannon) Walker, both natives of Spartanburg county, S. C., born respectively in 1811 and 1814. The father was the son of Col. John Walker, a native of Virginia, and the mother the daughter of John Cannon, also a native of Virginia. They were married in 1833, and had four children, of whom Col. Walker was the eldest. Two were sons and two were daughters. Col. Walker's only brother, Felix Walker, was killed in the Civil war, at the battle of Seven Pines. The mother of this family died in 1850, and subsequently the father married Miss Adaline Patterson, who bore him five children, four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons and the daughter are still living. The father who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1860. His second wife is still living. Col. Walker, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon the homestead farm, receiving a common school education. In 1853 he secured a position as clerk in the store of John B. Cleveland, formerly a worthy and influential citizen of Spartanburg, and remained with him three years, during which time he acquired his business education. From 1856 until 1860, he did business on his own account, availing himself of the means he had accumulated while clerk. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan E., daughter of Alexander Wingo, who was once sheriff of Spartanburg county. At the close of the Civil war, his participation in which is above related, Col. Walker engaged in the cotton trade, at Spartanburg, and that has ever since been his avocation. For a period of twenty-five years he has been one of the principal



Yours Truly
Joseph Walker

cotton merchants in that city, and has achieved success. He is in good financial circumstances, and is justly regarded as one of Spartanburg's solid and substantial men. In 1871, he helped to organize the National bank, of Spartanburg, and has ever since been a stockholder and director therein. He was, also, in 1888, one of the organizers of the Merchants' & Farmers' bank, and has ever since been its president. He has been identified with various other important corporations; in fact there has scarcely been any important enterprise undertaken in the history of Spartanburg, in which he has not been an efficient actor. He was one of the incorporators in 1881, of the Spartanburg Paeolet Manufacturing company, and has always been one of its directors. He is a director in the Whitney Cotton mills, the Beaumont Cotton mills, the Producers mills, all of Spartanburg county, and a director in the Columbia & Greenville, and the Spartanburg, Union & Columbia railroad companies. He is a director and vice-president of the Asheville & Spartanburg railroad company, and holds the same office in the Iron District Fire Insurance company, of Spartanburg, and a director in the Converse College company. He is also a director in the *Spartanburg Herald* company, in the Fidelity Loan & Trust company, president and director of People's Building & Loan company, and a director in the Columbia Phosphate company. In political faith, Col. Walker is a democrat, and the partialty of his fellow citizens has for six terms elevated him to the mayoralty of the city, and chosen him for one term in the state legislature. His reputation as well in business circles as in social is one to be envied, and no man more completely and firmly holds the respect and esteem of the citizens of Spartanburg county.

ROBERT A. BRAND,

was born in Clarendon county, S. C., on the 12th of December, 1858. After attending the common schools of the county, he prepared for college under the instruction of H. S. Cunningham, of Williamsburg, S. C., but did not enter upon a college course, commencing work in January, 1877, for the Atlantic Coast Line railroad company, at Sumter. He has remained in the employ of this company ever since, rising in the line of promotion until he has reached the responsible position of general and soliciting agent. He was married February 12, 1855, to Margaret E. Blanding, daughter of Col. J. D. Blanding of Sumter. They have three children named Lenora, Susie and Etta Sloan Brand. Mr. Brand was elected and served as alderman in the city of Sumter during 1888 and 1889. He is president of the democratic club of Sumter, and since 1885 has been captain of the Sumter light infantry. His father's name was William S. Brand and he was born in Clarendon county, S. C. He was a planter up to 1873, when he went into the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., in whose service he remained until the time of his death in 1883. He entered the Confederate service early in 1861 and served throughout the entire war. He belonged to the army of northern Virginia

under Gen. R. E. Lee, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He was slightly wounded at the second Manassas encounter. He enlisted as a private but rose to the rank of captain and, two weeks prior to the surrender, was promoted to major, but never received his commission. He was in all the battles in which the army of northern Virginia was engaged and proved himself a brave and gallant soldier. He was married in 1855 to Susan C. Pierson, daughter of Rev. Philip P. Pierson, a native of New Jersey, who came to South Carolina when fourteen years of age. There were nine children born to this marriage, all of whom still survive. Their respective names are Cora G., wife of C. W. Hewitt of Darlington, S. C.; Robert A., Minnie H., wife of Dr. J. S. Garner of Darlington; William S., private secretary to Major Green, general manager of the Georgia railroad and banking company; Rosa E., Covert M., agent for the Atlantic Coast railroad company, at Sumter; James M., private secretary to Col. Fowler, general manager of the C. S. & N. R. R.; Hazel H., and Beauford R. Brand. Mr. Brand's grandfather was William Brand, born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1797. He came to South Carolina about 1827 where he was engaged in planting during the remainder of his life, which came to a close in 1881. He was tax collector for Clarendon county from 1865 to 1867.

CAPTAIN W. H. DAY,

the master car builder of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad, is a Virginian by birth, and first saw the light in Henrico county, January 21, 1842. His parents were Robert P. and Cynthia A. (Eubank) Day, who were also Virginians. The father was a carpenter during his active career, and is now a retired citizen of Richmond, Va., where he is highly respected for having lived an honorable and useful life. The mother died in 1846, leaving two sons, W. H. and Robert A.; the latter has since died, aged thirty-three years. He served as a private in Company A, Fifteenth Virginia, during the Civil war, and his death resulted from hardships incident to his long service in the army, he having fought until the final surrender. The mother was a godly woman, and was a lifelong communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. W. H. Day was educated in the Richmond city schools, and began active work at the age of twelve years, as an apprentice to the carpenters' trade. He was engaged in his trade until the summer of 1861, when he enlisted in Courtney's battalion of artillery, Confederate army, and remained in the field until peace was declared, having fought in the battles of Winchester, seven days' fight around Richmond, after which engagement he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department and assigned to the quartermaster's department. After the war Mr. Day resumed his former business, and in 1866 became an employe of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, continuing in the employ of that company until 1866. In the latter year he worked as a journeyman carpenter for the railroad, and was still in their employ when called to his present

position in 1873. For five years Mr. Day has held the office of intendant of Florence, and for three years he has been a school commissioner of the city, being chairman of the latter committee. Mr. Day is recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of the county, and is held in the highest esteem and respect wherever known.

G. G. LYNCH,

one of the prominent railroad men of Florence county, S. C., is a native of Halifax, N. C., where he was born March 8, 1852, the son of G. G. and Emma (Whitaker) Lynch, both North Carolinians. The father was also a railroad man, having been in the employ of a railroad as agent at Weldon, N. C. Before the Civil war he held the office of special agent for the United States postoffice department, and during the Civil war held a like position with the Confederate government. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Eight children were born to them, of whom six now survive. Mr. G. G. Lynch, Jr., was the third child. His education was obtained in his native state and at the age of fifteen years he began active work as a local baggage agent and office boy for a railroad. He was then promoted to the position of conductor on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, and was engaged in that until March, 1874, then he was promoted to a passenger conductor, and May 21, 1881, he was made assistant master of transportation. In 1886 he was promoted to train master of the Atlantic coast line. Mr. Lynch is a director in the Union Trust company, and is a commissioner of the Florence graded schools, and is also extensively interested in the bank of the Carolinas, in which he is a director. For two years he filled the office of alderman of Florence most satisfactorily, and he is recognized as one of its leading and most influential citizens. December 18, 1873, his marriage to Miss Florence Whitaker, daughter of Col. M. T. Whitaker, of Enfield, N. C., was solemnized, and resulted in the birth of five children, those living being De Leon and Ida. The mother died in July, 1886. She was a consistent member of the Episcopal church. June 19, 1889, Mr. Lynch married for his second wife Miss Clara Whitaker, a sister of his first wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also a member of the American Legion of Honor. Starting life in a humble way he has steadily worked his way to the present honorable and important position he now holds.

EDWARD W. LLOYD.

One of the leading citizens of Florence county, S. C., is Edward W. Lloyd, who is a native of the city of Charleston, S. C., where he was born June 26, 1830, the son of William and Mary (Rebb) Lloyd, both of whom were South Carolinians. He received

his scholastic training in the Charleston schools, and engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was one of the most extensive manufacturers in that line in the south. December 26, 1860, Mr. Lloyd enlisted in the Confederate service, and took part in the capture of Castle Pinckney in Charleston harbor. Subsequently he was made captain of Company B, Washington light infantry, this command being one of three that formed the Washington light infantry battalion, one of which was in the Hampton legion, and the other two in the Eutaw, Twenty-fifth regiment, South Carolina. This company was first organized in 1807, at the time of the difficulty between the Chesapeake and Leopard, and continued in service on the coast until 1862, when Virginia became their headquarters. In the latter state they took a prominent part in all the battles fought within its boundary. Capt. Lloyd, as senior captain, was for a time in command of his regiment. At Fort Sumter he was wounded, but soon recovered and went to the front, where he remained until August, 1864, when he was retired and placed on the invalid corps, and assigned to duty at Florence, where he had charge of the Federal prisoners as adjutant inspector-general on Gen. Harrison's staff. After the removal of the prisoners to Salisbury, N. C., Capt. Lloyd was made quartermaster in charge at Cheraw, S. C., where he remained until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities he took up his residence in Florence, and soon resumed the carriage business. Subsequently he was elected clerk of the council and trial justice, and has held these offices for many years. For a long time he has held the office of district deputy, grand master of the Grand lodge of A. F. & A. M., of South Carolina, and has been worshipful master of the Hampton lodge, No. 204, at Florence, for several years. He has been twice married, first in January, 1851, to Miss R. A. Rebb, by whom he had two children, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Lloyd died in 1885, aged fifty-one years. His second marriage was to a younger sister of his first wife, Mrs. Thomas Oliver.

COLONEL JOHN B. PATRICK,

principal and proprietor of the Patrick Military institute, at Anderson, was born in Barnwell county, S. C., March 23, 1832. He is the son of John M. Patrick, also a native of Barnwell county, born January 9, 1803. His occupation was farming. He married Lavina Gillam, a native of the same county, born April 2, 1810. She was the daughter of Jacob Gillam, who removed from Virginia to South Carolina, and was of English descent. The father died in 1869; his wife only about three months earlier. John M. was the son of John Patrick, who was also of American birth, born in 1781. His father also bore the name of John, as did his father before him. The genealogy of the Patrick family goes back through England to Strasburg, Germany. Col. John B. Patrick was reared on a farm in Barnwell county, and his early education was acquired at the country schools. In his eighteenth year he began the vocation of teacher and taught

for nine months, after which, at the age of nineteen, he entered the South Carolina Military academy, from which he graduated in 1855, as a lieutenant. He then became a tutor in Furman university, at Greenville, where he remained three years, during the first two of which he pursued classical studies in addition to performing his duties in the university. In December, 1858, he accepted the position of assistant professor of mathematics in the South Carolina Military academy. A year and a half later he was promoted to the full professorship in mathematics in the same institution and that position he held until the close of the Civil war. In 1866 he started a private school in Greenville, and was a few months later made principal of the preparatory department of Furman university. Three years later he resigned this position to take charge of what was then known as the Peabody school, at Greenville. He remained its principal two years when the Peabody fund was withdrawn. In 1870 he organized the Greenville high school, and eight years later converted it into the Greenville military institute. In 1887 he removed the institution to Anderson in order to secure better buildings and then changed its name to the Patrick military institute. The present enrollment is 122, and it has proved one of the most successful military institutions in the south. As an evidence of the popularity of this institution and also of the permanent character and high standard enjoyed abroad, it may be stated that the United States government has detailed an officer from the regular army to fill the chair of military science and tactics. Col. Patrick enjoys a wide reputation as a practical educator of a high grade. The faculty consists of seven instructors, all males, one of whom, the professor of ancient and modern languages, is Capt. John M. Patrick, a son of Col. Patrick, the subject of this sketch. As a proof of the fine scholarship of Col. Patrick it is shown that he graduated from the Citadel military academy without a single mark of discredit. He is a democrat in political faith, but is by no means a partisan, being a conservative; is a member of the K. of H., an official member of the Baptist church, having been a deacon in that church for thirty years. For two or three years he was secretary of the Baptist state convention. For twelve years he was chairman of the executive committee of the Baptist association. During six years of his residence in Greenville county, he was a member of the examining board for teachers. In June, 1859, he married Miss M. Louisa Goodlett, of Greenville, daughter of Col. R. P. Goodlett, formerly of that city. They have seven children living, three of whom are sons. In 1861, when Col. Patrick was promoted to the rank of professor in the South Carolina Military academy, he was also elected secretary of the board of visitors of that institution, serving as such during his entire professorship. During the time which covered a period of four years he compiled much valuable information relating to the alumni of the institution, which has since been published in Col. John P. Thomas' historical sketch of the South Carolina military academy. This is a very complete record in condensed form of all the graduates of that insti-

tution from 1846 until 1864. During the Civil war Col. Patrick rendered service to the Confederate army in connection with the South Carolina battalion of cadets, and the statement made in a preceding paragraph to the effect that he held a professorship throughout the whole time of the war, should be modified by the above fact.

GENERAL LEWIS MALONE AYER,

ex-member of the United States congress, ex-member of the Confederate congress, and at present a member of the faculty of the Patrick military institute, at Anderson, S. C., was born November 12, 1821. His father was Lewis Malone Ayer, and served several years in the state senate of South Carolina, and lived to be ninety-five years of age. He died in 1863. He was one of the prominent men of his time, being one of the old whig or democratic party men in the early part of the century. His father was Thomas Ayer, who was high sheriff in the Pee Dee country of South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, holding his commission from King George III. of England. Thomas Ayer was a native of the north of Ireland, and came to America in company with an elder brother. Both located in Virginia at first and both married their wives in that state. Subsequently the other brother removed to New England, where he now has a large number of descendants. Thomas removed to South Carolina, so that in the Civil war the descendants of the two brothers were on opposite sides of the contest. The maiden name of Gen. Ayer's mother was Rebecca Erwin, born in Barnwell county, S. C. She was the daughter of Major James Erwin, who also came to this country from the north of Ireland. On both sides Gen. Ayer is of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother died in 1864, just one year after the death of his father, she being eighty years old. He was their youngest child, but both his parents lived to see him forty years of age. He was reared to manhood on a farm in Barnwell county, S. C. His father was a wealthy planter, owning a farm of 8,000 acres, and was worth more than a half million of dollars at the time of his death. His son Lewis walked three miles to attend a country school in his youth. At the age of twelve years he was sent to a high school at Edgefield, where he spent two years. He was subsequently prepared for college at Winnsborough, S. C., under Prof. J. W. Hudson, a leading educator of that day. He entered the South Carolina college in 1838 where he took his junior course. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he took his senior course and graduated in 1841. While at the university he also took the junior course in the law department of that institution. In the fall of 1841, he entered the law department of Harvard university, in which he took his senior law course, graduating in 1842. Returning home, he was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year, after which he practiced three years at Barnwell C. H., S. C. In 1846 he retired from practice after having made the reputation of an able and successful lawyer. He then removed to his plantation in Barnwell county, given him by his father,

and turned his attention to planting and politics. He was elected to the South Carolina legislature in 1848, having the highest vote that had ever been cast for any candidate in that county. In 1852, he was re-elected, serving in all four years and declining to run again. In 1853 he was elected a brigadier-general of the third brigade, South Carolina militia, in which capacity he served four years and then resigned, having become wearied of its irksome requirements. In the fall of 1860 he was elected a member of the United States congress from the Third South Carolina district, but before the time came for him to take his seat, his state seceded, he having been a member of the secession convention and having signed the secession ordinance. He was elected to that convention from his county by a very large majority.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Ayer was elected to the Confederate congress from the same district that had elected him to the Federal congress, defeating Gen. D. F. Jameson, the president of the South Carolina secession convention. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Confederate congress, defeating the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, an ex-senator of the United States, and an aspirant for the presidency of the Confederate states. He served in the Confederate congress until the close of the war, when his plantation having been plundered and ruined by Gen. Sherman's army, he located at Charleston, where for two years he was engaged as a cotton merchant, by the end of which time he had his plantation repaired and put in a habitable condition. He re-located on his plantation in 1868, having the full 8,000 acres formerly owned by his father, he having come into possession of it at his father's death. It is worthy of remark that when he returned to his plantation he found every negro still there, numbering some two hundred, so great was their love for their old master and former owner. He was the first man in that section to rent land to the negroes. He inaugurated that system in Barnwell county. He remained on his plantation five years, being successful as a planter, always raising good crops. Though he had never belonged to a church or been in any way identified with church work prior to that time, in 1866 he became impressed with his responsibility to God, and began without the knowledge even of his own family to study the Bible. The more he read it the stronger became his conviction that he should live a godly life. Prior to this his life had been a very ungodly one, and before the year 1869 ended, he united with the Baptist church and at once took an active part in church work. He was chosen delegate to several religious conventions of the Baptist persuasion and occasionally exhorted, without, however, any intention or desire to become a minister of the gospel. The knowledge of the fact spread abroad, and in the fall of 1872 he received a call from the Anderson Baptist church to become its pastor. He replied that he was no minister, but such a pressure was brought to bear upon him by members of the church and by his friends that he finally yielded, and for the purpose of accepting the call he was ordained in 1872. In January, 1873, he removed to Anderson and assumed the duties of pastor, and held the

position two years. In 1875 he received a call from the Baptist church of Jefferson, Tex. As South Carolina was then under radical rule, he concluded to accept the call, thinking that Texas would be a better state in which to raise his children. He accordingly went to Jefferson, but after a brief stay there concluded he had not bettered himself by the move and wished to return. He had made a good impression upon the congregation there and was strongly urged to remain. He finally consented to engage with them by the month, so that he might terminate his connection with them, if desirable, within a short period. He was provided with a comfortable parsonage and promptly paid \$150 per month. In the fall of 1875 he returned to South Carolina, and during the following winter attended the Baptist Theological seminary, at Greenville. In the summer of 1876 he received a call from the Anderson Baptist church, in which he had previously preached, and also a call from the Baptist church at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The latter he accepted, and filled a pastorate of three years with that society. In the latter part of 1879 he was induced by leading citizens of Anderson to return there and establish what was known as the Anderson Female seminary. He conducted that school very successfully for a period of seven years, averaging 130 pupils a year. In 1887 he discontinued the school and went for a time to reside with a son at Macon, Ga. He returned to Anderson in 1890, and took the position of professor of mental and moral science, geology and political economy in the Patrick military institute, a professorship which he still holds. He is a democrat in politics. He occasionally occupies the pulpit of his church, though upon the superannuated list. He is a Mason and has taken the chapter and council degrees.

HON. HENRY BUCK.

The success of a state is due to the enterprise and integrity of its citizens. Perhaps, no man has done more towards establishing a new and great industry in South Carolina than did the Hon. Henry Buck, the pioneer lumberman of the state. He was a native of Maine, born April 3rd, 1800, at Bucksport, that state. About the year 1829, South Carolina was so fortunate as to gain his citizenship, he having at that time removed to Charleston from his native state. In 1832 he settled in Horry county, and there remained until his death, which occurred on the 1st of October, 1870. Mr. Buck engaged in the steam-saw-mill business in 1835 on the Waccamaw river, and founded the place now known as Bucksville. As the pioneer in the lumber business, which at that time was almost an experiment in the southern states, he was eminently successful, and opened up and developed vast lumber territory in Horry and adjoining counties. He was a man of progressive and able mind, and in his business dealings relied upon a strict adherence to the principles of right. His verbal agreement was an unchanging bond. His keen foresight taught him the value of the country he had selected for his operations and as fast as pos-

sible he added new machinery and facilities for extending his business. In 1835, he began the shipping of hard pine lumber, which, at first, was mostly exported to the northern states, but subsequently he found a ready market for his product in the West Indies and South America. He was early appointed postmaster of the town named in his honor, and took an active interest in developing to the fullest extent the resources of the town and county, as well as the state at large. At the time of his death the town of Bucksville was exporting material of greater value than any other point in the state, with the exception of the city of Charleston. Mr. Buck had large interests in mills, lumber, and real estate, and left a fortune of great magnitude. He was the first to introduce the use of southern pine in the construction of ships, and that timber has since come to be indispensable in ship building. For several terms he served with efficiency in the state legislature and senate, and left behind him a name unimpeachable for integrity and worth. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Norman, who was born in Horry county, S. C., February 9, 1818. She was a woman of great worth. The needy poor never applied to her bounteous purse and tender heart in vain. Her carriage was found at the door of the destitute and sick at all times of the day and night, and the death-bed of many poor wretches was sweetened by her godly, loving presence, and their last moments comforted by her touching faith in the power of her Master to redeem. A mother to the community in which she lived, she was long known by the sweet title of "Aunt" Fanny, and her death was sincerely mourned by black and white wherever she was known. A woman of remarkable character, she was extensively known and beloved as a ministering angel. She was the mother of seven children, named respectively: Orilla, wife of H. H. Wright (deceased); Lucinda, wife of Capt. Cephas Gilbert; Henry L., the successor to his father's business at Bucksville; Fannie, wife of Rev. J. J. Anderson, a Presbyterian clergyman, and at present a professor in a college at Holland, Mich; George O., who was a student at Columbia, when the students were ordered on duty at Johns Island during the late war. He died on duty, of pneumonia, January 23, 1865, aged 18 years; Holmes (deceased). He resided at Bucksport, Me., where he married, lived and died; and Alice, who married Capt. A. A. Springs. The mother of these children went to rest on the 1st of October, 1885, that day being the fifteenth anniversary of the death of her devoted husband.

DOCTOR M. BRODHAM.

Among the prominent and progressive citizens of Manning, Clarendon county, S. C., appears the name of Doctor M. Brodham. His birth took place in Clarendon county, July 6, 1849, his parents being A. R. and Lenora (Kelley) Brodham, both South Carolinians. The father was a leading and influential planter of the county, and died at the age of forty-five years, his wife surviving him until 1890, when she, too, went to rest, having attained her seventy-seventh year.

Both parents were valued members of the Baptist church. Doctor Brodham was the ninth of twelve children born to them. He was educated in private schools, and for two years attended Newberry college. When eighteen years of age he began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, in which he continued for two years, after which he embarked in the same business for himself, at Manning. In 1880 he added a new venture to his interests, having at that time established a lumber milling business, and has carried these enterprises to success by consistent, honest effort, backed by ability and sterling integrity. In 1888 he was elected warden of Manning, and two years later was elected intendant of the town, an office he still holds. His marriage to Miss Hattie Huggins, daughter of Dr. G. Allen Huggins, of Manning, was most happily solemnized in 1875, and has resulted in the birth of the following named children: Allan C., Marion, Herman H., Anna G., Ingram, and an infant as yet unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Brodham are active and valued communicants of the Baptist church, and he is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Wherever his name is known it is honored as that of an able, upright gentleman.

C. R. HARVIN,

a member of the extensive lumber firm of C. R. Harvin & W. S. Harvin, of Manning, S. C., was born in Sumter, now Clarendon county, S. C., on the 27th of January, 1849, and is a son of C. R. and Ann S. (Lindel) Harvin, both natives of South Carolina. The father was a planter in his early manhood, and subsequently turned his attention to the milling business. He was a practical mechanic, and was possessed of much business tact and ability. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Harvin was too old to enter the service, but at the time of Potter's raids he entered the ranks to protect the homes of his neighbors and friends. His death occurred September 14, 1867, at Columbia, where he was compelled to stop by illness while on his way to Glenn Springs to recuperate his health. He died in his fifty-fourth year. Mrs. Harvin still survives him at the advanced age of seventy. Thirteen children were born to these parents, eleven of whom were reared to maturity, and ten of them are yet living. The son, C. R. Harvin, received his scholastic training in the private schools of Clarendon county, and at the age of eighteen began business life for himself as a planter, in which he was engaged for one year. He then embarked in the milling business and has since followed that with marked success. During the past three years he has been associated with his brother, Mr. W. S. Harvin, in business. In 1872 he married Miss Kate Le Grand, daughter of Mr. Lucius LeGrand, of Camden, S. C., who was drowned with twenty others while at a picnic. Mr. and Mrs. Harvin's home has been brightened by the advent of ten children, their names being Lenora A., who graduated from the Sumter institute in 1899; Charles R., Lucius L., Mary M., Walter S., Luly F., Sarah C., Harriet, Clara B., and Stewart I.



A. Turner Porter V.D.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Harvin is an elder, and he is also a member of the Masonic order. In 1864, at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the state troops and served during the remainder of the war, having been on duty at Charleston when that city was evacuated. Charles R., Samuel, his father, and Harvin the great-grandfather of our subject, were all reared at the fork of the Black river, the latter having settled there in the seventeenth century. Samuel was a soldier in the war of 1812. The Harvin saw-mill is one of the most important industries in the county, and gives employment to a large force of men. Its owners are progressive, intelligent business men, and are held in the highest esteem throughout the community in which they live.

REV. DR. ANTHONY TOOMER PORTER.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Porter was John Porter, a native of Massachusetts, who settled in South Carolina in about 1748, and became a planter. The maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Porter was Maj. Anthony Toomer, who was a native of one of the eastern states. Maj. Toomer was a major of artillery in the Revolutionary war. At the surrender of Charleston, on May 12, 1780, he was taken prisoner by the British, and was confined in prisons both at St. Augustine, Fla., and Philadelphia, Penn. The father of Dr. Porter was John Porter, Jr., who was born at Georgetown, S. C., in 1786. He was graduated from South Carolina college, and was afterward a trustee of the same. He was a lawyer by profession, and was also a planter. He was a prominent figure in his county, and represented it continuously in the state legislature from the time he reached manhood until his death, in 1829. His wife was Esther Ann Toomer, who was born in Georgetown, S. C., in 1801, and was the daughter of Anthony Toomer, Jr., who was born in Charleston. Her death occurred in 1887. There were five children born to the parents of Dr. Porter, of whom he is the only one surviving. Dr. Porter was born in Georgetown S. C., on January 31, 1828. His early education was obtained at the school of Dr. Prior, in Georgetown. In 1843 he was sent to Charleston, and for two years attended the school of Christopher Cotes. After a severe attack of typhoid fever, he attended for two years, upon recommendation of his physician, the Mt. Zion academy, at Winnsboro, S. C., then in charge of that well known and eminent educator J. W. Hudson. At this juncture in life he decided to become a planter, having inherited two large plantations, with some 100 slaves, and in order to obtain a practical business education, secured a position in the counting house of Robertson & Blacklock, the largest rice factors of Charleston of that day, where he remained for four years without salary or remuneration of any kind. So valuable an assistant had he proved himself that upon deciding to leave the firm, he was offered a partnership in the business if he would convert his plantations into cash and put it into the business. But this he declined to do, and at the age of twenty-one years

became a planter in the Georgetown district, and continued as such for two years.

When thirteen years of age Dr. Porter was confirmed by Bishop Gadesden, of the Episcopal church, and became a communicant and Sunday-school teacher. After his two years at planting, he became convinced that his true sphere in life was in the church, and he became a candidate for the ministry. On April 16, 1854, he was ordained a deacon, by Bishop T. F. Davis, D. D., at St. Michael's church, in Charleston, and on May 15, 1855, was ordained priest, by Bishop Davis, in Camden, S. C. He was first called by the vestry of the church of the Holy Communion, of Charleston, and began his first work on January 8, 1854, a few months before his ordination, in one of the upper rooms of the building of the United States arsenal. He found only eight people present at the first service, and the vestry in possession of only one lot. Situated on the corner of Cannon and Ashley streets was the foundation of a small cruciform church building. He at once prevailed upon the vestry to change the plans of the proposed building to one twice its size, and then raised money himself, to complete the same, which was consecrated out of debt, on October 26, 1856. In 1858, Dr. Porter traveled in Europe, for about seven months, and, returning, continued his church work until the late war. In 1858, upon the death of Dr. Gillman, he was chosen chaplain of the Washington light artillery, of Charleston, of which organization he is still chaplain. He delivered the first sermon ever preached to South Carolina troops, during the late war, at services held at Castle Pinckney, on the Sunday following Major Anderson's occupation of Fort Sumter, his text being: "As good soldiers of Jesus Christ," which sermon he preached twenty-four years afterward, to the same organization at the Holy Communion, without changing a word of the same. When the two companies of Washington light infantry joined Hampton's legion of the army of northern Virginia, Dr. Porter accompanied them as chaplain, and remained with them until the legion was broken up, and then he was elected chaplain of the Twenty-fifth regiment, Col. Simonton commanding, where he served until 1864. He then returned to Charleston, at the solicitation of the vestry of the Holy Communion church, through the bishop, to open the church, as there was at that time, no Episcopal church open in the city. He remained in Charleston until the city was evacuated, and then went to Columbia, S. C., and joined his family.

In 1877 Dr. Porter, at the request of the bishop, took charge of St. Mark's church, a colored congregation, in addition to the church of the Holy Communion, and for ten years served as pastor of the same without pay, resigning in 1887, during which time finishing the church building. When he took charge of St. Mark's as pastor he found the same in poor condition, but he left the same one of the strongest colored parishes in the United States, having 350 communicants. In 1880, when he moved into the Arsenal, he refitted the house in which the boys had lived, and founded the Carolina Wilkerson Home, named after the wife of the Bishop of Truro, of England,

which is a home for ladies in need, being taken care of by the parish of the church of the Holy Communion.

In 1867, Dr. Porter realizing the urgent need for a school wherein could be educated the children of white parents whose fortunes had been wrecked by the issues of the war, set about to establish such an institution. An appeal was made to the people of the north, and through the instrumentality of friends in England, he was materially aided by liberal contributions from both sections for the consummation of that laudable desire. It must be remembered that there were no public schools of any character in these days in South Carolina, either under the auspices of the state or any of her municipalities, few of the state colleges had any state aid, so that the child of the poor man got his education as best he could. Despite this fact, it must be observed that many of the great men, of whom the south has furnished so large a quota, came from the middle and lower walks of life. It was the first school at the south to add the manual department, it having a complete work-shop where the hand as well as the mind is trained to usefulness and cunning. The school is still in existence, and it is to be hoped will continue as an enduring monument to its worthy benefactor. In 1866 he went north at the request of Bishop Davis, and raised sufficient funds to carry on the Diocesan Theological seminary for three years, and at the same time and at the same request, collected funds sufficient to establish a school for colored people until the free school system of the state was inaugurated.

In 1889, Dr. Porter's health having failed from overwork and anxiety, he went to Europe in June, funds for the trip having been furnished by friends. The following October, when about to return home, he was invited by Bishop of Truro, of England, to go to Egypt with him, that gentleman's health having failed and he was ordered to Egypt for recuperation. English friends supplied necessary funds for Dr. Porter to accompany the English bishop, and in March, 1890, when about to return to America, Dr. Porter was met and invited by American friends to join them in a visit to the Holy Land, which kind invitation he accepted, and did not return home until June, 1890. During his time Dr. Porter has educated nearly 2,000 boys, fully 1,500 of whom would have had no education but for him. Fourteen of his students have been ordained in the Episcopal church and one in the Presbyterian church. He has sent 174 boys to college, being responsible for their expenses while in college:

JOHN McLAREN McBRYDE

was born at Abbeville C. H., S. C., January 1, 1841, of Scottish parentage. He began attendance at school when five years of age and was well fitted for college in Latin, Greek and mathematics. He entered South Carolina college in December, 1858, at the age of seventeen years. He was one of four youths, out of a large number, to be admitted into the sophomore class without condition. At the rising

junior examination in December, 1859, he stood first in his class. In April, 1860, he withdrew from college on account of ill health. In October of the same year he entered the University of Virginia, but early in January, 1861, left the university to join Gregg's First regiment of South Carolina volunteers just ordered to Sullivan's Island. After the fall of Fort Sumter he volunteered with the greater part of his regiment for the service in Virginia. When the regiment was re-organized in July, 1861, he went into the cavalry service. In the fall he joined Black's First South Carolina cavalry regiment. In the summer of 1862 he contracted the coast fever, followed with hemorrhages and came near dying. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Confederate States treasury department in December, 1862, and rose to the position of chief of the division in the war-tax bureau. He was charged with the organization of his division—a new one for the examination and control of assessor's returns—one of the most important divisions in the bureau, employing a large number of clerks. This was a responsible position for a young man only twenty-two years of age, well calculated to test the strength of his powers and the extent of his mental resources. After the close of the war he engaged in farming in Albemarle county, near the University of Virginia, devoting himself at the same time to the study of botany and agricultural chemistry. He was soon elected president of the Belmont farmers' club, one of the most famous agricultural clubs in Virginia, embracing in its membership professors of the university of the scientific branch of the faculty, members of congress, etc. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the agricultural department of the University of Virginia, to succeed Hon. Alexander Rives, United States district judge for Virginia. In 1879 he was elected professor of agriculture and botany in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. During his connection with the university he published three annual reports of his experimental work, which attracted general attention throughout the country.

In 1882 Mr. McBryde was offered the professorship of agriculture in South Carolina college, just re-organized. The board of trustees of the university, to retain him, offered an increase of salary amounting to \$800, and passed very complimentary resolutions, appointing a committee to wait on him. But he accepted the offer of the South Carolina college and removed there in 1882. Dr. W. P. Miles, having resigned the presidency of the college during the summer, Prof. McBryde, on September 6, was elected chairman of the faculty, and as such was charged with all the duties of the president. He had only a few weeks to get the college ready for opening on October 1, calling for great executive ability on his part, but he met the emergency and his administration was satisfactory. In May, 1883, he was elected president of the college. In 1884 he received the degree of LL. D. from the Southwestern Presbyterian university, at Clarksville, Tenn. In 1886 he declined the directorship of the Texas agricultural experiment station. In 1887, with the increase of the faculty,

he was elected president of the University of Tennessee, and offered a large increase of salary and also power to appoint his own faculty. The university also conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. His own board of trustees passed resolutions in regard to his retention, and appointed a committee to wait on him, and he determined to remain. In the fall of 1887 he was offered the directorship of the South Carolina experiment station, which the board of trustees gave him leave to accept, and relieved him of a part of the duties devolving upon him as the president of the college. The college was reorganized in December, as a university, and in January he was elected president of the university, also director of Hetch agricultural experiment station. In 1887 he was elected corresponding member of the Elisha Mitchell scientific society, in 1889, a fellow of the American Geographical society, and in 1892, a fellow of the American Statistical association. President McBryde has published numerous reports and articles on subjects connected with agricultural science, and delivered many addresses upon the same subject. "It would be difficult to be extravagant in the expression of high estimate of President McBryde. He is emphatically a wise man—self-possessed, well-balanced, practical, clear sighted and wide in the range of his sympathies and of his culture. A natural leader, he takes easy, unopposed and unirritating control of those about him; and so many practical talents and accomplishments are united in him that he is able to direct with the skill of a master every work, from the highest to the lowest required by the purposes and interests of the college."

PROF. ROBERT MEANS DAVIS

was born in Fairfield county, S. C., April 9, 1840. He attended school at Willington, under the instruction of Mr. O. T. Porcher. Then he was prepared for college at the historic Mount Zion institute, at Winnsboro. He received the baccalaureate degree in 1869, after a two years' course in the University of South Carolina. After teaching a while in the Kings Mountain Military school, he went to California and taught there, filling at one time temporarily the chair of classics in the Pacific Methodist college. Returning to South Carolina in 1871, he took the law course in the university and after graduation opened an office in Winnsboro, where he also conducted the *News and Herald*. In 1876 he was on the staff of the *News and Courier*, of Charleston, which he left and became secretary of the democratic executive committee during the exciting campaign of 1876. Removing to Winnsboro in 1877, he resumed the editorship of the *News and Herald*, and organized Mt. Zion graded school, the pioneer of all graded schools supported by local taxation in the state, outside of Charleston. His work here led to his election to the professorship of history and political science in the South Carolina college (the name given to what had been the university). Prof. Davis has always been a strong advocate of public education. He was a member of the Fairfield county board of examiners for several years, and afterward of the

state board of examiners, until 1890. In 1877 Mr. Davis married Miss Sallie LeConte, daughter of Dr. Joseph LeConte, of the University of California, a native of Georgia. They have six children. Prof. Davis is a grandson of Dr. James Davis of Columbia, and the eldest of a family of seven children of Henry C. Davis, a planter of Fairfield, and Isabella, daughter of Rev. Robert Means. Neither parent is living.

PROF. EDMUND L. PATTON

was born in Abbeville district, now county, February 15, 1827. He received his early education in Erskine college in Abbeville. He completed the junior year and then went to Columbia and entered the same class in the South Carolina college, graduating in December, 1846. William C. Preston, formerly United States senator, was president of the college at that time. Mr. Patton graduated with first honors of his class. After graduating he studied law for a time, when in 1854 he was elected professor of Latin in Erskine college, remaining in that position until 1859, when he was elected president of the college, holding the office until he resigned in 1866. After this he taught a classical academy in Abbeville county for three years. In 1869 he was elected president of the West Tennessee college at Jackson, Tenn., remaining there until 1877, when he was appointed professor of Greek and Hebrew in the Erskine Theological seminary, at the same time holding the professorship of Greek in the college. In 1882 he was elected professor of ancient languages in the University of South Carolina. In 1887 the chair was divided, and he was made professor of Greek. In 1848 Prof. Patton attended Yale college for one summer. He was given the degree of A. B. by the South Carolina college, and LL. D. by the Erskine college. In 1859 Prof. Patton was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Henry Bryson, D. D., of Lincoln county, Tenn., and to them were born four children: William C.; Henry Cooper, elected in 1890 to the legislature; John Bryson, naval cadet, and Edmund L. Patton. In 1862 Mr. Patton enlisted in Col. Foster Marshall's regiment serving several months. His father's name was William Patton, a native of Abbeville county, where he was a merchant and a successful planter. In 1883 he started for Peoria, Ill., and was foully murdered and robbed by his traveling companion while crossing the Cumberland mountains. The murderer was soon apprehended, tried, convicted and received the sentence of death. He was born in 1792, and was married in 1817, to Miss Jane Kennedy, and to them were born nine children, of whom three survive: John F. Patton, of Jefferson county, Ala.; Edmund C., and Mrs. John B. Kennedy, of Due West, Abbeville county. The mother of Prof. Patton died September 16, 1844.

PROF. BENJAMIN SLOAN

was born in Pendleton, S. C., April 15, 1836, and attended the Pendleton academy, of which John C. Calhoun was president of the board

of trustees. In 1853 he went to Charleston and attended the Citadel academy, a military school, where he remained about eighteen months. After staying at home about one year, he went to West Point, graduating in 1860. His classmates were Gen. Merritt, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. C. H. Wilson, Gen. John H. Wilson, now superintendent of West Point, and Gen. Ramseur. After graduating at West Point, he entered the Second regiment United States dragoons of the regular army, and was sent to New Mexico, serving under Gen. Fauntleroy and Gen. Canby, until March, 1861, when he resigned. On returning to his home in Pendleton, S. C., he was appointed first lieutenant of the First regiment of Confederate artillery, serving as such until the spring of 1862. He was then made adjutant of Col. Orr's regiment of rifles and served three months, when he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Huger, serving there about a year. Then he was appointed major in the ordnance department, and for three months was inspector of the Tredegar Iron works at Richmond, Va. He was after this on Gen. Whiting's staff, acting as chief ordnance officer of the department of North Carolina, remaining as such until the capture of Fort Fisher. He then went on Gen. Bragg's staff from the time he left Wilmington until Bragg got to Greensborough, and then went on Gen. J. E. Johnston's staff, where he remained until the fall of the Confederacy. After the surrender, Prof. Sloan was appointed superintendent of the Columbia & Greenville railroad, which position he held until 1868, when he went on a farm for a while. In 1874 he was appointed professor in Adger college, in Walhalla, S. C., remaining there until 1877, when he was appointed professor of mathematics in South Carolina university. In 1887, he accepted the professorship of physics and civil engineering and dean of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts. He was married in 1862 to Miss Anna, daughter of Capt. John H. Maxwell, of Pendleton, S. C. She died in 1876, leaving one daughter, Anna, wife of J. B. Beverly, of Fauquier county, Va. The father of Prof. Sloan was Thomas M. Sloan, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1850, aged about fifty years. He was married in 1820 to Miss Nancy Blassinghame.

DR. JOHN L. GIRARDEAU.

Dr. John L. Girardeau was born on James Island, St. Andrew's parish, Charleston county, S. C., November 14, 1825, and received his early education at the College of Charleston, graduating with the first honor, in 1844, at eighteen years of age. Subsequently he attended the Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia, and finished the course at that institution in 1848. He soon afterward entered upon the profession for which he had been preparing himself, preaching first in Christ Church parish, at Wappetaw, S. C. He was stationed there but a short time, however, and was next located at Wilton church in St. Paul's parish, Colleton county. Here he was ordained and installed a full pastor, in 1850. After three years' labor in this relation, he was removed to Charleston, where he performed

missionary work among the colored people. He began this work in 1854 and continued at the same until the outbreak of the late war, when he became chaplain of the Twenty-third regiment of South Carolina volunteers. He remained with that regiment, in this capacity, until he was captured at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. He was held as prisoner on Johnson's Island for about three months, and after his release returned to Charleston where he resumed the labors of his chosen profession as pastor of the Zion Presbyterian church, Glebe street. He was located there until 1876, when he was appointed to the chair of systematic theology, at Columbia, and went there to fill that position. Since that time he has most acceptably occupied the same high position. In 1865 our subject was honored by being tendered the degree of D.D., by the Oglethorpe university, of Georgia, and subsequently of LL. D., by the Southwestern Presbyterian university. His ability and partial proof of this honor are exhibited in the fact that he is the author of three ably written theological works, published in 1888, 1890 and 1891. Dr. Girardeau was married in 1849, to a daughter of Thomas Hamlin, planter, of Christ Church parish, S. C. His father, John Bohun Girardeau, was born in Colleton county, S. C., in 1798. He was a planter in the low country, during the whole of his life, dying in 1852. He was married in 1824 to Claudia H. Freer, daughter of Edward Freer, of Charleston county, and to them were born six children, of whom two only survive, our subject being the eldest child. Dr. Girardeau's grandfather was John Girardeau; born in Liberty county, Ga., in 1756, but who, in early manhood, moved to South Carolina. Like his son, after him, he was a planter. He distinguished himself by serving in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1837. The father of the last named was Isaac Girardeau, a native born American, but of French descent, his ancestor, Pierre Girardeau, being a resident of Talmont, province of Poitou, France. John, a son of the last named, was among the Huguenots who fled to America, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. Among our subject's classmates, during his collegiate course, and who afterward became distinguished men, were Rev. W. T. Capers, C. P. Bolles, of the United States coast survey; Dr. W. B. Corbett, Judge J. Randolph Burns and T. S. Marion, a descendant of Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame.

REV. LEWIS M. DUNTON, A. M., D. D.,

was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., on September 22, 1848. He was the son of Lorenzo M. Dunton and grandson of Samuel Dunton, one of the earliest settlers in this section of the state. Milo M. Dunton, M. D., of New York city, is an only brother. The family is of Scotch and French descent, and claims a noble ancestry. The subject of this sketch spent his early years upon his father's farm, in his store and in his factory. He received a liberal education in Cazenovia and Falley seminaries and the Syracuse university. His university course, however, was cut short on account of failing health, and he was

obliged to seek rest and recuperation in a milder climate. In January, 1873, apparently in the latter stages of the consumption, he turned his face toward South Carolina. His health began to improve, and becoming interested in the education of the freedmen, he decided that if the Lord would restore his health that he would spend his years in this service. In the fall of the same year he married Miss Mary E. Phelps, of his native town, and returned south and began what has proven to be their life work. In the early part of 1874, he joined the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed by Bishop Gilbert Haven, at Greenville, S. C. Here he found a large and prosperous church, and after a few months assumed the general management of the public schools for colored children. At the end of three years the enrollment in the schools exceeded five hundred. His next pastorate was at Centenary church, Charleston. The society numbered over 2,000, and was probably the largest church in Methodism. At the expiration of three years he was returned to Greenville where he labored one year more very successfully, and then was appointed presiding elder of the Greenville district. He filled this office acceptably for three years, and then was unanimously elected vice-president of the Claflin university, State Agricultural college and Mechanic's institute. He entered upon his duties at the university in October, 1883, and in the following January, on account of the protracted ill-health of the president he assumed the practical management of the school. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees, it was decided that as the president would not be able in all probability to conduct the affairs of the university longer, his resignation was accepted and the vice-president was elected president, which office he fills at the present time. Mrs. Dunton was elected preceptress and professor of English literature, which position she now holds.

The Claflin university was founded in 1860 by the Hon. Lee Claflin, of Boston. In 1872 the state located one department of the Agricultural college and Mechanics' institute at Orangeburg, as a co-ordinate department of the university. The state of South Carolina, the Freedmen's aid and Southern Education society, the trustees of the John F. Slater fund and the Peabody fund, foster the institution. The university has now grown to be the largest and one of the best of its kind in the south. The literary courses of study extend through thirteen years. Music and art are taught. Twenty trades, such as carpentry, masonry, house painting, blacksmithing, cooking, sewing, laundrying, etc., are taught. The greatest present need of the institution is an endowment fund to meet current expenses. Dr. Dunton has succeeded not only in building up a large and prosperous school, but has received commendation as a good financier, a judicious manager, a capable minister and a progressive teacher. Dr. and Mrs. Dunton have traveled extensively in the United States and Europe, and in this way as well as others, have sought to prepare themselves more fully for their life work.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM MILLER McCASLAN,

president of the Laurensville Female College, was born on a farm in Abbeville county, S. C., March 10, 1838. He is the son of William McCaslan, also a native of Abbeville, born in May 1807, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1887. He was the son of Robert McCaslan, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, of Presbyterian faith. He emigrated to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Abbeville county. He was accompanied to this country by a brother who located in the northwest, and who now has a large line of descendants in that section, some of whom are clergymen of Presbyterian sect. The wife of William McCaslan, mother of William M., was Sarah E. Scott, a native of Abbeville county, born in June, 1813, and a daughter of Major William Scott who gained his military rank in the Revolutionary war. Maj. Scott was born in Carabas county, N. C. He was a son of John Scott, a native of Scotland, who upon emigrating to America located in North Carolina. William Scott, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served as major in the Revolutionary war and at the close of the war, was presented by Col. William Washington, with the sword with which the latter had cut off the fingers of the British Col. Tarleton. This sword is still in the possession of the family and is a highly prized relic. The mother of Prof. McCaslan is still living, being now a venerable lady of about eighty years, in the full possession of all her faculties, and in the enjoyment of sound health. She resides with her son, Prof. McCaslan. He was reared on the old homestead in Abbeville county, receiving his early education in the country schools. At eighteen years of age he entered Erskine college from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1857. He at once took up the vocation of a teacher which he has ever since followed. He began his profession as a teacher at a place called Dorn Gold Mines, now known as McCormick. He taught that school with two assistants until September, 1861, when he resigned his position to enter the army. The school under his tutelage was very successful and his position was a lucrative one. In September, 1861, he entered Company K, of the Fifteenth South Carolina regiment of volunteers as a private and served to the close of the war, coming out of the service first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and South Mountain, in the last of which he was slightly wounded. He was also in other less noted engagements. At the close of the war he resumed his profession but after teaching a term, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits which for several years he followed, then again resuming teaching. After teaching in the vicinity of his old home two years, in 1880, he took charge of the Piedmont Institute at Pickens C. H., which position he held for seven years. In 1887 he resigned the position to accept the presidency of the Laurensville

female college. This position he has filled with signal ability. His political faith is democratic. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Presbyterian church, in which, for twenty-five years he held the position of elder. He is a member of the state teachers' association and of the industrial teachers' association. Prof. McCaslan was married in 1865, to Miss Septima L., daughter of Johathan Jordan of Abbeville. They have five children living, all of whom are daughters. The degree of A. M. has been conferred upon Prof. McCaslan by his *alma mater*.

J. W. KENNEDY.

Prof. Joseph Whitner Kennedy, A. M., deceased, who was president of the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, at Clinton, and was one of the rising young educators who had attracted public attention, was born in Anderson county, S. C., June 6, 1854. He was the son of Rev. John Leland Kennedy, A. M., a native of Laurens county, born December 12, 1801, who graduated from the South Carolina college in 1824, after which he entered the Presbyterian ministry in which he labored until his death, in 1877. For forty-nine years he was also engaged as an educator, being for a long time principal of the Thalian academy, of Anderson county, and once professor of ancient languages in Oglethorpe university. He was the son of Rev. John B. Kennedy, also a Presbyterian divine, who was a native of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Rev. John B. Kennedy came to America in his boyhood, with his parents, and settled with them in Laurens county. The celebrated Ann Kennedy, of Revolutionary fame, in Spartanburg county, was a cousin of Rev. John L. Kennedy, the father of the subject of this sketch. The maiden name of the mother of Prof. Joseph W. Kennedy was Jane Harvey Chamblin, a native of Spartanburg county. She died in 1858. She, too, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Prof. Joseph W. Kennedy was reared to manhood in Anderson county, most of the time at Williamston. He received a classical education, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the Presbyterian college, of which he afterward became president. He took up teaching when quite young, acting as the assistant of his father in school work, and from that time devoted himself to the profession, and soon gained high rank as an educator. His labors in this profession were wholly confined to his native state. He was for five years principal of the academy at Fair View, Greenville county, and for five years principal of the academy at Greer's, Greenville county. For two years he held the office of county superintendent of schools in Greenville county. In 1887 he was elected principal of the preparatory department of the Presbyterian college, at Clinton, and professor of English literature in the collegiate department. During the first session after he entered upon those positions, which he filled with signal ability, and to the great satisfaction of the patrons of the college, he was elected president, and held that position until his death. He was a member of the State Teach-

ers' association. In politics, President Kennedy was identified with the democratic party. He was married August 1, 1878, to Miss Penelope, daughter of N. C. McDuffie, formerly of Marion, S. C., and became the father of four children, two sons and two daughters. Prof. Kennedy devoted his whole attention to his collegiate duties, and the college under his presidency proved a prosperous and progressive institution. Besides his literary attainments he possessed a good knowledge of the law, having been admitted to the bar in 1883. Educational work, however, was more congenial to his taste than the practice of law, and to the fulfillment of that preference, he yielded his life work. Prof. Kennedy died on February 22, 1891. He was prepared for South Carolina college, but never entered, as that institution was then under radical rule, together with the other state institutions, and he declined to enter on that account.

SAMUEL B. JONES

was born in Charleston, S. C., December 29, 1828. He acquired the rudiments of his education in his native city, and afterward attended Citadel academy, in the same city, graduating in 1847. Out of a class of sixty, with whom Mr. Jones entered, but four survived the rigid examination and graduated. Their names were: Johnson Hagood, ex-governor of South Carolina; L. E. Herriot, a prominent civil engineer; S. B. Jones, and John P. Sothern, deceased, formerly a banker in Columbia. Leaving the college, Mr. Jones began his business life as a civil engineer on the Greenville & Columbia railroad, which position he occupied about three years. He was then elected president of the Anderson Female college. His presidency continued up to 1854, when he joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He then preached on circuits, stations and districts for about thirty-five years, serving during that time as president of the Spartanburg Female college. He is now president of the Columbia Female college, succeeding Dr. O. A. Darby in that office. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon President Jones in 1874, by Wofford college, in Spartanburg. He served two terms in the state legislature, representing Abbeville county, in 1862-65. Since 1877 he has been one of the board of visitors of the State Military academy, at Charleston, which board has absolute control of the affairs of that institution. He has at four different times been a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. President Jones has been twice married; first in 1848, to Emma, daughter of Bishop William Capers, of Charleston, by whom he had four children, only one of whom survives, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. A. N. Talley. Mr. Jones' first wife died in 1855, and he was married again in 1856, to Charlotte E., daughter of John Power, of Abbeville. They have had seven children, of whom five are still living, namely: Mrs. John E. Carlisle, of Spartanburg; William M. Jones, editor of the *Spartanburg Herald*; Mrs. George W. Nichols, of Spartanburg; Samuel B. Jones, Jr., and Lottie Lee Jones.

Mr. Jones' father was Thomas Legare Jones, born in Charleston, in 1800. He was a lawyer, and in 1827 married Elneline Fishburne, daughter of Richard Fishburne, of Colleton county, S. C. They had but one child, the subject of this sketch. The grandfather of Mr. Jones was Samuel B. Jones. He was cashier of the State bank, at Charleston, for a number of years. The great-grandfather of Mr. Jones was Thomas Jones, a native of South Carolina, and a wealthy planter before the Revolutionary war. His maternal ancestors were the Postells, of Colleton county.

REV. WILLIAM R. ATKINSON, D. D.,

was born in Georgetown, S. C., April 25, 1811, and was educated at St. James college, Maryland. On leaving that institution he returned to Columbia, S. C., where he entered South Carolina college, graduating from there in the class of 1831. He had as classmates Dr. McBryde, now president of the university from which he graduated; Rt. Rev. R. B. Elliott, late bishop of Texas, and numerous others who afterward gave up their lives in the Civil war of the states. Immediately after graduation he enlisted in the Confederate army in the Richland volunteer rifle company, as a private. In that company also was Gen. R. N. Richburg, of Columbia, a candidate in 1890 for adjutant and inspector-general on the "straight-out" ticket. Dr. Atkinson served through the war and at the time of the surrender of Johnston's army held a commission in the regular Confederate army as ordnance officer. After the war he taught school at Abbeville, S. C. During this time he prepared for the South Carolina university Prof. R. M. Davis, now professor of history and political economy in that institution, and other students, for the higher courses of study. In 1867 he entered the Presbyterian Theological seminary, from which he graduated in 1869. Upon leaving the seminary he entered the University of Virginia for a post-graduate course in mental, moral and the natural sciences. In 1871 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Smithville, Va., where he remained five years. He then accepted a position as teacher in the Peace institute for young ladies in Raleigh, N. C., where he remained three years. Then he accepted the presidency of the Charlotte, N. C., Female institute, which position he held for twelve years, raising the institute from an impoverished and depressed condition to that of the most prosperous and successful it had ever enjoyed. In 1890 he accepted the presidency of the South Carolina College for Women, at Columbia, S. C., which position he still holds. In June, 1890, the South Carolina university, his *alma mater*, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. President Atkinson was married at Smithville, Va., in 1872, to Miss Lucy Hannah, the daughter of George C. Hannah, Esq., of Charlotte county, Va. Dr. Atkinson's father was William R. Atkinson, born in Georgetown, S. C., in 1815. He was a lawyer by profession and died in Columbia, at the age of

twenty-five, leaving two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the sole survivor.

STILES RIVERS MELLICHAMP,

son of St. Lo Mellichamp, and Margaret Lorimore, was born on James Island, near Charleston, S. C., on the 11th of February, 1841. He belongs to an old Huguenot family, well known in South Carolina. His grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary war and his father in the war of 1812. On the 8th of February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Carolina Miller, daughter of John D. Miller, of Charleston. At the age of twelve, he entered the high school, of Charleston, where, under such excellent teachers as Henry Laurens, Charles B. Cochran, J. T. Lee, and H. M. Bruns, he was prepared for the college of Charleston, at which institution he graduated in 1861, under the presidency of the venerable Dr. N. R. Middleton. An incident of the graduation, showing the patriotic spirit of the times, was, that all the young men of the class, left their studies, a month or two before the end of the course to go into the army, but were generously recalled, by a resolution of the faculty, in consideration of the extraordinary circumstances, to receive their diplomas. This they did, and immediately rejoined their respective regiments in the field. At this time, Mr. Mellichamp was with the troops, on Sullivan's Island, that were stationed there for the protection of Fort Moultrie, during the memorable battle of Fort Sumter. After the surrender of the fort, he continued with his regiment, in various places on the coast, until he was elected teacher of the Marine School of Charleston. Here he devoted himself assiduously to the training of the young sailors, until, impelled by love for his state, he sent in his resignation, in order to rejoin his comrades in arms. The trustees showed their appreciation, by refusing to accept his resignation, and filled his place temporarily, until his return from the army. He then followed the flag of the Confederacy, as a private in the ranks, until called into the service of the engineer corps. In this capacity, he laid out many of the batteries around Savannah and Macon, Ga., and was detached, in the latter part of the war, along with four other engineers, to make maps of the country, lying between the two armies, especially in the northern part of Alabama.

After the war, finding that the marine school was broken up, Mr. Mellichamp accepted a position as teacher in Orangeburg county, S. C. In 1871 he moved to the city of Orangeburg, where he established a school of his own, the reputation of which has extended far beyond its immediate surroundings. In this high school for nineteen years he prepared boys and girls for college and for the practical duties of life, drawing students from many counties of the state, and sometimes from other states. In 1878 he purchased the *Orangeburg Times*, which a few years later was consolidated with the *Democrat*, under the name of the *Orangeburg Times and Democrat*. He thus

continued in editorial work about seven years, until increasing school duties compelled him to retire, against the wishes of his partner. In 1880 he was elected school commissioner of Orangeburg county, to which office he was re-elected by handsome majorities for four successive terms, holding the office eight years in all. During his term he greatly improved the schools of his county, and by his financial management placed the system on a cash basis, the beneficial effects of which are still being enjoyed. In 1888 he published the Mellichamp *School Journal*, in the interest of his school and the teachers of his county. In 1889 he started the *Carolina School Journal*, a monthly, which was made the official organ of the State Teachers' association. It was well received and patronized by the best teachers of the state, but was discontinued for want of proper financial support. In 1890 the citizens of Orangeburg, in the spirit of progress and improvement, determined to adopt the graded school system. The result of this movement was the consolidation of the schools. In this way the Mellichamp high school, which had been in prosperous existence for over nineteen years, was merged into the Orangeburg graded school, in which Mr. Mellichamp, the subject of this sketch, is now the principal of the female department. This school has not long been established, but is already the pride of the city, and gives every promise of future usefulness.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Mellichamp has made teaching his life work, in which he has attained a degree of success which is not the portion of all who enter this noble profession.

HON. PAUL AGALUS McMICHAEL.

Among South Carolina's bravest and most honored sons may be found the name of the Hon. Paul Agalus McMichael, soldier, statesman and scholar. He was born in the month of March, 1820, being the eleventh of fourteen children born to Jacob McMichael. He was of Scotch descent, the founders of the American branch of the family having come to this country in colonial days. The two brothers who came from Scotland settled in Carolina and that state has since been the home of their descendants. Mr. McMichael was educated in the schools of Orangeburg county, where he was born, and most of his schooling was obtained under the tutelage of a Mr. Sheldon, who was a prominent educator of Orangeburg at that time. At the early age of fifteen the boy began teaching, and he was successfully engaged in that calling for about ten years. When twenty-four years old he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Tyler, daughter of the Hon. Elisha Tyler, who was for some time a member of the South Carolina legislature. Of the eight children born to them five died in infancy. The three still surviving are Cornelia E., (Mrs. Connor,) Mary A., and Thomas M. McMichael, all of whom are residents of Orangeburg county. At that time military service was enjoined on all by law and Mr. McMichael took up the study of military science and his proficiency therein soon brought him into

prominence. Before the Civil war he served as adjutant of militia; and at about that period was tax collector (county treasurer). His services in the latter office were such as to prove him a man of affairs, and of great ability. When the war broke out he organized a company and entered the service as a captain of volunteers. Here his knowledge of military science rapidly brought him to notice as a member of the Twentieth South Carolina volunteer regiment. During the first three years of the war his command was stationed as a guard to the city of Charleston. History shows how gallantly they discharged their duties as defenders. In 1864 Capt. McMichael was promoted to the rank of colonel and was sent to Virginia in command of the Twentieth regiment. Arriving at his post of duty in an enfeebled condition he was sent to the hospital, which he left with his characteristic energy before fully recovered to resume his command. He led his regiment at the battle of Cedar Creek, and in that ill-fated engagement was taken prisoner and sent to Fort Delaware, where he was confined for several months after the declaration of peace. In August, 1865, he reached his home shattered in health and fortune. After rallying from a serious attack of typhoid fever he bravely went to work to repair his fortunes. His eminent qualifications soon called him back to public life and he was appointed ordinary (probate judge) of Orangeburg county, in 1866, which office he filled for about two years. In 1868 he was nominated for the state senate by the democratic party, but was defeated by a negro candidate, the election having been decided by the color line and not on the merits of the candidates. In such defeat he found honor. Shortly after this he began to feel the first pangs of the dread paralysis which terminated his life January 13, 1869. He met death, against which he had fought so often and well, as he had duty, fearlessly and unflinchingly, and passed away in the steadfast hope of a final resurrection of the just. During the greater part of his life he was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and held many important positions as layman, being for a number of years clerk of the Edisto Baptist association. Hospitable to the extreme, his home was ever open to friend and stranger alike, and his purse knew no tightening in the presence of distress. He was a man of rare refinement and culture, an accomplished musician and fluent talker, his presence was sought in society wherever he went. Of fine personal appearance, with a face that inspired respect and obedience, he was born to command. Gentleman, soldier and Christian, his name will long be cherished by those who knew him. Such are the men who have defended the escutcheon of the proud "Palmetto" state.

PROF. FRANCIS S. HOLMES,

late of Charleston county, S. C., now deceased, left a record toward which his descendants may well point with pride and reverence. It is eminently fitting that his name should appear in this work, and, indeed, no history of South Carolina's honored names would be com-

plete without his. Francis S. Holmes first saw the light in the city of Charleston, S. C. Both his parents were natives of the same state as their son, and were people of intelligence and culture, and both descendants of good stock. Having obtained a thorough schooling in the excellent educational institutions of his native city, the boy began active life at the age of twenty as an accountant in the counting house of a mercantile establishment. But he did not remain in that occupation long. He was an ardent lover of nature, and agriculture held for him many inducements, so it was not many months before we find him busily engaged in operating a large plantation, and he continued in this for many years with great success. Prior to the war he was elected curator of the Charleston college museum, and was elected professor in natural history and geology. Until the war, he filled these chairs acceptably. To the combined efforts and enterprising persistency of Prof. Holmes and Dr. N. A. Pratt, a distinguished chemist, the "Palmetto" state owes the great industry of phosphate mining, for to them is due the honor of having first discovered the phosphate rock of the state, and of building the first plant for reducing it. The pioneer works were erected on Prof. Holmes' own place, the company then organized being known as the Charleston Mining & Manufacturing company, of which Prof. Holmes was president until his retirement from active business. This concern is still in existence and stands as a worthy monument to these two public benefactors. He found time to write a valuable treatise on the "Phosphate Rocks of South Carolina," and to aid in the preparation of an exhaustive work on the "Birds and Reptiles of Carolina," published by A. Baron Holmes, Charleston, S. C.

After his resignation of the presidency of the Charleston Mining & Manufacturing company, Prof. Holmes retired to his rice plantation near Charleston and devoted his time to literary work and the superintendency of his large acres. At this time he re-organized the old "Colonial" Episcopal church, known as the "Goose Creek" church, and with Rev. Mr. Drayton, as rector, this historic edifice once more contained devout worshipers. The church has been considered by many as the most interesting relic of colonial times, as it was built in 1711, and unlike other old churches, was never rebuilt, but allowed to remain as its designer left it. In its churchyard lie many of the descendants of Landgrave Thomas Smith, who was born in 1648, in Dexter, Devonshire, England, and emigrated to America, in 1671. Prof. Holmes was an earnest follower of the St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Ratliffborough, and superintendent of its Sunday school for many years, as well as a vestryman for a long period. Like most thinking men, he had an implicit faith in the tenets held by the lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and died in the firm belief of the power of his Saviour. He left a most valuable cabinet of natural history curios, which was divided between the Smithsonian institute and the Central park museum, of New York city. This great collection is now to be found in these places, and fully attests the devotion of the great naturalist to his favorite subject. In his domestic relations

he was most happy. Miss Toomer became his wife, and to their union were born seven children, viz.: George, Baron, Anna, Helen, Hennie, John and Lizzie. The mother of these children died, and Prof. Holmes married for his second wife, Miss Sarah Hazzard, who bore him six children, named, William W. H., Mary, wife of Henry Martin; Sarah, wife of Geo. Von Rolintz; Eliza, Richard H. and Bessie. The death of Mrs. Holmes occurred in 1887. She died at the age of thirty years.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

was one of the most distinguished of the Revolutionary patriots of South Carolina. He was by occupation a mechanic, whose sturdy spirit of freedom and strong character made him always prominent among his associates. Under the leadership of Christopher Gadsden, as early as 1766, he became an active promoter of resistance to the encroachments of the British government at Charleston, S. C. He was one of that band of citizens who, joining hands around the "Liberty tree," pledged themselves to use measures to secure the absolute independence of the colonies, a purpose then held only by Gadsden and a few others, among the patriots who were ready to seek some redress. Declining office in the First regiment of artillery, William Johnson served as a private soldier of that command, in and around Charleston, from the first period of the Revolution and through the siege, to the capture of the city by the British in 1780. Then, with Gen. C. Gadsden and sixty-seven others, who refused protection, he was exiled to St. Augustine, in Florida, being at the time a member of the legislature. Upon his exchange, he returned to Charleston, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1818, at the age of seventy-six years. One of the staunchest "whigs" of the Revolution, he was respected and honored in his own city by all who knew him.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Jr.,

eldest son of the preceding, was born in Charleston, S. C., December 27, 1771, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 16, 1834. After receiving the highest honors of Princeton college, N. J., at his graduation about 1790, he returned to Charleston and studied law in the office of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, being admitted to the bar in January, 1793. Five years afterward he was elected speaker of the house in the legislature of the state, at the early age of twenty-seven years. His talents fitting him for still more honorable station, he was elected by the legislature judge of the court of common pleas, in the next year. From the state bench he was soon elevated by Mr. Jefferson, then president, to the higher office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He must have been one of the youngest justices ever appointed, for he was but thirty-two years of age at this time, 6th of March, 1804. Nearly one-half of his life

was thus spent in the duties of the supreme court, bringing him into contact and correspondence with such men as Jefferson, Marshall and Madison. Later, he undertook, at the request of the family of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the writing of an elaborate life of that distinguished officer. It was published in Charleston in 1822, appearing in two volumes, quarto, with maps and documents, and forming a work of lasting historical value in the literature of America. Judge Johnson found himself opposed to the principles of nullification, which had sway in South Carolina during the last years of his life. He did not enter into the public contests of that exciting period; his station forbade it; but he shared the opinions of a strong minority, with such men as Joel R. Poinsett, Judge Huger, James L. Pettigru, William Drayton, and his own brother, Dr. Joseph Johnson. Absenting himself much from the state during her dissensions, he contracted a fever in the western part of Pennsylvania. This was in the summer of 1833. While suffering from its consequences, he repaired to New York for medical advice; but soon after suffering a surgical operation, which appeared to be successful, and was borne by him with great fortitude, he began to sink, and expired surrounded by friends, in Brooklyn, where he had taken up his temporary residence. In person Judge Johnson was described as possessing remarkable dignity with much attractiveness of manner and appearance. His early rise to distinction, his accomplishments as lawyer and judge, his traits of manly independence, and his unblemished character, all prove him to have been one of the foremost men in the state of South Carolina.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, M. D.,

the fourth son of the Revolutionary patriot, William Johnson, was born June 15, 1776, and died October 6, 1862. After obtaining a superior education in Charleston, he graduated in medicine at the Philadelphia medical school and returned to Charleston, his native city. There he passed a long and useful life in the practice of the medical profession and in the sale of drugs and medicines. He was honored with many important and responsible appointments, among which were intendant of the city, in 1826; president of the State Medical society; president of the Apprentices' Library society, and of the South Carolina society; president of the Branch bank, of the United States in Charleston, in 1818, and at a later period sub-treasurer of the United States in the same city. Dr. Johnson was a prominent member of the Union party at the time when John C. Calhoun was propagating the nullification doctrine, deeming it unwise to imperil the results of the Revolution for which his father had devoted his best years. Whether in holding high offices of trust or in aiding and stimulating the young to a higher education, or in making local historical collections, Dr. Johnson entitled himself to the gratitude of not only his contemporaries, but of those to come after him. He was a frequent contributor to the press of his time, writing addresses and papers upon scientific topics, and particularly upon medical sub-

jects. His best known work is entitled "Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution in the South."—1 volume, 8vo., Charleston, 1851. Born near the opening of the war for the independence of the American colonies, the annals of that eventful period came from his pen with all the freshness and interest of a contemporary writer. He lived to see his beloved country involved in civil war, but was not permitted to witness or experience the results, having passed away in 1862, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

REV. JOHN JOHNSON, D. D.,

youngest son of Joseph Johnson, M. D., was born in Charleston, S. C., December 25, 1829, and after receiving an excellent academic education at the school of Mr. C. Cotes, engaged in the professional and active life of a civil engineer. During ten years of such occupation, he was employed in the surveys and construction of railroads, water-works, etc., preparing and publishing, under the patronage of the state, a large map of South Carolina, considered to be the best authority of the time, 1853, and for many years afterward. A fondness for study and letters determined him to spend two sessions at the University of Virginia, 1858-60. There he won the honors of a gold medal for the best contribution to the magazine of the university, and also the valedictory of the Jefferson society. Having decided later to enter the sacred ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, he began such preparations, and was a student at Camden, S. C., under the direction of Bishop Thomas F. Davis, when the war of the Confederacy broke out and suspended his purpose. Joining the southern army he passed through the grades of lieutenant, captain and major of engineers, while performing active service on the fortifications of Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston. Twice wounded at Fort Sumter, where he did duty as an engineer-in-charge, during fifteen months of its severest bombardments, he took part later in the battles of Averysboro, and Bentonville, N. C., and was paroled as senior officer of engineers, at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, at Greensboro, N. C. In January, 1866, he was ordained to the ministry, and assumed charge of Grace church, Camden, S. C. Thence in 1871, he removed to Charleston, to become assistant minister of St. Philip's church, being made rector in the following year, and so continuing to the present date. He has been repeatedly elected to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the United States. In July, 1890, he published a work of great historical and technical importance, entitled, "The Defense of Charleston Harbor, including Fort Sumter and the Adjacent Islands," 1 vol., 8vo., Charleston. The book has received high commendations from the best literary and military critics, and has passed into a second edition. In the summer of 1891, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the trustees of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.





Very Truly Yours

B. H. Johnson

REV. OSGOOD A. DARBY, D. D.,

is a native of Charleston, S. C., born September 17, 1828. His early education was acquired in the Charleston high school and at the Cokesbury school, in Abbeville, S. C. He graduated from the South Carolina military academy, in Charleston, November, 1850. After leaving college, Mr. Darby taught in the academy of Hon. B. R. Carroll, in Charleston. He joined the South Carolina conference, Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1852, and ever since has been preaching the gospel, except during the years 1877-8, when he held a professorship, in the Williamston female college, in Anderson county, S. C., and from 1880 to 1890, while president of the Columbia Female college. Dr. Darby, is well and most favorably known, throughout his native state. He is distinguished for his learning and piety. His high character and almost womanly gentleness gave him immense influence over the young women, whom he had the honor of preparing for the duties of life. He and Mrs. Darby have retired from active life, and are now residing in Columbia, S. C.

REV. BENJAMIN F. WILSON,

president of Converse college, of Spartanburg, was born in Sumter county, S. C., March 20, 1862. He is the son of Capt. Benjamin F. Wilson, of Sumter county, and one of its largest cotton planters. The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of seventeen on his father's farm in his native county, and up to this age had the benefit only of the country school. In the fall of 1880, when eighteen years of age, he entered Davidson college, of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1884, as a bachelor of arts. He received medals both in his junior and senior years, the former of which was awarded to him as the best representative of the two college literary societies; the latter as the best representative of his own society proper. He was elected the valedictorian of his class during the senior year by the literary society of which he was a member. In the fall of 1884, he entered the theological seminary at Columbia, in which he spent one year. In the fall of 1885 he entered Princeton Theological seminary, at Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in the summer of 1887. During his first year there he took the second scholarship prize in Greek, and during his last year he took the first scholarship prize in Hebrew. In the summer of 1887 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Spartanburg. He spent the summer of 1888 in the University of Berlin, pursuing philosophical and philological studies. He was elected alumnus orator by his *alma mater* for the '89 commencement. In the spring of 1889 he was elected pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Richmond, Ky., and also, at the same time, to the chair of Christian apologetics of the Central University of Richmond, Ky., both of which he declined. In the winter of 1889 he was elected president of the Converse college, a non-sectarian institution for

young ladies, which position he now holds. He was joined in marriage July 30, 1860, with Mrs. Sallie Foster, daughter of J. C. Farrar, a prominent merchant of Charleston. She was the widow of the late J. A. Foster, a merchant of Spartanburg. Rev. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a talented young clergyman and his achievements are already such as to foreshadow a useful and brilliant career.

REV. WILLIAM PLUMMER JACOBS, D. D.,

pastor of the Presbyterian church at Clinton, and founder and president of the Thornwell orphanage at that place, was born in Yorkville, S. C., March 15, 1842. He is the son of Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, D. D., now a resident of Nashville, Tenn., and who has reached the age of eighty-three years. Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1808. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney college and Union Theological seminary, after which he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, in which he has labored for more than sixty years. The greater part of his ministry has been in South Carolina. He has also been prominent in educational work. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Pressley Jacobs, a native of Virginia and a Revolutionary soldier. He lost a brother and three sons in the battle of Germantown, Penn. The family is of English descent, its founder in this country having emigrated from England and settled in Pennsylvania about forty years prior to the Revolution. The mother of Rev. William P. Jacobs was Mary Redbrook, daughter of James Redbrook. Her parents both died while she was in her childhood, and her death occurred in 1845. The subject of this sketch graduated from Charleston college when nineteen years of age, and from the Columbia Theological seminary at twenty-two. He was licensed to preach in April, 1862, and was ordained in May, 1863. His first charge was the church of Clinton, S. C., of which he has been the pastor ever since—a period of twenty-seven years. He at first had three churches, two of which he gave up later, but he has since organized out of the one he retained two other churches which are now in charge of other parties.

Rev. Mr. Jacobs, besides being one of the prominent Presbyterian divines in the state, has also made himself distinguished for his educational and charitable work, not as a leader, but as a founder and organizer. In 1886 he established a monthly magazine, devoted to religion, education and charity, of which he has been editor and publisher ever since. He was married, April 20, 1865, to Miss Mary J., daughter of James H. Dillard, formerly of Laurens. She died January 15, 1870, leaving five children, four of whom are sons. Of these, two are in the ministry. The daughter, who is the eldest, is married. Mr. Jacobs is a royal arch Mason and a Good Templar. In political faith he is a democrat. In educational and charitable work he is one of the most conspicuous and best known individuals of the south, and has made for himself a name which will shine in undimmed brilliancy

throughout the coming ages. He is a member of the national conference of charities and corrections, and has frequently been a delegate to the prominent conventions of his church. For five years during his early manhood, he was a reporter successively on the staff of *The Charleston Courier*, *The Charleston Mercury*, *The Daily Carolinian*, of Columbia, and *The Southern Presbyterian*, of Columbia. He is a great advocate of short-hand, and possesses one of the best phonographic libraries in the country. He studied it under the famous Josephus Woodruff, formerly of South Carolina. He is one of the most distinguished linguists in the country, being able to read and write some twelve or fourteen languages. He has read the Greek Testament through thirty-three times, by reading ten minutes each morning before his breakfast hour. He has been a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals of the day, and all work from his pen commands both remuneration and attention. Mr. Jacobs is the founder of the Thornwell Orphanage, of Clinton, which is one of the best known and most successful charitable institutions in the United States. His connection with it entitles him to a place among the first men in the country in charitable, benevolent and educational work. An account of his connection with this institution will be found in the book entitled, "The Lord's Care."

REV. ALBERT GOODALL WARDLAW,

pastor of the Presbyterian church of Laurens, was born in Fort Valley, Ga., January 20, 1856, and is the son of Rev. John B. Wardlaw, of Oglethorpe, Ga. The maiden name of the wife of John B. Wardlaw was Martha Eliza Goodall, sister of Albert Goodall, late of New York city, who for many years was president of the American Bank Note company and was a very prominent Mason. The grandfather of Rev. Albert G. Wardlaw was Capt. William Wardlaw, a native of Abbeville, S. C., who removed to Georgia. He served as captain in the war of 1812, and by occupation was a planter. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch descent. Rev. Albert G. Wardlaw is a descendant of Hugh Wardlaw, who was one of the three brothers, natives of Virginia, and whose father emigrated from Scotland to America. Hugh Wardlaw removed from Virginia to Abbeville, S. C., where he died. On the paternal side the subject of this sketch traces back his ancestral line to an English royal family, of whom James VI. of Scotland was a member. On the maternal side he is of Welsh descent. His maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Lucas, at an early day, before railroads were in use, undertook to go from her home in Alabama to Texas, where she possessed large tracts of land. She made the whole trip from Alabama to New Orleans in a carriage, but in that city caught the yellow fever and died. Both the father and mother of Albert G. Wardlaw are living. He was reared to the age of fifteen in Cuthbert, Ga. At that age he was sent north for academical instruction, and at seventeen was sent abroad to study the modern European languages. He

spent one year at Geneva, Switzerland, then, returning home, pursued his collegiate course at Randolph-Macon college. He subsequently completed his literary course at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., graduating in 1879 with the degree of A. B. and A. M. By this time he had determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and in September, 1879, entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated in May, 1882. He also, during the time, pursued a post-graduate course in contemporary and ancient philosophy in the college of New Jersey under President McCosh, and received the degree of A. M. Since then he has been in the active pastorate in the states of Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. He has served churches in Danville, Richmond and Culpepper, Va., and Augusta, Atlanta and Macon in Georgia. He was serving temporarily the First church at Macon when he was called to the Presbyterian church at Laurens, in May, 1890. He was married, April 27, 1887, to Miss Hattie Lee Field, daughter of James W. Field, a large planter of Christian county, Ky. Mrs. Wardlaw is a cousin of Gen. James Field, who belongs to the same family of Stephen J. and Cyrus W. Field. They have one child, a son, John B. Wardlaw, who was born May 11, 1888. Rev. A. G. Wardlaw is a member of Chi Phi fraternity. His brother, John B. Wardlaw, Jr., who died in July, 1881, was one of the most brilliant of the younger clan of journalists of the present time. He was graduated from the college of New Jersey in 1887 with distinction, and was immediately elected a fellow of the school of mental science of Princeton. In June, 1877, he was offered a position on the editorial staff of the *New York World* by its then proprietor, Hurlbut, which position he declined on account of ill health and accepted a fellowship instead. He subsequently resigned the fellowship and entered the field of journalism. He became widely known as the author of southern literature, which received encomiums from some of the leading New York dailies and which made for him an enviable reputation as a writer. He was born in 1854. The country has probably never produced a man who developed more brilliancy at so early an age. He was but twenty-seven when he died. Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, though young, has already developed great ability and attained an enviable prominence in the ministry. He is recognized as an orator of great force and uncommon brilliancy.

REV. SAMUEL LANDER, M. A., D. D.,

president of the Williamston female college, was born in Lincolnton, N. C., January 30, 1833. His father was the Rev. Samuel Lander, also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His mother was Eliza Ann Miller. Both parents were natives of Ireland, and were married in that country in 1812. Removing to America in 1818, they located in Lincolnton, N. C., in 1826. There they both died, the father in 1868, and the mother in 1876. In the house of George Miller, Dr. Lander's maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Wesley, preached on several occasions.

Dr. Lander was reared in Lincolnton, receiving his early education in the village academy. At fifteen, he went to Lexington, N. C., and was prepared for college, under Prof. J. W. Murphy, a well-known educator, of that day, who had previously been his teacher, at Lincolnton. Under him he completed all the studies of the freshman class, and, the next year, he entered the sophomore class, in Randolph-Macon college, Va., from which institution he graduated as a B. A., in June, 1852. Though he was the youngest but one in his class, he stood at its head. On leaving college he gave some attention, incidentally, to civil engineering, and to the study of law. In October, 1853, he accepted a position as assistant professor in the Catawba college, in Newton, N. C., under the presidency of Prof. H. H. Smith. He remained there about a year, and, in 1854, he became a member of the faculty of the Olin institute, in Iredell county, N. C. He subsequently became adjunct professor in Randolph-Macon college; but he soon resigned this position, to accept the presidency of Olin institute. In August, 1857, he became professor of Latin and mathematics, in the Greensboro female college, which position he held for two and a half years. In the latter part of 1859, he took charge of a female school, at High Point, N. C., where he remained three years. Meanwhile, he began the study of theology, having yielded to his long standing conviction of duty, to prepare himself for the ministry. In 1860, he was licensed to preach; and he has labored in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, ever since. In connection with his ministerial duties, he has continued his labors as an educator. In 1863, he took charge of the Lincolnton female seminary, in his native place, which position he held until 1867. In 1864, he was admitted into the South Carolina conference. He was ordained deacon in 1866, and elder in 1868. While at the head of the Lincolnton female seminary, he also performed the duties of pastor of the village church, this being his first appointment. In the latter part of 1867, he was appointed president of Davenport female college, at Lenoir, N. C., which position he filled three years. In 1871, he became joint proprietor of the Spartanburg female college, in connection with the Rev. Samuel B. Jones. There he remained only one year. Toward the close of the year, he was elected president of the Columbia female college, on condition that that institution, which had been suspended since the war, should be re-opened; and for this reason he left his place in Spartanburg.

The re-opening of the Columbia female college having been deferred, Mr. Lander was placed in charge of the Williamston circuit, with his residence at Williamston, S. C. Shortly after his arrival there, he established the Williamston female college, which he has conducted very successfully ever since, and which is now, one of the most flourishing female institutions in South Carolina. During five of the twenty years he has been in Williamston, he has been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in that place. Rev. Mr. Lander ranks as one of the foremost educators of his state. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him, by Trinity college, N. C. Dr.

Lander is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Honor, a Son of Temperance, and a strong prohibitionist, taking an active part in temperance work. The Williamston female college is one of the most thorough and popular institutions of the kind, in the south. One special feature of the school is the fact, that the young ladies who attend it are not educated for the stage or platform, but, on the contrary, are discouraged from both. In connection with composition, reading spelling, etc., each pupil has either one principal study for five weeks, or, at most, two for ten, thus avoiding the dissipation of thought, produced by having the mind burdened with several difficult subjects at the same time. There are, thus, eight periods during the school year at which a pupil may graduate. Dr. Lander was married December 20, 1853, to Miss Laura Ann, eldest daughter of Rev. Angus McPherson, of the South Carolina conference. They have nine children living, seven of whom are sons. Three of the sons have graduated from Wofford college; and two of these delivered the valedictory addresses. The eldest, Rev. John McPherson Lander, is principal of the American Granbery college, in Juiz de Fora, Brazil. The second son, William Tertius Lander, is associated with his father, in the Williamston female college. Another son, Malcom McPherson Lander, is principal of the Kingstree academy, S. C. The eldest daughter, Mattie McPherson, is the wife of George E. Prince, a leading attorney of Anderson, S. C.

REV. WILLIAM HOOPER ADAMS

was born in Boston, Mass., January 8, 1828. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Nehemiah and Martha Hooper Adams. He entered Harvard university in 1850, and graduated with high honors in 1860. He studied at Andover theological seminary, but in January, 1861 entered the theological seminary at Columbia, S. C. On the 27th of September, 1862, he was licensed to preach the gospel, by the presbytery of Hopewell, and about a year later was ordained an evangelist by the same authority. He began his ministry as an evangelist to the churches of Danielsville and Sandy Creek, and extended his labors to the people of Paoli and Beth Haven, Ga. He first permanently settled in the vicinity of Eufaula, Ala., where his labors met with great acceptance. In the summer of 1865, he visited his native city, Boston, where he remained about two years, and on the 28th of February, returned to Charleston, S. C., accepting an invitation to the pastorate of the Circular church in that city. This settlement continued for twelve years. In the spring of 1880 the Charleston presbytery held a session at which Mr. Adams was in attendance, but not many days after its adjournment, his spirit took its flight to the unseen world.

For some years previous to his death Mr. Adams had been engaged in the most engrossing ministerial and literary work, and in order to be in the neighborhood of his father, he had supplied the Vine street church at Roxbury, Mass., the church of Middleton, Mass.

and afterward the Hancock church at Lexington, Mass. During this divided pastorate, he was preparing a work entitled "Seven Words from the Cross," a production which did great honor to his literary ability and the tenderness of his sensibilities. His eminent characteristics were unselfishness and devotion. During his ministration in the south he was a great favorite with the colored population and always exhibited toward them as he did toward all a kind and obliging consideration. By none was his decease more sincerely mourned than by these lowly members of his congregation. He prepared his sermons with great care, but did not allow the engrossment of his study to interfere with his pastoral duties. Whatever was interesting to his church always elicited his own interest, and this sympathy of interest tended to make him all the more beloved and venerated. Whether in their joys or their sorrows, his whole heart responded to those of his devoted flock. The resolution of his presbytery, on his lamented death, bear this appreciative testimony of his character and worth:

"Brother Adams was a heavenly-minded, cheerful and loving Christian, and as a minister of the gospel, was able, earnest and zealous. It can truly be said of him as it was said of another preacher of Christ, after his decease, 'There was no taint of bigotry in his nature. All followers of Christ were Christians to him, and in every sinner he saw a possible saint, and hoped and prayed that the possibility might be realized.'"

ISAAC STOCKTON KEITH,

Presbyterian divine, was born in Newton, Bucks county, Penn., January 20, 1755. He was a graduate of Princeton college in 1775. In 1791 he received the title of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately after his graduation he engaged in teaching at Elizabethtown, N. J., but in 1778, he was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia to preach, and two years afterward was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Alexandria, Va. In 1778 Dr. Keith removed to Charleston, S. C., and was installed as pastor of the Independent church of that city, known as the Circular church, on account of the peculiar structure of the church edifice. He was the collegiate pastor of the church with Rev. Dr. Hollingshead, who had preceded him in the pastorate of the society, and was his senior in age. Dr. Keith held a high rank as an able and eloquent preacher, and he ministered to the church at Charleston for twenty years to great acceptance, respected and beloved by his congregation. He was twice married; first to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Sproat, of Philadelphia. She died September 30, 1796, and on the 3rd of April, 1798, he was married to Catharine, daughter of Thomas Lagare, of Charleston.

In personal appearance Dr. Keith was described as "imposing, large in stature, dignified in manner, grave in aspect and in speech, and yet so courteous and affable as to invite the confidence of the most timid child." He was of a generous and charitable disposition,

and no person in poverty or distress applied to him without eliciting from him his aid, sympathy and encouragement. He fulfilled the scriptural characterization of a true Christian; he wept with those that wept, and rejoiced with those that did rejoice. His sermons were elaborate; they were the product of deep thought, and his applications were of a nature to awaken the earnest attention of his hearers. His religious doctrines were those formulated in the Westminster Assembly Catechism, and his mission was to preach Christ and Him crucified. He was peculiarly effective in prayer, addressing the throne of grace in apt and fervid terms. Dr. Keith died December 13, 1813. In Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" a letter from Rev. Edward Palmer, of Walterboro, S. C., is published, portraying the character of Dr. Keith, which closes as follows: "Dr. Keith's loss was deeply felt in every circle in which he moved. Among the demonstrations of grief attending his funeral, one of the most touching was that of a venerable minister of the Episcopal church bending over his lifeless form and exclaiming with a profusion of tears: 'I have known a multitude of ministers of various denominations, both in Europe and America, but never have I known a more faithful servant of Jesus than this dear saint.'"

RIGHT REV. JOHN ENGLAND,

first bishop of Charleston, was born in Cork, Ireland, September 23, 1786. He received all the advantages of education afforded by the schools of his native city. When about fifteen years of age he expressed a desire to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and from that time on until he entered college he was under the particular care of the very Rev. Robert McCarthy, dean of the diocese. In August, 1803, he left Cork for the college of Carlow, where he remained until 1808. He then returned to Cork to receive holy orders, being at that time under canonical age, and a dispensation had to be procured from Rome. October 9, 1808, he received the order of deacon and that of priesthood on the following day. A few weeks later he was appointed lecturer at the cathedral. He was appointed president of the diocesan college of St. Mary, in 1812. In 1813, he performed a principal part in the ministerial functions attendant upon the jubilee granted by the pope to the Catholics of Cork on the completion of their new cathedral. He was appointed in 1817 to the parish of Bandon, in which he continued until his appointment to the see of Charleston, in 1820. He was consecrated September 21, 1820, and left Belfast for America October 10, 1820. After a rough voyage he reached Charleston, December 20, 1820. He began his labors in America on the 1st of January, 1821.

Bishop England's diocese embraced three states -- North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. On his first introduction to his diocese, he found only two churches open to his ministrations, and his clergy were equally limited. But with a brave spirit he began his work, and churches soon began to multiply around him. His task

was that of a missionary, and he traveled many hundreds of miles in its performance. Among his first objects was to establish churches at Savannah, Augusta, and at many other places of less note. At a place called Locust Grove, he preached his first open air sermon, the church being too small to accommodate his four hundred hearers, who had collected from considerable distances to hear him. He found at Columbia a flock of between two and three hundred, composed largely of Irish laborers, at work excavating for a canal. There being no church building in the city, he preached in the court-house, to a large and respectable audience, many Protestants being in attendance. Having planted the seed for a church here, as well as in other places he had visited, he returned to Charleston and took up his great life work in that city—a work which has made his name historic in the annals of Catholicism. He began a course of lectures, and during the Lenten season, taught the great principles of his faith, in a way that did not fail to awaken serious attention, and his labors were crowned with the advent into the church of many converts. In his diary, kept about this time, he made, among other matter, the following entry: "The Catholics who live here, and they who occasionally come here, were in the habit of going to other places of worship—Episcopal, Protestant, Methodist and Presbyterian—and had nearly lost all idea of Catholicity."

Like all the Irish Catholics of the day in which he lived, he lost no time in taking the proper steps to become an American citizen, and throughout his eminent career he acted the part of a loyal subject of the government of his adoption, was proud of its greatness and ready jealously to defend its honor. Bishop England's efforts in behalf of his faith were not confined to the pulpit, but he became the real founder of Catholic journalism in America. In 1822 he established *The United States Catholic Miscellany*, and for twenty years the columns of that publication gave evidence of his masterful ability as an erudite, graceful and effective writer.

Bishop England was a fine classical scholar, and finding that the taste for the classics had deteriorated in Charleston, he started a school in which were numerous scholars from the best families in Charleston, and it became a source of considerable income to those students who were fitting themselves for the priesthood, they taking charge of the classes in the school. For a time this school was very prosperous, but at length it evoked the jealousy of the Protestant denominations, after which its success was greatly curtailed. Besides his reformatory efforts in church lines, Bishop England took time to engage in literary and scientific work, and he was the originator of an anti-dueling association which became effective in improving the morals of society. He had the honor to be invited by members of the national house of representatives to deliver a sermon before them in Washington. He accepted, being the first Catholic who had ever preached in the representative hall. This fearless, renowned, highly cultivated and most excellent prelate closed his earthly career

on the 11th of April, 1842, lamented, not by those of his own faith alone, but by all who appreciated his eminent and unselfish services to his fellow men.

RIGHT REV. PATRICK NIESON LYNCH, D. D.,

third bishop of Charleston, was born in Ireland, March 10, 1817. His parents emigrated to America in 1810, landing at Georgetown, S. C., but settling at Cheraw, in that state. While a lad young Lynch entered the seminary of St. John the Baptist, at Charleston, at the suggestion of Bishop England. By too strict application to his studies his health became impaired and he was compelled to return to Cheraw, where for some time he led a rural life. His health being restored he resumed his studies, being sent to Rome, where he entered the famous college of the Propaganda. Here he was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of D. D. He was ordained priest in 1840, and returned to Charleston, where he officiated until the death of Bishop England and the consecration of Bishop Reynolds, in 1844. He was placed by Bishop Reynolds in charge of St. Mary's church for the next eleven years, and appointed principal of the Collegiate Institute and vicar-general of the diocese. Upon the death of Bishop Reynolds in 1855, he became administrator of the vacant see, and on March 14, 1858, he was consecrated bishop of Charleston. His death occurred February 26, 1882.

When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Bishop Lynch supported the Confederacy with zeal and ardor, but in the first year of the war the new cathedral, in which his large congregations met, and his residence and other church property, were burned. This calamity with the siege and bombardment of the city, had the effect of disintegrating his church membership, many of his flock joining the army in defense of the Confederate cause. But calamities did not come singly to Bishop Lynch. When Sherman made his devastating march to the sea, his church, college and convent, at Columbia, became also food for the flames. Archbishop Hughes at that time was as ardently engaged for the Union cause, as Bishop Lynch was for the Confederate, and had gone to Rome to enlist the papal authority in favor of his cause. To counteract — at least to neutralize the efforts of the archbishop, Bishop Lynch was deputed by the Confederate government, on a special mission to France, provided with an autograph letter by President Jefferson Davis to the pope. This journey was doubtless a work of supererogation, and it was at the cost to the bishop of the almost total dispersion of his church membership. Besides the loss of the church property by conflagration, he had incurred a debt of more than \$100,000, borrowed money, mostly trust funds, which had been deposited with him by poor people out of their small savings. To re-build the cathedral, college and convent, destroyed by fire, would require an outlay of \$150,000 or more. To meet his indebtedness and the contemplated expenses of re-building

what the flames had destroyed, he had no resources in immediate view, and the task before him seemed likely to tax his energies for the remainder of his days. But he went about his work with a heroism and an energy that did him great credit. He made his wants known outside of his own diocese, and spent much time and untiring labor in the cause of his church.

Bishop Lynch was the possessor, naturally, of a vigorous constitution, but the cares and perplexities and embarrassments through which he was called to pass in rehabilitating his diocese, in trying to discharge his indebtedness and to raise funds to rebuild his destroyed structures, were undoubtedly the means of greatly shortening his days and lessening his usefulness. Bishop Lynch illustrated his humane, religious and unselfish instincts in 1848, when he took charge, regardless of danger to himself, of a hospital during the prevalence of epidemic yellow fever. He persisted in caring for the sick, even after he himself had taken the disease, and only suspended his efforts when weakness from the effect of the disorder compelled him to do so. Twenty years or more later, when the same dangerous epidemic broke out in Charleston, he was absent from his diocese, but on being informed of its spread he hastened home to render the same kind offices to the suffering that he had rendered on the former occasion. He was not alone a theologian; he was a fine classical scholar and a student of the sciences. He was a facile writer and his published articles, which were not few, exhibit a forcible style and profound thought. Many of his writings in various contemporary reviews and periodicals were afterward collected and published in book form.

RIGHT REV. IGNATIUS ALOYSIUS REYNOLDS,

second bishop of Charleston, was born in Nelson county, Ky., August 22, 1798. At an early age he entered the theological seminary at Bardstown, Ky., to which place his father had removed and settled on a farm, where he was one of the first students. He entered St. Mary's seminary at Baltimore, in December, 1812, where he followed a complete course of theology and also enjoyed the advantages of a thorough and profound training in the physical sciences. Having finished his course with distinction, he was ordained at Baltimore, October 24, 1823. He immediately returned to Kentucky and was soon afterward appointed professor of St. Joseph's college at Bardstown, and subsequently became president of that institution, holding that position for several years. He was appointed successor to Bishop Kendrick, professor in the theological seminary, at Bardstown, by Bishop Floet. For many years, subsequently, he was vicar-general to Bishop Floet. In 1841, when the Episcopal see of Kentucky was transferred from Bardstown to Louisville, Father Reynolds, then vicar-general, paid a visit to Europe to recruit his health, after which he proceeded to Louisville, which was his mission, united to which were the duties of vicar-general. He remained there

until 1844, when he was appointed Bishop of Charleston, upon the death of Bishop England. He was consecrated bishop, March 19, 1844, in the Cathedral of Cincinnati, after which he proceeded to Charleston by way of Baltimore. He died March 9, 1858.

Bishop Reynolds was a worthy successor of Bishop England. The labors of his predecessor in a diocese composed of the three states of North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina, with the planting of numerous churches, in each of these states, had opened for the new bishop an extensive field. Bishop England had been highly popular and greatly beloved throughout the diocese, and Bishop Reynolds found his new charge a homogeneous people who gave him a cordial reception. But the wants of the church are ever growing, and in 1845, Bishop Reynolds made a visit to Europe to solicit funds towards the erection of a cathedral at St. Finbar. He was successful, and the cathedral was erected, and, in 1854, it was consecrated. In his eleven years' administration of the episcopate, Bishop Reynolds was an active attendant upon all the ministerial councils of his church throughout the United States, and by his rare learning and forceful eloquence made himself effective in devising plans for the spread and prosperity of Catholicism in the country at large. But his strict devotion to this work at length began to tell upon his physical powers, which from the beginning were not robust, and he was finally compelled to rest from his more arduous efforts in behalf of the cause. He visited Kentucky, his native state, with the purpose and hope of recuperation, but soon returned to his diocese with health still impaired. In May, 1855, the bishops in council at Baltimore, in a letter to the propaganda at Rome, apprised that body, that Bishop Reynolds had finished his missionary work — that "he had worn himself out in the service of his church." But even amid this great pressure of missionary and priestly work, Bishop Reynolds found time to edit the "works" of his illustrious diocesan predecessor, Bishop John England, in five volumes, at Baltimore in 1840.

RIGHT REV. HENRY PINCKNEY NORTHROP,

fourth bishop of Charleston, who is also the second vicar apostolic of North Carolina, which comprises the whole state, is a member of a highly respectable southern family. He began his classical education at Georgetown college in 1853, and in 1856 entered Mount St. Mary's college at Emmetsburg, Md., from which he graduated in 1860. Then he entered the seminary there from which he graduated in 1864. He afterward went to Rome to the American college, where he was ordained, June 26, 1865. Returning to his native land he at once engaged in clearing away and dissipating the dense prejudices which had a firm hold of the non-Catholic population of the south, and the thick undergrowth of ignorance among many of his own people in that section. In 1881 he was placed at the head of the vicariate, having in the meantime served the cathedral at Charleston and St. Patrick. Although made bishop of Rosalia and vicar apostolic of North

Carolina in 1881, he was not consecrated by Archbishop Gibbons until January 8, 1882. January 27, 1883, he was translated by papal brief to the see of Charleston, retaining the vicariate of North Carolina until recently.

For a time after his return from his visit to Rome Father Northrop was attached to the church of the Nativity, in New York, where he rendered acceptable service. On his advent to Charleston in 1866 he was stationed as assistant pastor at St. Joseph's church, a position which he occupied for about a year. In 1868 he went to New Berne, N. C., as a volunteer for mission work in that state, remaining there for four years. At the end of this period he returned to Charleston, S. C., acting there as assistant pastor in the cathedral and pastor at Sullivan's Island. He acted in this capacity for six years, then for one year was pastor of St. Patrick's church in Charleston. In 1881 he was present at the third plenary council of Baltimore.

REV. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

Rev. Joseph Alexander was born about the year 1740. He graduated from Princeton college in 1760, and was licensed by the Newcastle presbytery, in 1767. He was immediately installed pastor of the Sugar Creek Presbyterian church in North Carolina. Here he established a classical school, which grew to be one of the most popular schools in the south. About 1765, he began to preach occasionally at Indian Creek and Grassy Springs. A house of worship had been erected, trustees chosen and the congregation organized, under the name of Union. The site of this church was on Brown's creek, some four miles from the present town of Unionville, near the road leading from that place to Pinckneyville. The church edifice was intended for the use of both Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and this was why it was called Union church. It was a place of some note, and finally gave its name to the county in which it was situated. Dr. Alexander ministered to this church until 1773. He was afterward installed pastor of Bullock's Creek church, where he remained until 1801. On the 27th of March of that year he dissolved his connection with that church, at his own request and with the consent of the people of his charge. In his letter to the presbytery, giving a report from his congregation, at the close of which he asked a release from his pastoral relation, he said that his church consisted, at that time, of eighty-five communicants. He had baptized eleven adults, and seven hundred and fifty-three infants. A want of interest and harmony among his people, was given as his reason for resigning his charge.

In 1807, the College of South Carolina conferred upon Mr. Alexander the degree of D. D. Having reached a good old age, he did not seek another pastorate. His death occurred July 30, 1809. Dr. Alexander was of small size and was lame as reported by Gov. David Johnson, who was one of his admirers. He was endowed with fine accomplishments, with talents of the highest order, and was an uncommonly animated and popular pulpit orator. He lived through the

trials and excitements of the Revolution and was an ardent patriot. In 1807 a small volume of his sermons was issued at Charleston. He was not alone distinguished as a minister of the gospel, but was an educator of great eminence. For this he was honored by having Alexandria college named for him by special act of the South Carolina legislature.

GOV. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN.

Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman, governor of South Carolina, was born in Edgefield, that state, August 11, 1847. His father was Benjamin R. Tillman, and his mother was Sophia Hancock, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The ancestors of Gov. Tillman emigrated from Virginia to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in the Edgefield district. On both sides of the family were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Gov. Tillman was educated at Bethany academy, in the upper part of Edgefield county. At the age of sixteen or seventeen years, young Tillman left school to join the Confederate army, but a week later was taken seriously ill and for five months was confined to his bed and was an invalid for two years following. During this illness, in 1864, an abcess destroyed his left eye, and he was also for a time paralyzed, and there were no hopes of his final recovery entertained. In the latter part of 1866 the death of his brother, Capt. James Tillman, placed the governor in charge of a large plantation of 3,500 acres, there being no other member of the family to attend to the duties of the plantation. In 1867, however, he went to Florida, where his mother had always desired to live, and there bought a plantation in Marion county, residing upon the same for two years. While living in Florida, on January 8, 1868, he was married to Miss Sallie Stark, of Georgia. She is the daughter of Samuel Stark, a native of Longtown, Fairfield county, S. C. To the union of Gov. Tillman and wife three sons and three daughters have been born, all of whom, with one exception, are living. In December, 1868, Gov. Tillman returned from Florida and located on the old homestead with his mother and two sisters. He continued to live with his mother and to attend to her affairs until her death in 1876, after which event he settled upon his portion of the estate and farmed with good success until his election as governor of the state. In 1882 Gov. Tillman was a delegate to the state democratic convention, and supported Gen. Bratton for governor. There was a strong pressure about this time to have him stand for election to the legislature, but he refused outright to become a candidate. At about this time the study of the agricultural interests of the state and the system then pursued gave him very pronounced ideas as to the needs of a reformation, and at different times he contributed strong articles to the agricultural papers. In August, 1885, the state agricultural and mechanical society and the state grange held a meeting at Bentonville, which Gov. Tillman attended as a delegate, and read an address

in which he analyzed the cause of the agricultural depression of the state and the remedy, and demanding better facilities for the education of farmers at the university of the state, the re-organization of the agricultural department, establishment of experimental farms, and the holding of farmers' institutes. This convention was attended by representatives of the best farming interests of the state, and his address was received with applause, and was endorsed in an emphatic manner. This brought him into prominence as a reformer and as a champion of special educational facilities for farmers, and his prominence and popularity increased from year to year until in 1890 he was nominated and elected to the office of governor.

JOHN PETER RICHARDSON.

The following sketch was taken from the *Sunday News*, of Charleston, S. C., December, 5, 1885: John Peter Richardson was born in Clarendon county fifty-five years ago. He was the son of Gov. John Peter Richardson, who was the son of John Peter Richardson and the grandson of Gen. Richardson, of distinguished record before and during the Revolutionary war. Gen. Richard Richardson moved to South Carolina from Virginia in colonial times, and after a careful examination of many sections of the state settled upon lands in Clarendon county on the Santee river, noted for their fertility and adaptability for agricultural purposes, and there acquired during a life of remarkable enterprise and industry, an immense estate. He was a commander of the forces of the colony in the "snow campaign," just preceding the Revolution, possessed almost unbounded influence in that part of the state, and, although over eighty years of age, was during the struggle for independence, arrested by Tarleton, the "butcher," placed on a horse behind a trooper, carried to Charleston, imprisoned on board of a prison ship in the harbor and was only released in time to enable him to reach home to die. Gen. Richardson's eldest son, James Burchell Richardson, was elected governor in 1804, and his grandson, John Peter Richardson, was raised to the same office in 1840, while a member of congress. His great-grandson, the subject of the present sketch, is, therefore, the third of the name that has filled the gubernatorial chair of South Carolina. Two other descendants of Gen. Richardson have held the same high office — Gov. Richard J. Manning and his son Gov. John L. Manning — while many more have won distinction in the councils of the state and nation. It is worthy of note that Gov. James B. Richardson, during his term of office, was the leader in the organization of the South Carolina college.

John Peter Richardson, the worthy scion of a family of governors, spent his early youth almost wholly in Clarendon county. He was not placed at school at the usual age because of the lack of proper educational facilities in so isolated a country neighborhood. He had, however, the advantages of the cultured and refined surroundings of the family circle. His only instructor, with the exception of a pri-

vate tutor under whose care he was placed for a brief period, was Mr. Leslie McCandless, of Camden, a distinguished educator of that beautiful and historic town. Mr. McCandless prepared him for admission into the South Carolina college, then in the very zenith of its reputation and usefulness, under the administration of the illustrious William B. Preston. At this institution he graduated in 1849, in the same class with Judge Charles H. Simonton, Judge W. H. Wallace, Gen. James Connor, Maj. Theodore G. Barker, Col. Thomas Glover, Capt. George Cuthbert, the Rev. T. E. Wannamaker, Major W. K. Leitner and others, who have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. This class was the largest that ever graduated from the college and among the worthy competitors Gov. Richardson won distinction, receiving the third appointment. He was elected to the legislature from Clarendon in 1856, 1858 and 1860, thus serving through the most exciting period of our legislative history. In 1862 he joined the army of the west, acting on the staff of Gen. James Cantey, first as brigade and after as division inspector general. After being stationed at Mobile and various other points in Alabama and Mississippi, he served with Gen. Cantey through the entire campaign of Sherman and Johnston from Tennessee to Atlanta, enduring all the dangers, privations and hardships of that remarkable struggle with singular exemption from the usual accidents of battle. His service was continued until the surrender of Gen. Lee.

After the war, his ample fortune gone, he devoted himself to his hereditary occupation of agriculture, in the attempt to retrieve what war had so effectually destroyed. Few, even among Gov. Richardson's friends know of the labors and privations, which he for years assumed with steady cheerfulness, living in a cabin and working with a hoe in the fields. His services were, soon after the war, again called in requisition by his friends and fellow citizens, who, with practical unanimity, elected him to represent them in the convention of the people, called by President Johnson, in 1865, to frame a provisional government for the state. Of the legislature elected under the constitution framed by that convention, Gov. Richardson was elected a member. He continued to sit in the house, and for a time in the senate, filling the vacancy caused by the election of ex-Gov. Manning to the United States senate, until the military government was inaugurated by the action of congress. He was active as an unflinching and enthusiastic democrat in organizing, encouraging and leading the apparently hopeless attempt to stem the flood of infamy and misrule, which followed the reconstruction acts in every election, by speech and example, endeavoring to keep perfect the consolidation of the democracy.

In 1876 he was the nominee of the democracy of his county for the house, the senator holding over, but was defeated by a largely reduced majority. In 1878, when Clarendon was redeemed from radicalism, he was elected to the house, and in 1880, was made, without opposition, the candidate of his party for state treasurer. Elected to the treasurership in that year, he was unanimously re-nominated in

1882 and 1884, and was elected. His administration of the treasury for six years has been able and acceptable. In the democratic state convention of 1885, he was presented as a candidate for the governorship. On the first ballot he received forty-four votes, more than his most prominent competitor, and continued to gain until on a third ballot he received a large majority of the votes cast, and was nominated by acclamation. His election was without opposition.

In 1888, after an able administration, Gov. Richardson was nominated for a second term, and re-elected without opposition. Gov. Richardson has administered the affairs of the government, over which he has control, with ability and progressiveness. His educational policy has been particularly liberal and progressive. In dealing with the other race, he has been not only just, but very merciful, and as the result the negro is better satisfied and more prosperous than he has been since his emancipation. During the last four years the state has made greater progress than during any other period of similar length for thirty years.

HUGH L. FARLEY

was born in Laurens county, S. C., on the 15th of June, 1844. He received his early education at Laurens academy and at Kings Mountain institute, where he was in attendance when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private in the Third South Carolina volunteer infantry at the age of sixteen, and soon after his enlistment was made a sergeant in the company. At the end of his term of service, which was twelve months, he was made an orderly sergeant, having in the meantime been acting as the principal drill officer of his company, which was G, of the Third volunteer infantry of South Carolina. Just previous to the battle of Fredericksburg he was elected ensign of his company. Commencing at the battle of Gettysburg, he served as adjutant in the place of Adj. Y. J. Pope, who was wounded in that battle. His services as adjutant continued until the arrival of the regiment at Chickamauga, at which time he was ordered to report to Gen. J. B. Kershaw, commanding McLaw's division. He served through the memorable battle of Chickamauga as staff officer to Gen. Kershaw, and was sent to Richmond, Va., to represent Gen. Longstreet's corps, in company with two non-commissioned officers, to carry the official report of the battle of Chickamauga, and to bear to the seat of government the colors captured of the enemy in that battle. At the same time he was recommended for promotion on account of brave and gallant conduct on the field. This service performed, he joined his company, then before Chattanooga, taking command. He served through the winter campaign in east Tennessee, and was wounded before Knoxville, though not so much disabled as to necessitate the abandonment of his command. After the battle of Knoxville he marched to Gordonsville, and was soon engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, where he was shot through the face, suffering a severe but not fatal wound. Recovering in time to take part in

the struggle at Cold Harbor, he remained with his company and regiment until Grant invested Richmond and Fredericksburg, and then under the recommendation which had been tendered him for promotion, he was transferred to the cavalry division of the army of northern Virginia, to take part in organizing and drilling the dismounted cavalry of that army. In this service he acted as adjutant general of the dismounted corps, remaining there until Sherman reached Savannah, at which time he was ordered to Columbia, S. C., on detached service. On the evacuation of Columbia, Gen. Farley organized a party of scouts, marched to the rear of Sherman's army and harassed its outposts till the close of the war, reporting in the meantime to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After the surrender, the scouts were discharged and went to their several homes. A summary of Gen. Farley's military career shows him to have been actively engaged in the battles of the first Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, the seven days' struggle around Richmond, where he was twice wounded, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Calhoun Station, Knoxville, where he was slightly wounded, Bean Station, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Burgess' Mills, Cummings' House, Columbia and many other minor engagements, skirmishes, etc.

On the return of Gen. Farley, at the close of the war from these numerous, sanguinary and bravely fought battles, he was chosen reading clerk of the house of representatives of his native state. In 1866 he went to the Sea Islands, and engaged in the raising of Sea Island cotton, in which business he continued for four years and a half, returning to Laurens county in 1869. He took an active part in the disturbance of 1870, which ended in the famous riot at Laurens, caused by the resistance of the people to the radical rule. This popular movement was undoubtedly the initiatory step toward the general uprising which occurred in 1876. Though not engaged in that riot, Gen. Farley was arrested and charged with participation therein, and was kept in confinement with others for two weeks, but was never brought to trial. He then moved to Spartanburg, where he engaged in the railroad service for four years, being connected with the Spartanburg, Union & Columbia. He then became the editor of the *Carolina Spartan*, and for four years conducted that paper with rare tact and ability, taking an active and energetic part in the political campaign of 1876, both as editor and canvasser. He still held his editorship for two years after that memorable contest, in the meantime becoming an ardent supporter of Gen. M. W. Gary, who conceived and inaugurated the campaign in which, in 1876, Gen. Wade Hampton was elected governor, and restored the supremacy of the white race in South Carolina. In 1879 Gen. Farley went to Edgefield, and engaged in the study of the law in the office of Gen. M. W. Gary, and made such acquirement in the theory and practice of that profession as to be admitted to the practice the next year. He then returned to Spartanburg, where he opened a law office. In 1882 he was nominated and elected to the legislature, serving through

the term of 1882-3. He kept up his law practice till 1886, when the farmers' movement began. He was then called to Columbia, where he was nominated by that party for adjutant-general, but was defeated in the election by barely four votes. In the beginning of that movement he had identified himself with it, and was one of its principal supporters. In 1890 it swept the state and Gen. Farley was triumphantly elected to the office for which four years previous he had suffered a narrow defeat. He has frequently been the choice of his party as delegate to its state conventions, of which he is always a leading member. He is a genuine scion of the old Virginia and South Carolina stock of politicians. Mr. Farley is the son of William R. Farley, a native of Charlotte county, Va., who was born in 1800. He was a lawyer by profession, and came to South Carolina while yet a young man. About the year 1830 he was married to Phebe M. Downs, of Laurens county, who was a granddaughter of Maj. Jonathan Downs, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Farley's grandmother was a daughter of Maj. Saxon, who also took a conspicuous part in the great struggle by which this country became independent of the British government. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Farley, only four of whom now survive. Mr. Farley is the seventh in the order of their birth. His father died in 1859, but his mother survived till November, 1887, having reached the ripe age of seventy-six years. It will be seen by this sketch that Gen. Farley has taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, both civil and military, of his state, and that he must take a foremost rank among the makers of its more recent history.

HUGH SMITH THOMPSON.

Perhaps no man of late years has brought greater honor to the old Palmetto state than the Hon. Hugh Smith Thompson, at present one of the three United States civil service commissioners. He comes from a line of men who have from time to time added new lustre to the proud old southern state who bore them. On his father's side he claims Virginian blood, although his grandfather, Waddy Thompson, came to South Carolina early in life, and became famous in his adopted home. For nearly a quarter of a century he was one of the judges of the court of equity, and is the man to whom Gov. Perry referred when he said, "Had he cultivated properly his talents, he might have been one of the great men of America." Another illustrious member of the family was Gen. Waddy Thompson, Jr., an uncle of the subject of this mention, who represented South Carolina in congress, for many years, and during the presidency of William Henry Harrison, was minister to Mexico. Through his mother he is descended from one of the old Huguenot families of South Carolina. Hugh Smith Thompson, was born in Charleston, S. C., January 24, 1836. He was graduated from the South Carolina military academy, in 1856. One year later he was made an assistant professor in the Arsenal academy, of Columbia, where he filled the

chair of French and belles-lettres, and was promoted to a captaincy. At the beginning of the war he warmly espoused the cause of the people with whom he was reared and educated, and was placed in command of a company of cadets in Charleston, and during the entire period of that trying time was found at his post in that city and elsewhere in the state. At the close of the war he was placed in charge of the Columbia male academy, which, under his efficient management, became one of the most popular and thorough schools of the south. It was while president of this institution of learning that political honor was first thrust upon him. In 1876 he was elected state superintendent of education, by the democratic party, although the position was neither sought after nor asked by him. Thus began the career of this man who has so modestly carried off some of the greatest honors conferred upon American citizens. During the summer and autumn of the memorable year of 1876, this man's voice was heard throughout the state, eloquently proclaiming against radicalism, and such was his fervor and earnestness that the people of the whole state heard and loved him for his manliness. From his home, under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, to the "City by the Sea," which he had so gallantly defended in the dark hour of her trial, was he heard and honored. No man had a greater anchorage in the hearts of the people than he, none did more to establish Anglo-Saxon supremacy and pure government in the dishonored commonwealth. The state to-day owes her efficient public school system to Hugh S. Thompson. In this connection the words of one of the most prominent educators of the state may be quoted. Speaking of Mr. Thompson's executive ability he said: "He did more for popular education in the state than any other man South Carolina has yet produced." In 1878 and again in 1880, he was elected by overwhelming majorities to this high position, and in 1882 was offered the presidency of the South Carolina university, which he was about to accept when unanimously nominated for the gubernatorial chair of the state.

It is rare in these days to find a man in political life who has not obtained his position by chicanery and intense effort. There is indisputable evidence that Mr. Thompson neither asked, nor expected this, or any other office at the hands of the people. Indeed, it has been clearly proven that he absolutely refused to allow his name to be put in nomination, and the following article, written by one of the ablest men of the state, will amply substantiate this assertion: "No combination was made to put Col. Thompson in nomination until the morning of the day of the convention. It was the spontaneous act of some of the delegates from Anderson, Greenville, and the Pee-Dee country, who were not willing to support the other candidates. We have personal knowledge of this fact, and a similar statement is made by the editor of the Anderson *Intelligencer*, who was one of the delegates who advocated the nomination of Col. Thompson. It is unquestionably true likewise that Col. Thompson declined to be a candidate for re-nomination of superintendent of education, because he intended and desired to accept the presidency of the South Carolina college,

to which office he would have been elected at the meeting of the trustees then about to be held. Col. Thompson was not in any sense of the word a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, and this announcement was made in the convention before the balloting began. We have personal knowledge, also, of the fact that, after his name had been put in nomination the result of the first ballot had been announced, Col. Thompson sent a peremptory message to one of the delegates requesting him to withdraw his name absolutely. Col. Thompson's name was not withdrawn, however, because the delegate to whom he sent his message was satisfied that nothing that he could say would avail to stop Col. Thompson's support by those who, without his authority, and even without his knowledge, had brought his name before the convention." On the second ballot he received 147 votes, 157 being necessary for a choice. At this juncture the names of the other candidates were withdrawn and Col. Thompson was nominated, and elected governor of South Carolina. His inaugural address was a masterpiece, simple, yet comprehensive. We quote the following passage from it: "Strict economy in the conduct of government, reduction of taxation of every kind to the lowest point consistent with the efficient administration of government; a judicious tariff; wise, equal and just laws impartially administered; the prevention of oppressive monopolies; home rule, which under the constitution of the United States shall preserve the state governments in their proper spheres, while it maintains the general government in its proper sphere; popular education as the only safeguard of free institutions; the sacred preservation of the public credit, federal and state; a civil service reform which shall regard public offices as public trusts to be exercised for the benefit of the people, and not for party purposes, and which shall make merit the test for appointment to and retention in office—these are some, at least, of the demands which the people make of their chosen public servants. Let us see to it that South Carolina contributes her share to the pure administration of public affairs by keeping her state government true to the principles which formed the political creed of the founders of the republic." This is of course but an extract, but the sentiment goes to show the calibre of the man, and also proves him to be the author of the famous sentence, "public offices are public trusts."

Mr. Thompson was placed in office by a sweeping majority. In 1884 he was again nominated, this time without opposition, and was discharging the duties of governor when, on June 30th, 1886, he received the appointment of assistant secretary of the United States treasury from the hands of President Cleveland. Gov. Thompson knew nothing of this appointment until called to Washington by the president. It was entirely unsought and unlooked for. Again the man was to be distinguished as but few are, while calmly doing his duty in his own place. Honor sought him, and he was found ready to fulfill the duties of the arduous task with ability and vigor. While the acting secretary of the treasury he undoubtedly averted what would have proved one of the most fearful financial calamities in the

history of this country. In the summer of 1887, while some were groaning and cowering before the expected storm, this man stood to his post and forced the markets and securities of the country back to their normal condition. He evinced the same financial ability there that brought the public schools of South Carolina from wreck and debt into life and usefulness. Americans know that President Cleveland relied on Secretary Thompson, and that he proved worthy of his trust by turning back the billows of bankruptcy. In February, 1889, he was called to the office he now holds, having been appointed by President Cleveland, but as the appointment was not acted on by the senate he had the honor of receiving the appointment to that office from President Harrison, in May of the same year. Commissioner Thompson is a true representative of the cultured, well poised southern gentleman. He is about the average height, of rather slender build and with decidedly handsome features. Seemingly calm and self-contained on all occasions, he yet strikes one as a man of indomitable determination and will power. His mind is keen, aggressive and susceptible of grasping everything in an emergency. It is remarkable that with his great financial abilities he has not amassed a fortune; but he seems to have turned his efforts to a higher and nobler sphere. He has been content to give his life and work to the state whose people have loved him so well.

It is eminently proper that this sketch, necessarily brief, should close with an article which appeared in one of the most conservative and able newspapers in this country. It was written at the time when Mr. Thompson was filling the office of secretary of the treasury, and although his course at that time was universally endorsed by the newspaper press generally, this article is selected as coming from a source of undisputed reliability. It begins thus: "Several southerners have won fame and important places in the departments; among them is Hugh S. Thompson, ex-governor of South Carolina, and at present the acting secretary of the treasury. Gov. Thompson has for months borne the burden of the national finances and discharged the full responsibility of a cabinet minister. He has shown an exceptional administrative capacity, coming up to the full demand of great financial needs. He has shown a peculiar ability, meeting the higher requirements of exalted position, demonstrating the most valuable qualifications, grasp of duty and executive superiority. He has a quick comprehension and instantaneous decision in difficult matters, and a frank way of dealing with hard questions that has kept him straight as a die. He has held his own in the best gatherings of strong spirits, grappling with great questions with consummate tact and decision. His mind is clear and strong, and his honesty crystal. I do not know of a public man that has shown more capacity for large responsibilities than Gov. Thompson, and he has impressed his value and integrity upon the ablest and broadest men." And again quoting from the leading journal of his native state: "It is pleasant to everybody in South Carolina to note the appreciative kindness of the comments on Gov. Thompson's appointment as as-

sistant secretary of the treasury. From newspapers and from individuals in all parts of the United States come hearty expressions of confidence, besides in the integrity, impartiality and ability which he will bring to the discharge of his duties. The people of his state have the cheery satisfaction of knowing that Gov. Thompson will, in his new office, as in every other office he has held, fully deserve the golden opinions that have been expressed concerning him. It is well known that Gov. Thompson did not seek the place which the president has conferred upon him. Indeed every public honor which he has enjoyed, or which has been offered him, has come to him unsought."

After making mention of Mr. Thompson's career as an educator, the article goes on to say: "His example is well worthy the consideration of the young men of South Carolina, and his rapid promotion from one high position to another may well afford strong encouragement to ambitious youth, everywhere, to strive to rise by honest, earnest work, faithfully performed in the sphere in which they happen to be, rather than by changing from place to place, and from task to task, in the hope of finding something worthy of their efforts and supposed talents. The country has need always of the services of capable, honest, earnest men in the public offices; and the people of the country feel the need of such men more and more every year. They are not, usually, the men who — failing at everything else — are forever seeking appointment or election to petty offices. The career of men of this class ends where it begins. It is only the man or the boy who proves himself too large for a small place in any calling, by filling it full and overflowing it, that is entrusted with larger responsibilities. This is the lesson taught to the youth of South Carolina by Gov. Thompson's successes and honors, and they will do well, every one, to lay it to heart." The foregoing article will be thought the more of, when it is known that its author was the great editor-captain, F. W. Dawson, who was so foully murdered in Charleston, some time since. A letter written to the *Boston Herald*, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Newton, Mass., who, at one time, was president of the Claflin university of South Carolina, and who became the warm personal friend of Mr. Thompson, pays great honor to that gentleman. It runs as follows:

"The papers announce the appointment Gov. H. S. Thompson, of South Carolina, as assistant secretary of the treasury. From an intimate acquaintance with that gentleman, of twelve years, and a residence in South Carolina of ten years, I feel prepared to say that President Cleveland could, in my judgment, have made no better choice for that responsible and difficult position, than Gov. Thompson. No truer man can be found, and none who will devote himself more intelligently and more faithfully to the public interests than he. He is now in the full strength of a liberal culture and broad views, a progressive, growing man. He was, I believe, educated at the military institute, in Charleston, an institution modeled somewhat after West Point academy, scholarly in his attainments, and yet a man of

the people. When Gen. Wade Hampton was elected governor, Mr. Thompson was placed upon the same ticket, as superintendent of education, the duties of which office he discharged for two terms with so much ability and impartial justice to both white and colored schools, that the public voice, almost by acclamation, designated him as candidate for governor of that proud commonwealth. He was generally spoken of for the presidency of the state university, at Columbia, and for the military institute, at Charleston, either of which would have been a lucrative and life-long position. But he obeyed the voice of the people, and was elected to the gubernatorial chair. As governor, he has shown the same evidence of superior ability, the same devotion to the public interest, and the same unyielding integrity of principle, that he did as superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Thompson never sought political life, but politics sought him, and called him to the front, because the people believed in him. Progressive, and yet conservative, he accepts the situation and labors, to produce the best results for the public good. I predict, that it will be clearly seen at Washington, that the responsible duties committed to his hands have found the right man in the right place. All honor to Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina."

Mr. Thompson was so fortunate as to form a marriage alliance with Miss Clarkson, daughter of Thomas Bolton Clarkson, of Columbia, S. C. The latter was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Boston, the famous Scotch divine.

JAMES EARLE HAGOOD,

clerk of the United States circuit court for the district of South Carolina, is a native of Pickens county, S. C., and was born November 30, 1826. His father was Col. Benjamin Hagood, who was a native of Edgefield county, S. C., and was born about 1789. For forty-five years previous to his death Col. Hagood was a resident of Pickens county, where he followed planting and merchandising. He was one of the prominent men of his county, and for many years represented what was then known as the old Pendleton district, in both branches of the legislature. (What was the old Pendleton district now comprises the counties of Pickens, Oconee and Anderson.) Col. Hagood was an old line whig, and was a strong believer and supporter of the doctrines of Clay and Harrison, and yet was a believer in nullification, and in 1832 was in favor of his state seceding. And again in 1860 he advocated secession, being all through life a strong believer in states rights. He met with success through life, and prior to the late war was a man of large fortune. But, notwithstanding his losses occasioned by the war he left a large estate at his death in 1865. His wife was Adaline, the daughter of James Ambler, of the same neighborhood, but a native of Scotland, who was married in Charleston, S. C., to Susan Hagood, who was an aunt of Gov. Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell, S. C. To the union of Col. Hagood and wife six children were born, five of whom survive, and all live in the immedi-

ate neighborhood of Pickens. The mother died in 1874, in her seventy-first year.

The early days of our subject were spent on the plantation and in the store in Pickens county. His education was obtained in the public or common schools, his principal preceptor being the Rev. John L. Kennedy, a well known and noted educator of that county and section. In 1856, while in his thirtieth year, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Pickens county, a position he filled with ability until 1868. After the war he read law, and was admitted to practice, and from 1868 until 1873 was the law partner of Judge Joseph K. Norton, of Pickens Court House. He represented Pickens county in the legislatures of 1869-70-71, and on April 21, 1873, was, by Judge Hugh L. Bond, appointed to his present office of clerk of the United States circuit court. He is also United States commissioner and special master in the United States circuit court. Our subject was married May 4, 1847, to Esther Benson Robinson, who was born in Pickens county on April 1, 1829. She is the daughter of Dr. John and Eliza Robinson, of Greenville, S. C., and granddaughter of Gen. John Blossengame, of Greenville, who was an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Hagood died on July 26, 1889. To their union ten children were born, six of whom survive. Our subject owns the old homestead in Pickens county, and also a large plantation, besides large tracts of valuable real estate upon which are quantities of timber and rich deposits of mica, asbestos and other minerals. Since he arrived at manhood Mr. Hagood has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HON. JOHN WILLCOX,

the present county clerk of Marion county, S. C., was born in Marion, in 1847, on the 21st of February. He is the son of John Willcox, of whom mention is made in another place in this volume. Mr. Willcox was educated in the county schools and at Davenport college, N. C. His collegiate course was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, and like many another southern student, he abandoned his books to take up arms in defense of his state. In the latter part of 1864 he enlisted in the South Carolina reserves, under command of Gen. Blouchard, as sergeant major, and served until the close of the war, in 1865. After leaving the army, Mr. Willcox returned to Marion, and resumed his studies for a year or two. In 1867 he accepted the position of book-keeper in the sheriff's office, and was occupied in that position until 1879, when he was appointed to that office to fill an unexpired term. Upon the expiration of his two years' term, he became assistant in the county clerk's office, and in June, 1882, was appointed to serve the remainder of an unexpired term in the clerk's office. In 1884 he was elected to the position, and again in 1888. During the year 1869 he held the office of township clerk, and in all these positions of trust and honor he has evinced much efficiency, and the utmost integrity

in the discharge of his duties. He was one of the warmest supporters of the graded school system at Marion at the time of its establishment, and has ever taken a leading position on progressive lines. He is a stockholder in the cotton mill of Marion, and is a prominent Mason, and also a member of the K. of H., and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1883, Miss Lelia Smith became his wife, and four children have been born to them, the survivors being John A. Willcox and John, Jr.

WILLIAM J. ASSMAN,

clerk of the court of his native county, was born at Sandy Run, Lexington county, S. C., in 1841. His father's name was Frederick William, and his mother's Mary Kersh. The father was a native of Germany and the mother, though born in Lexington county, was of German extraction. Frederick William Assman was born at Enger, Westphalia, one of the western provinces of Germany, and when of school age, he attended the German school until his fourteenth year, when he emigrated to the United States and located in Lexington county on Sandy Run, where he began working in a general merchandise store owned by his uncle. He afterward purchased the business and followed that and planting until his death in 1880. He was married to Mary Kersh while living in Sandy Run. She was the daughter of Godfrey Kersh, also a resident of South Carolina, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was killed at Sullivan's Island. The issue of this marriage was six children, though only one is now living. Frederick William never took any part in politics, but held one or two appointive offices, such as commissioner of roads and postmaster. William J. Assman was educated in the common schools of Lexington county and was about ready to enter college when the war broke out and he enlisted in Company A, of the Fifteenth South Carolina infantry regiment in 1861. He served until 1864, when his left arm was shot away in a skirmish between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry with Federal cavalry. He was also wounded in his left leg at the battle of Gettysburg. He was in the army of northern Virginia in Longstreet's corps, and was in all the battles in which his regiment took part. He was taken prisoner and held for a short time while suffering from his wounds, but on recovering sufficiently he escaped and returned home. He followed no particular business until 1872, when he was elected to the office he now holds, and which he has held continuously since his election. He was married in 1887 to Mrs. Alice Drafts, a daughter of Uriah Crout. He is a stockholder in the Lexington Manufacturing company and the Commercial bank, of Columbia. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and he and his wife are highly respected in the circles in which they move. In his official capacity Mr. Assman has served the people of his county long and faithfully, and has gained hosts of warm personal friends.



Respectfully yours

E. J. K. W. C.

EUGENE ALONZO WEBSTER,

United States collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, is one of the prominent and representative citizens of Orangeburg, S. C., and is well and favorably known throughout the state, having been a conspicuous figure in the politics of South Carolina for a number of years. Mr. Webster is a native of Vermont, but since early manhood has been a citizen of South Carolina. His father was the Rev. Alonzo Webster, D. D., who for over twenty years following the late war was closely identified with the religious and educational work in the Palmetto state. Rev. Webster was a native of Vermont, in which state he was educated for the ministry, and for years he was a prominent Methodist Episcopal divine. He received the degree of A. M. from the Middleborough, Vt., college, and of D. D. from the Allegany college. During the war he served for a time as chaplain of the Sixth and Sixteenth Vermont regiments, and was also at one time chaplain of the Sloan hospital at Montpelier under a commission as a chaplain of the United States army. Being a man of more than ordinary ability in church work, to which he was devoted, he was selected by Bishop Baker in 1865 to come to South Carolina and re-organize the old Methodist Episcopal church. He first located at Charleston, where he remained for two years, removing in 1868 to Orangeburg, and there made his permanent residence. He was one of the founders of Claflin university, of which he served as president for several years, and with which he was identified until his death in 1887, during all of which time he rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the cause of education in a direction most needed. His mission to the south was to educate, christianize and elevate the colored race, and there is to-day ample evidence that he performed his mission well. In 1866 his family joined him in the south, and his wife died at Orangeburg in 1884. Two sons were born to Rev. Webster and wife, our subject and brother D. P. Webster, who is now a prominent physician of Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. Webster was born at Montpelier, Vt., on February 16, 1849. He had the advantage of good schools, and was prepared for college before coming south. From 1866 to 1868, he taught school in Charleston, and during the latter year, returned to Vermont, and entered Wesleyan university, where he was graduated in 1872, receiving the degree of A. M., three years later. The same year he returned to South Carolina, joining his father at Orangeburg, and accepted the chair of ancient languages in Claflin university, which he acceptably filled for two years. In the meantime, however, he engaged in the newspaper business, by establishing *The Citizen*, at Orangeburg, which paper he successfully conducted until 1877. Having been pursuing a course of law studies after leaving college, Col. Webster was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, in 1877, and began the practice in co-partnership with Abial Lathrop, the present United States district attorney, for South Carolina. In 1874 Col. Webster

became identified with the politics of the state, and in 1876 was appointed by Gov. Chamberlain treasurer of Orangeburg county, which position he held for a short time only. In August, 1889, President Harrison appointed him to his present position of United States collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, which position he is filling with entire satisfaction to all concerned. For fifteen years Col. Webster filled the position of chairman of the republican committee of his county, and for the past ten years has been a member of the state executive committee, and is the present chairman of that committee. He has, since becoming identified with politics, been a delegate to all the republican state conventions of South Carolina, and has several times been a delegate to the republican national conventions. In 1888 he was a member of the Chicago convention, and was one of the original Harrison men.

For years Mr. Webster has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been quite prominent in church work. He was a lay member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which met at New York in 1888, and has otherwise been honored by the church. Mr. Webster was married in 1873 to Miss J. E. B. Dutton, a native of New Hampshire, who died in 1880, in her thirtieth year, leaving a son and daughter. On September 29, 1890, he was married to E. M. Dickinson, of Chelsea, Vt. Mr. Webster is thoroughly identified with the material prosperity of his adopted state, and a staunch friend and supporter of the state and her institutions. Representing as he does the minority party in politics, he is necessarily prominent in public life, and his conduct has always been such as to challenge the respect and good will of his opponents. He is progressive and enterprising, liberal in his views, and always ready to encourage and assist all worthy movements and enterprises having for their object the improvement of the state and her people. As a champion and educator of the colored race he has followed in the footsteps of his father, and like his memory, is esteemed and honored universally by that people.

HON. ROBERT HENRY GLENN.

The Hon. Robert Henry Glenn, the subject of this sketch, was born November, 2, 1829, on the Catawba, near the North Carolina line in York county, in which county he has spent his whole life as one of its most respected and honored citizens. He is the son of William and Eliza M. (Boyd) Glenn. The father was born in the place as his son, and lived and died there. He was a son of James Glenn, Esq., a Pennsylvanian, who served in the Revolution, having fought in the battle of Kings mountain. Just after the close of the war he removed to York county, S. C., and remained there the rest of his life as a planter. His children were: James, William, John, Franklin, Milton, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary and Martha. William began business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment; he next became a teacher and finally turned his attention to agriculture, to

which his later life was devoted. He was the father of the following named offspring: John, Jane, James, Robert H., William, Thomas, David, Samuel and Parmelia. Robert Henry Glenn was reared on the paternal plantation. At the age of eighteen years he left school, having laid a good foundation for the extended reading of after life. At the latter age he began an apprenticeship to the carpenters' trade. Ten years later, December 17, 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Simril, who died in 1881, leaving seven children. In 1885, Mr. Glenn was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Simril, a cousin of his first wife. He answered his people's call for armed men in April, 1861, and joined the Confederate army as a captain in the Fifth South Carolina regiment commanded by Col. Jenkins, and served until his surrender with Lee. At the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock in Virginia, Capt. Glenn was severely wounded by a shell, and being stricken with typhoid fever, he was rendered unfit for service for sometime. When the war was at an end he returned home, and in 1866 was elected sheriff of York county, taking charge of the office in 1866, on the 22nd, of December. His term of service was only ended by his resignation in 1888. His record as sheriff for twenty-two years and eleven days is unspotted. In November, 1890, he was elected to the house of representatives. Mr. Glenn is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the L. of H., and of the K. of H.

GEORGE IRVING CUNNINGHAM

was born in Monroe county, Tenn., six miles east of Madisonville, on September 8, 1835. His father was Abner Cunningham, a native of South Carolina, and his mother, who was Celia Stephens, was born near Flat Rock, N. C. The parents were residents of Monroe county when married. George Cunningham, the grandfather, was a South Carolinian and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Abner Cunningham was a minister of the Gospel of the Christian denomination. His death occurred when his son George was quite young, in the year 1847, when he was about forty-three years old. The mother departed this life in 1877, at the age of sixty years. Of the six children born to them, one is now living. Mr. Cunningham remained in Monroe county until he was seventeen years of age, and then came to Charleston, in company with a Mr. Metcalf, with whom he was employed. About a year later he engaged in the cattle and butchery business for himself. Later he became a partner of Thomas K. Brown, with whom he remained until the close of the war. Subsequently William K. Brown, son of Thomas K., went into partnership with him, and the firm thus formed continued for twenty years. For the last ten or twelve years Mr. Cunningham has been engaged more particularly in raising and grazing cattle. He owns a great amount of land in the vicinity of Charleston. During reconstruction he was appointed an alderman by the military. In 1873 he was elected mayor by the republican party, and in 1875 was re-nominated and elected. Mr. Cunningham was chairman of the board of county

commissioners of Charleston county for 1872, and re-elected in 1874 and 1876. He was appointed United States marshal on June 20, 1889, and took office on July 1. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, president of the Charleston Waterworks company, and various other enterprises. These few facts by no means comprise the biography of Mr. Cunningham, but they show in a slight measure how completely he has the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HENRY TIMROD.

It is not for the matter-of-fact pen of the ordinary biographer to touch the tender sentiments, and recite with fitting pathos, the memories of so sweet a child of nature, as Henry Timrod, the gentle minstrel of the old south state. Among the many gifted children of verse, whom the south has produced, none ranks higher than Henry Timrod. All literary men of America, who have a fair knowledge of our own writers, are familiar with his poetic works, although the poet died at a very early age. The father of Henry Timrod was, himself, a most remarkable man—one of great conversational and poetic genius. He came of wealthy ancestors, but an unfortunate secret marriage wasted his funds, and the father of our subject, at an early age, apprenticed himself to a bookbinder, and, in after life, he wrote quite a number of poems, which are both remembered and admired by the literary people of the south. He held a lucrative position at the time of his death in the Charleston custom house. The son, Henry Timrod, was educated in the best schools of Charleston. He entered college at the age of seventeen, and matriculated at the University of Georgia. There his vivid intelligence and scholarly ardor began to assert themselves, and he sought to enlarge his culture and refine his taste, by continual converse with the classics. And it was at this interesting period of his life, when the mind was yet untutored by rough usage with the world, and varied experience with men, that he conceived some of the best poems of his life. His style is a manifold one, writing as he did in the triple school of heroic, sentimental and patriotic verse.

Poets are to a great extent creatures of their nativity and environments; thus the Norse masters sang the praise of heroes, unmoved by sentiments of love, and unsoothed by a soft creation of tropic birth. The Roman poet sang of deeds of arms, of violence, blood and military prowess, but to the poet of the south has been conceded the laurel crown of victory for those more natural effusions which, emanating from nature, appeal more strongly to nature's heart. The young poet's college career was brought to a sudden close by a period of ill health, followed by a premonition of the grim destroyer in the way of several severe hemorrhages of the lungs. After leaving college he entered the law office of the celebrated James L., afterward chief-justice, Petigru. In 1848 he contributed a number of poems to the *Southern Messenger*, which excited great admiration for their literary worth. The necessity for immediate means required

him to drop the law and devote his time to teaching. In 1860 our poet removed to old Columbia where, by the aid of a friend, he became part owner and associate editor of the *South Carolinian*. Before entering upon his duty on the 12th of January, 1861, he married Miss Goodwin, a young English lady of good family and graceful accomplishments. A little volume contains most of the published works of Mr. Timrod, edited and published by no less a man than the poet, Paul H. Hayne, and for the benefit of those who have never read a poem by Mr. Timrod we take the following two verses at random from the work. The poem is entitled "Second Love," in which he pleads an excuse for having loved another.

"It was indeed that early love,
But foretaste of this second one —
The soft light of the morning star
Before the morning Sun.

"She might have been — She was no more,
Than what a prescient hope could make —
A dear presentiment of thee,
I loved but for thy sake."

The poet died in October, 1867, and admiring friends have erected a handsome monument to his memory.

ALBERT H. MOWRY.

Among the well known early citizens of Charleston, S. C., who for many years ranked as one of the leading and most enterprising men of that city, was Smith Mowry, grandfather to Mr. Albert H. Mowry, the present efficient postmaster of Charleston. He was a native of Smithfield, R. I., and was born March 17, 1795. About 1816 he removed to Charleston, but in 1823, returned to his old home where, on September 23, of that year, he was married to Amy, daughter of Lewis Dexter, of Smithfield. Smith Mowry was for many years a successful cotton factor in Charleston, and occupied positions of eminent usefulness and responsibility. He was active in many enterprises of his adopted home, and was an energetic director of the South Carolina railroad company. He was among the foremost to suggest the building of the Northeastern railroad, of which company he also became a director. He was president of the Southwestern telegraph company, and a director in the Union bank, of Charleston. When Smith Mowry became of age his father gave him a certain portion of lumber from his farm for his own. This he cut and drove to Providence for the purpose of shipping it south, thinking to realize more on it than by selling in the local market. This he shipped on a vessel for Charleston, coming with it. On coming to Charleston, a stranger, he found it difficult at first to secure the business he sought, but he persevered and soon established himself. By his business sagacity and unostentatious manner, he rose rapidly to the position of one of the largest merchants in the city and accumulated during

his life, a handsome estate. His death occurred March 16, 1861, and that of his wife, May 9, 1874. There were seven children born to this marriage, as follows: Lewis Dexter, born June 22, 1824; Elisha Cook, born September 16, 1826; Edward Smith, born August 31, 1828; Lydia Comstock, born in Smithfield, R. I., September 11, 1835; Albert, born September 10, 1839 and died August 22, 1842, at New Rochelle, N. Y. Lewis Dexter Mowry, the father of Postmaster Mowry, was for many years one of the leading business men of Charleston. When a mere youth he entered his father's business and afterward, when it came into his hands, largely extended it. He served as president of the Union bank and was interested in many enterprises of the city. He retired from active business in 1884, and since June, 1885, has been residing at Englewood, N. J. He was married March 12, 1846, to Margaret D. McNellage, and two children were born to them as follows: Albert Haven, and an infant son who lived only a few weeks.

Albert Haven Mowry was born in Charleston, July 2, 1847. He was educated in the private schools of the city, finishing his education at the Cheraw institute. In 1864 he entered the Confederate service in Company D, Sixth South Carolina cavalry, Butler's brigade, Hampton's division of Johnson's corps, and served until the final surrender, his parole being received at Hillsboro, N. C., April 26, 1865. On the first of the September following he returned to Charleston, and upon his father's resumption of his old business he clerked for him until January, 1869, and was then taken into the house as a full partner. The business was wound up in 1884, and he then accepted an appointment in Washington city, January 7, 1886, as secretary of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the house of representatives, which position he resigned in April, 1887. He was appointed postmaster on March 31st, 1887, by President Cleveland, and qualified on April 10, 1887. Mr. Mowry was selected by the president to fill the unexpired term of the late B. F. Huger, and in December of the same year was nominated by President Cleveland and confirmed by the United States senate in the early part of the fiftieth congress. It is but proper here to state that Mr. Mowry made no application for the position, but was appointed by President Cleveland without his knowledge or any solicitation on his part. This appointment was due principally to the honorables Wade Hampton, Samuel Dibble and Hugh S. Thompson. In 1876 Mr. Mowry was complimented by the appointment as ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. B. H. Rutledge, which position he held for four years. Mr. Mowry is a member of Washington lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Delta Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, and of Rosequoix Chapter. He is also a member of both the K. of H., and K. & L. of H., of Congressional lodge, N. U., of Charleston Port society, St. Patrick's Benevolent society, Hibernian society, New England society and of the Charleston and Queen City clubs. Mr. Mowry was married on January 12, 1869, to Emma, the daughter of H. M. Manigault, of Charleston, and to them have been born the following children: Lewis Dexter, born October

24, 1869; Albert Haven, born October 22, 1870; Adele Manigault, born April 30, 1872, died October 20, 1872; Emma Manigault, born August 1, 1874; Helen Middleton, born October 6, 1876; Louise Parker, born August 29, 1878, died May 7, 1882; Celestine, born December 11, 1879; Ethel Drayton, born October 17, 1881; Henry Manigault, born July 7, 1883, died February 1, 1888; Julian Parker, born September 19, 1885; Mildred Wells, born July 29, 1888, and Rosalie, born February 2, 1890.

GENERAL JAMES W. CANTEY,

one of the most distinguished military men in South Carolina, and a descendant of one of its oldest and most honored families, was born November 30, 1794, a son of that most gallant soldier, James Cantey. No history of South Carolina would be complete without honorable mention of this eminent gentleman, but the biographical annals of the state are so replete with the history of this family that a detailed sketch of Gen. Cantey's ancestry would be a work of supererogation within the limits of this volume. It is sufficient to say that on both the paternal and maternal line of his progenitors were some of the bravest and most patriotic defenders of the American colonies in their struggle to free themselves from British domination, and protect themselves from the incursions of the savage aborigines. Gen. Cantey was educated in his native state and in Georgia. His father placed him in Col. Morgan Brown's store at Sandersville, Ga., in 1811, and he held the position of clerk when the war of 1812 broke out. He joined a volunteer cavalry company, enlisted in Georgia under Capt. John Irwin, son of Gov. Irwin, of Georgia, and fought in the Creek war. He was elected a lieutenant of the South Carolina militia in 1814, and in 1816 was appointed brigade quartermaster by Gov. Williams. In 1819 he organized a corps of volunteer infantry in Camden, and in 1821 was unanimously elected major of the Twenty-second regiment. He was made colonel in 1823 and commanded the regiment until the re-organization of the militia in 1833, when he was elected brigadier-general of the Fifth brigade by the state legislature. Gov. Richardson appointed him adjutant general in 1841, and the legislature elected him to the same position for seven successive terms. In 1821 Gen. Cantey was elected sheriff and served one term in that office. In 1832 his political sympathies were in consonance with the nullification doctrines of John C. Calhoun, and he rendered that great leader and his party efficient aid. He was sent to the legislature in 1838, as the representative of the Kershaw district, and was one of the leading members of that body. Gen. Cantey married Camilla F. Richardson, daughter of John P. Richardson, and a large family of children was the issue of the marriage.

COLONEL FRANKLIN WHITNER KILPATRICK,

who was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, was one of the most brilliant and promising military officers of his age, which the

state of South Carolina has ever produced. He was born near Pendleton, Anderson county, S. C., September 30, 1837. His father was John C. Kilpatrick, and he was born in what is now Oconee county. He was the son of Col. John C. Kilpatrick, who commanded a regiment in the war with the Florida Indians. He was born in South Carolina, but his parents were natives of Ireland. Col. Kilpatrick's mother, before marriage, was Amanda Whitner, a native of Edgefield county, having been born near the state line, opposite Augusta, Ga. She was the daughter of Col. B. F. Whitner, whose father, Joseph Whitner, emigrated from Germany to this country. When Joseph Whitner was on his way to America with his parents, the vessel in which they sailed, and which was owned by his father, was shipwrecked on the river Rhine and the parents were both lost. He together with his sister came to America, he being then a mere lad. Col. Kilpatrick's father died in 1840, but his mother survived until 1885. Their only surviving children are Mrs. Clara Livingston, widow of the late Col. J. W. Livingston, of Seneca, and Mrs. Gideon Lee, of New York. Col. Kilpatrick received his collegiate education at Franklin college and at the University of Virginia. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, though he was then a very young man, he organized a company and was chosen its captain. His company, however, was not called for just at the time, and being a very enthusiastic supporter of the Confederacy, he became impatient of the delay and entered another command as a private. The company which he entered was commanded by Col. James M. Perrin, and the regiment by Col. Gregg. He served in this regiment only a few months when an opportunity came for his company to enter the war. Returning home he re-organized the company and re-entered the service as its captain. The enlistment was for one year and the company served the full term in the Fourth regiment of South Carolina volunteers, commanded by Col. J. B. E. Sloan. Upon the expiration of his term of service in 1862, he re-enlisted and was at once made colonel of the Second regiment of South Carolina volunteers. He was a gallant and heroic officer and held his command until, in the battle of Lookout Mountain, he was killed, October 29, 1863. He participated in several of the most sanguinary and important battles of the war, among them being the First and Second Manassas, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, the seven days' fight and Gettysburg. The Confederate army did not possess a more fearless or loyal soldier and commander. Brave, intrepid, patriotic and full of enthusiasm, he entered the war with all the ardor of a hero, and until shot down at his post of duty, never wavered or shrunk from the defense of his cause. At the time he was killed, steps were being taken by his superiors in command to promote him to the rank of brigadier-general, and though he was then only twenty-six years of age, had he been spared a few days longer, he would have been the recipient of this richly deserved honor. From the time the war broke out until the day of his death he was one of the most ardent and spirited supporters of the Confederacy that held a place in the southern army.

OCTAVUS COHEN,

founder of *The Daily World* and *The Sunday Budget*, and managing editor of the several publications of the *World-Budget Co.*, comes of one of the oldest and best known Hebrew families in the south. It is a matter of history that the first Jewish synagogue erected in the southern states was built by Mr. Cohen's great-great-grandfather, at about the time the first president of the United States was a schoolboy. Mr. Cohen was not born in Charleston, but in Montgomery, Ala. (where his father was temporarily looking after business interests), August 29, 1860. He was educated in the best schools Charleston afforded—schools that were famous, and from which men have gone forth to honor every class of professional endeavor. His primary newspaper business was acquired in Cohoes, Troy, Albany and New York city. But before he entered journalism he made several trips across the Atlantic, visiting some of the principal cities of Europe, and thereby acquiring a knowledge of the ways of the world that has been of incalculable advantage to him in his newspaper work. Leaving regular newspaper work for awhile, Mr. Cohen edited a special department for the American Press Association, and wrote a series of syndicate articles over the *nom de plume* of "Crispin," and "Octy Cohen," which were published all over the American continent, and won him considerable notoriety. He returned to Charleston in 1887, and established *The Sunday Budget*. It was a success from the first issue, and soon opened the way for *The Daily World*, which under vigorous and careful management, at once went to the front among leading southern newspapers. In the spirited political state campaign of 1890, instituted by the farmers' movement, *The World* stood alone among the dailies of the state, and by dint of hard and conscientious work, had the pleasure of seeing its candidates elected. Besides being a newspaper writer of pleasing powers—deep and analytical, or light and sparkling, as occasion may require—Mr. Cohen is the author of at least two opera librettos, two comedy-melodramas, a southern play, and a high grade drama depicting life in the Elizabethan age. He is a married man.

JAMES CALVIN HEMPHILL,

managing editor of *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, was born at Due West, Abbeville, county, S. C., May 18, 1850. He was the son of Rev. W. R. Hemphill, D. D., many years professor of history and belles-lettres, at Erskine college; a grandson of Rev. John Hemphill, D. D., in his day one of the most eminent theologians of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and a nephew of John Hemphill, chief justice of the supreme court of Texas, and senator of the United States and the Confederate States. The characteristics of his Scotch-Irish blood, strong, accentuated, determined will, high character and intellectual force, still mark the descendants of the protagonist of the

family in this country, the Irish Presbyterian emigrant, who settled in Chester county, S. C., over a century ago. The family name is well known in literary and professional life, in more than five southern states and still has its representative in congress. James C. Hemphill, was educated in the village schools and at Erskine college, Abbeville county, from which he was graduated, with the baccalaureate degree, in 1870. In 1871, he taught school for three months, in Kentucky, after which he returned to South Carolina, and engaged for the first time in journalism, as editor of the *Abbeville Medium*. The bent of his mind, and the characteristics necessary for distinction and pre-eminence in the fourth estate were so clearly indicated by his career in the limited field of provincial journalism, that he was, in April, 1880, offered a position on the reportorial staff of *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, and in 1882, was put in charge of the news bureau of that paper, at the state capital, Columbia. In 1885, he was promoted city editor, and from time to time, acted as managing editor, during the absence of Capt. F. W. Dawson, in Europe and elsewhere. After the murder of Capt. Dawson, in March, 1889, Mr. Hemphill, was elected manager and editor-in-chief of *The News and Courier*, which position he has since filled with ability.

Mr. Hemphill has probably confined himself so much to the engrossing duties of the editorial chair that comparatively few have any idea of his ability in other fields. A literary address before his *alma mater* in 1883, and a number of articles in *The News and Courier* bearing indisputable marks of their authorship, prove conclusively Mr. Hemphill could have obtained other than the ephemeral fame which is the reward of the arduous labors of the journalist of the past and present. In Mr. Hemphill are found administrative and executive abilities of a high order, as shown in the management of *The News and Courier* since the death of its virtual founder, Capt. Dawson, as well as a capacity for gauging the requirements and meeting the demands of the public for a representative guide as well as index, of public opinion. He writes with logical force and perspicuous clearness, which occasionally gives way in semi-editorials to a fertile fancy which he cannot and would not suppress. Intensely devoted to the interests of the south in general and of his native state in particular, he has "in scorn of consequences" and without regard to the comment or criticism of men or newspapers, consistently defended all that was highest and holiest in the principles of the south, past and present; but he is as quick to applaud and approve the right as to denounce the wrong, whether in friend or foe, and no one ever wins his friendship or makes his acquaintance without being convinced of his transparent truthfulness, his ability and the geniality and warmth of his nature.

MAJ. DAVID FRANKLIN BRADLEY,

a prominent and honored citizen of Easley, S. C., was the son of Maj. Joel Bradley, a native of Pickens county, by occupation a

farmer. His father gained his military title by service in the state militia. He died in 1881. He was the son of Ambrose Bradley, whose progenitors came from England and settled in Virginia. The mother of the subject of this sketch before marriage was Ellen Scolds, a native of Buncombe county, N. C., who died in 1858. She was of Scotch descent. Maj. David F. Bradley was born in Pickens county, S. C., September 5, 1842. He passed his early life on a farm in his native county, but, in 1859, he went to Florida, from which state, in April, 1861, he entered the Confederate service, in Company A, Second Florida regiment, known as the Pensacola Rifle Rangers. In that regiment he served until the battle of the Wilderness, in which he lost his left arm. He was also wounded in the left hip in the same engagement. Previous to this, in the battle of Fraser's Farm, he had been wounded in the right shoulder, and as a result had been compelled to spend two months in the hospital. He entered the army as a private, but was promoted, first to the rank of orderly sergeant, second to that of second lieutenant. After the battle of the Wilderness he spent one month in a hospital, where he was assigned to duty in the enrolling department of Florida. But while en route for that state he was intercepted by Gen. Sherman and obliged to return home. In 1865 he resumed his studies in a country school, and from that time until 1868, attended school and taught alternately. In the latter year he was elected school commissioner of Pickens county, in which capacity he served six consecutive years, having been twice re-elected. In 1871 he helped to found the *Pickens Sentinel*, of which he was sole editor until 1885, during all of which time he held a proprietary interest in the establishment. For a part of that time he was the sole owner. During his incumbency of the office of school commissioner, and his connection with the *Pickens Sentinel*, he resided at Pickens. It was while he was school commissioner that the free school system was established in Pickens county, and upon retiring from the commissionership, in 1874, he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, where he served two terms.

In 1878 Mr. Bradley was elected to the state senate, serving in that body the constitutional term of four years. He was appointed by President Cleveland, internal revenue collector for South Carolina in 1885, and held the position from that year until 1889, when he resigned, owing to the change in the administration. During that time his residence was at Columbia, but in the fall of 1889, he returned to Pickens county and located at Easley, where he still resides. In 1879 he was elected by the state legislature, a member of the board of penitentiary directors of South Carolina, serving in that capacity until 1885, when he resigned to accept the office of internal revenue collector. During the last three years he was chairman of the board. He is a democrat in political faith and an elder in the Presbyterian church. Ever since the war he has been identified with the farming industry and is the owner of a stock and dairy farm near Easley. He is president of the Easley oil mill, Fertilizer & Ginnery company, in which he is one of the largest stockholders. He is a stockholder also,

and at one time was a director in the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago railroad, only a portion of which road, however, is in operation. He is one of the trustees of the Easley high school and chairman of the board. In February, 1891, he helped to establish *The Easley Democrat*, of which he has since been editor and joint owner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he has already taken an active interest and as a popular speaker in the political forum, he has taken a high rank and made a most creditable record. He has served as chairman of the democratic committee of Pickens county a number of years and been a delegate to a number of the state conventions of his party. Maj. Bradley was married in November, 1865, to Mary B. Breezeale, of Pickens county.

FRANCIS W. DAWSON,

late editor and proprietor of the *News and Courier*, the leading paper of Charleston, S. C., and of the south, was born in London, England, May 17, 1840. He was educated in the schools of London, in which he made rapid progress, maintaining a high standard in his classes. He early exhibited a great fondness for literature, and after completing his studies devoted considerable attention and time to literary work. For several years prior to 1860 Capt. Dawson paid particular attention to the industrial and social condition of the United States, and became deeply interested in the causes which led to the destruction of the Union and the secession movement of the southern states. He was in London when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, and immediately resolved to come to America and serve in the Confederacy. He felt convinced that the constitution had been violated; that the south was fighting for liberty and self-government, and that it was his privilege and duty to take sides with her in the fight. No opportunity offered of coming to America until the steamship *Nashville*, in which Mason and Slidell were to have sailed, reached Southampton, England, and Capt. Dawson then, armed with letters, approached the commander, Capt. Pegram, and made known his wishes and intentions. He was so youthful that the captain refused to aid him, and so dismissed the matter. But Capt. Dawson was deeply in earnest and, taking advantage of the captain's absence in London a few days before the *Nashville* sailed, assumed the garb of a sailor and was enlisted by the first lieutenant of the vessel. During the homeward voyage of the *Nashville* his admirable conduct secured the applause of all the officers and men aboard, and immediately after running the blockade at Beaufort, N. C., he was appointed master's mate in the Confederate States navy upon the recommendation of Capt. Pegram. This was in the early part of 1862, and from that time until the summer of 1865 Capt. Dawson did his whole duty manfully, earnestly and without complaint.

After reaching the Confederacy Dawson was ordered to duty at Norfolk, Va., where he served for a short time. He was next ordered to New Orleans, but upon approaching the city discovered that his

ship had gone down, and that the city had been captured by the enemy. He was next ordered to the James river, but soon afterward resigned his position in the navy, and took service as a private in Percell's battery, Field's brigade, Hill's division, army of northern Virginia, in June, 1862. In the engagement of Mechanicsville, he was badly wounded, on June 25, 1862, but did not leave his gun until so exhausted from loss of blood that he was carried from the field. For his service and the bravery and gallantry displayed on this occasion, he was commissioned lieutenant. Before he had fully recovered from his wound he applied for a position in the ordnance corps, passed a brilliant examination, and was ordered to duty in August, 1862, with Longstreet's corps, as assistant ordnance officer, with rank of first lieutenant of artillery, in which he served until the fall of 1864. After the battle of South Mountain, in 1862, Dawson was captured by the Federal cavalry, and was confined at Fort Delaware, being exchanged just in time to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862. He was with Longstreet through the Gettysburg and East Tennessee campaigns, and was by his side when he was wounded and Jenkins was killed at the Wilderness.

In the winter of 1863-4 he passed an examination for promotion, and received his commission as captain of artillery in May, 1864. After his promotion he was relieved of his command at his own request and appointed ordnance officer of Fitzhugh Lee's division, and in this capacity served through the Valley campaign to Five Forks, in March 31, 1865, where he was wounded in the shoulder. He took part with bravery, valor and distinction in the following battles: Mechanicsville, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., north side James River, 1864, Valley of Virginia, 1864, Five Forks, 1865. He was wounded at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, at Harrisonburg, Va., 1864, at Five Forks, March 31, 1865. Was taken prisoner of war near Williamsport, Va., on September 14, 1862, and released on parole in October, 1862. He surrendered at the close of the war and was paroled in May, 1865. After the war Capt. Dawson went to Petersburg, Va., but failing to find congenial employment there he removed to Richmond in July, 1865, where he began arrangements with a friend for publishing a small weekly paper. Before the first issue could be made the office was seized and closed by the Federal officer in command at Richmond. A little later Capt. Dawson was offered a position on the Richmond *Examiner*, which he accepted and held until that paper also was suppressed by the Federal authorities. In March, 1865, he accepted a position on the staff of the Richmond *Dispatch*, which position he resigned in September, 1866, and was appointed an agent of the National Express and Transportation company, which company failed soon afterward.

In the fall of 1866 Capt. Dawson was offered and accepted the position of assistant editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, and he arrived in Charleston on November 10, 1866. In the fall of 1867, Capt. Dawson, with others, purchased the *Charleston News*, which they published

as the *News* until April 3, 1873, when they purchased the old *Charleston Courier*, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *News and Courier*. Capt. Dawson's journalistic and political career was bright, energetic, brilliant and conservative, and he rendered invaluable aid and service to his adopted state and city during her darkest days. On the field of battle, he was brave, courageous and brilliant, and as a journalist he was able, conscientious and progressive. His death occurred in Charleston, on Tuesday, March 12, 1889, having been foully murdered by a citizen with whom he had remonstrated for his conduct in regard to a member of his household, in the person of a governess for his children.

JAMES TOWNES ROBERTSON,

a prominent citizen of Abbeville, was born in Abbeville county, near Diamond Hill, in 1832. His parents were Francis P. and Elizabeth (Hollinand) Robertson, both of whom are natives of Virginia. Francis P. Robertson was born in Lunenburg, and his wife in Culpepper, county. He was the son of William Robertson, also a native of Virginia, born at Charles City on the James river. William Robertson was a planter and merchant, which occupations he followed until he came to South Carolina and settled in Abbeville county in the Calhoun settlement. His two half-sisters who came with him afterward married brothers of John C. Calhoun. He afterward moved to what was at one time Pickensville, being the founder of the place. He again moved to Pendleton, and then to Abbeville county, where he remained until his death. Francis Robertson acquired his education in the high schools of Anderson county. When quite young he began farming, and followed that occupation through life. The greater part of his life was spent in this county, where he died in 1878. He was married after coming here, to the mother of the subject of this sketch, and they had seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of them reaching their majority. The four sons were in the Confederate army. One died in the service, one was seriously wounded at Chancellorsville, and the other two served until the surrender. The father was active in politics but never sought office. J. Townes Robertson was educated in the schools of the county, after which he engaged as clerk in a general store in Abbeville, following that business for seven years. In 1857 he engaged in business on his own account with a partner, the firm name being Gray & Robertson, and they carried on trade together until the breaking out of the war, when Mr. Robertson enlisted as a private, January, 1861, in Company D, commanded by Capt. Perrin. This command was disbanded, and he, with others, raised a company known as Company B, of Orr's Rifles. Mr. Robertson was soon chosen second lieutenant, which rank he held until the battle of Second Manassas, when he was made captain, Mr. Perrin having been advanced in rank. He served as captain until in 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of major on account of meritorious conduct. After the death of Col. Haddon he was made lieu-

tenant-colonel of the regiment, and held that rank until he surrendered in command of the regiment at Appomatox.

After the close of the war, Mr. Robertson returned home and engaged in merchandising, following that business until 1876. At that date he took an active part in the political campaign, and was appointed county auditor, serving in that office four years. In 1880, he gave his attention to farming, in which occupation he took a leading position among the agriculturists of the county. He raises from 200 to 250 bales of cotton annually. Being a prominent member of the farmers' alliance, when the campaign of 1889 came on, he was elected to the legislature, from Abbeville county by a large majority. He is at present vice-president of the county alliance, and vice-president of the Farmers' bank of Abbeville, is a member of the K. of H., and of the Masonic fraternity. He has held some of the highest offices in these organizations for many years. His dwelling was burned in 1880, and he has rebuilt a handsome brick residence, on the old Marshall lot. He was partially paralyzed in 1885, but with recovered energy and tact, he is able to attend to his farming interests, and give a portion of his time to the public affairs of his state and county. He is an active alliance man, and has always been pronounced in favor of the farmers' movement, and believes that B. R. Tillman is the man to carry out the program of the party. With a record in peace and war, of which any citizen might feel proud, we are sure that Abbeville county could have no better representative, and that the state could be served by no better man in her legislative halls. In 1872, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Eugenia Miller, and they have had five children, two sons and three daughters. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church, in which he has been a vestryman for twenty-five years. In the war, Mr. Robertson made for himself a fine military reputation, having been several times promoted for gallant, soldierly and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

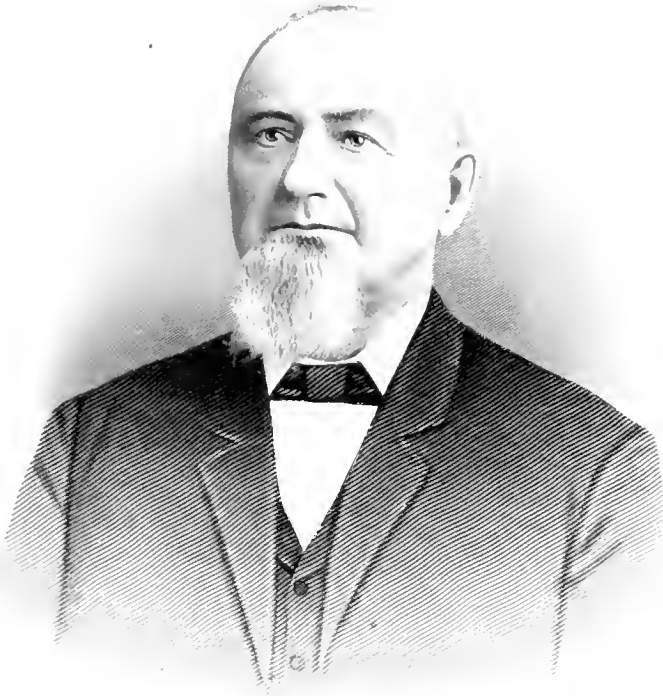
Henry Middleton, eldest son of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Middleton place, on Ashley river, S. C., in 1771. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Middleton, who was president of the convention which threw off the proprietary government of South Carolina and adopted the royal government of Great Britain. He accompanied his father during the session of the American congress in Philadelphia, but owing to the breaking out of the Revolution during his youthful days his early education was necessarily neglected, and it is believed that he did not enjoy the benefit of a collegiate course. But he had a private tutor by whom he was instructed in the classical languages and in French and Italian. He had also the advantage of a trip to Europe, and was in France during the French Revolution. He was a member of

the South Carolina legislature from 1801 to 1810, and from the latter date to 1812 he was governor of the state.

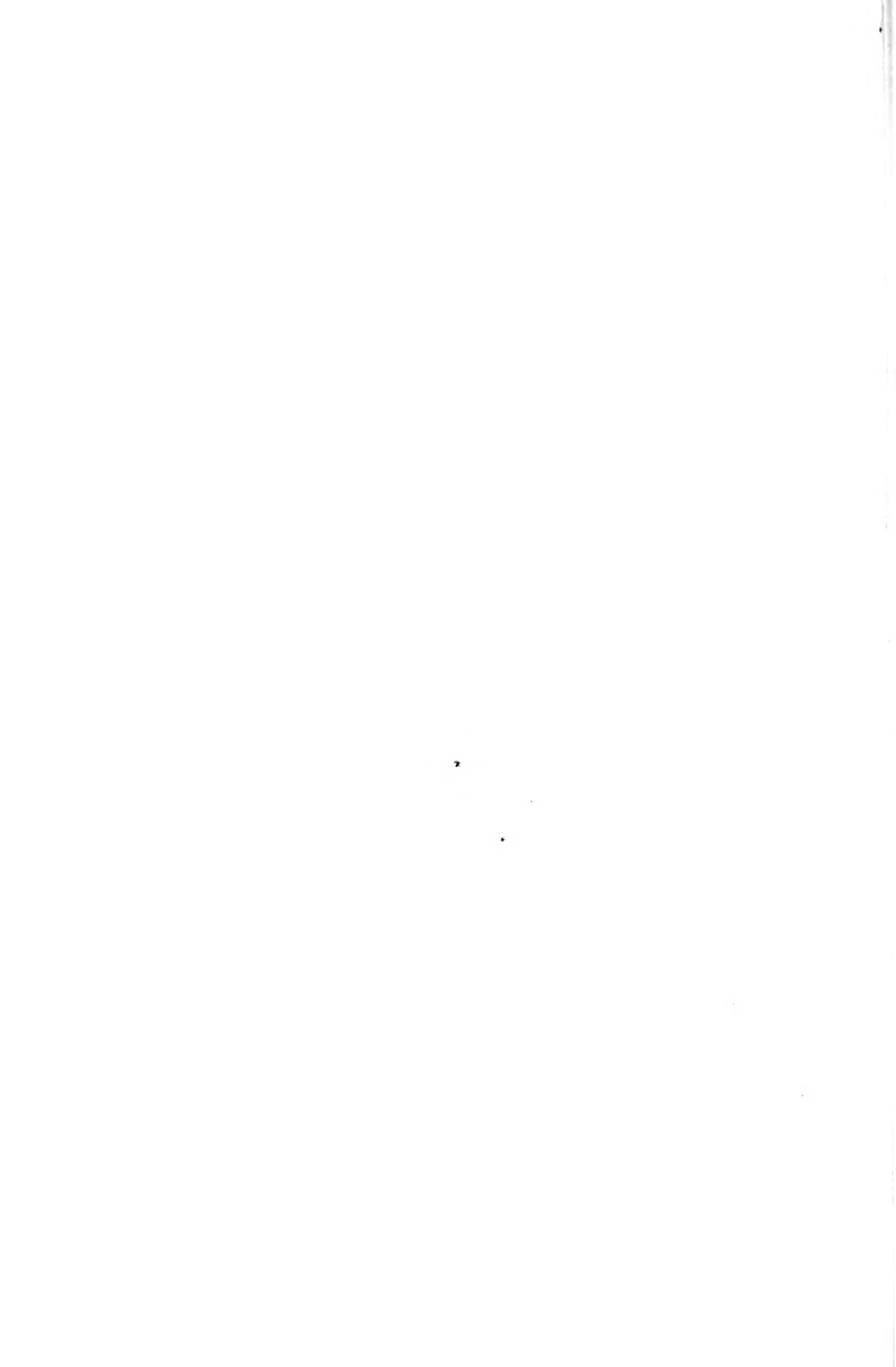
On the 4th of December, 1815, Gov. Middleton took his seat in the national house of representatives, and was re-elected for a second term, holding the office till the 4th of March, 1819. He was appointed minister to Russia by President Monroe, in 1820, and held this office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, and the first half of President Jackson's first term, a foreign service of over ten years' duration. During his long stay in Europe he became personally acquainted with nearly all of the distinguished men of that period in Europe. He was a gentleman of easy and polished manners, a most engaging companion, and his home was always the center of social life where hospitality and good cheer always abounded. He died in Charleston, June 14, 1846, leaving a large family. His sons, Arthur, John Izard, Edward and William filled important diplomatic, naval or other public positions, in the administration of which they did honor to themselves and their parentage. Gov. Middleton's long absence abroad did not weaken or alienate his affection for nor fealty to his native land. He was recalled at a time when the nullification sentiment in South Carolina had about reached its climax, but he did not sympathize with that sentiment, and when he found his sons inclined to follow the lead of Mr. Calhoun, he did much to win them back to his own views upon that question. He was a man of very extensive information, and possessed a cool, deliberate judgment. Though brought up in polished society both at home and abroad, he was not aristocratic in his notions and easily fraternized with all men of good character and standing in society, whatever might be their condition as to property. While a member of the legislature he illustrated these characteristics by strongly advocating the rights of suffrage to all citizens of the state.

HON. THOMAS CLAGHORN GOWER,

one of the prominent and influential business men and honored citizens of Greenville, S. C., was born at Abbott, Piscataquis county, Me., April 23, 1822, living there until he was nineteen years of age, receiving his common school and academic education there and at Foxcroft academy. On leaving the academy he taught one term of school, at the close of which he came to this place, arriving January 19, 1842, having been twenty-one days on the trip. As times and methods of travel have so changed since then, we give a sketch of the trip. He left home (about twenty miles south of Moosehead lake) with horse and sleigh, traveling in that manner to Great Falls, N. H.; the snow not affording good sleighing from that point, he was forced to exchange the sleigh for a light wagon, continuing the trip via Boston to Dedham, where he sold his turnout (comprising horse, wagon, harness, robes, etc.), taking stage coach for Providence. On reaching Providence the journey was continued by rail to Washington, D. C.,



Yours Truly
J. C. Gower



thence down the Potomac to Aquia creek, there taking the stage for Fredericksburg, Va., resuming travel by rail then to Raleigh, N. C., thence by stage again via Greensboro and Lincolnton to Greenville. In consequence of the bad condition of both rail and stage roads and the slow schedules of the former, the trip occupied twenty-one days, which could now be made in forty hours. Greenville county has been his home since his first arrival, which in a few months will complete a half century. At this day there is but one man living in Greenville who was in business here on Mr. Gower's arrival. He went to work with an indefatigable energy and pluck, first serving a two years' apprenticeship at carriage manufacturing in the Greenville Coach factory, which was established in 1835, by Thomas M. Cox and E. N. Gower, an elder brother of Thomas C., who had removed to South Carolina from Massachusetts in 1834, and was by trade a blacksmith of rare skill. This factory is still flourishing, and is now owned by Henry C. Markley.

On July 25, 1844, Mr. Gower married Jane Jones Williams, of Williamston, Anderson county, S. C., a daughter of West Allen Williams, and granddaughter of Samuel Williams, the latter giving her a farm in Greenville county, fourteen miles south of what was then called Greenville village, the fall succeeding their marriage, to which they moved in January, 1845. There Mr. Gower farmed during the season of 1845, but in consequence of an almost entire failure in crops that year, owing to a general and long continued drouth, and a loss of several hundred dollars thereby, he determined to resume his trade and establish a carriage and wagon factory on his farm, in which enterprise he was very successful, during the four years that he continued in it. In January, 1849, he returned to Greenville, and became a partner in the Greenville coach factory, the firm name becoming Gower, Cox & Gower. The business was very prosperous for that day and time, and at the commencement of the war, by dint of hard work, untiring energy and rigid economy, Mr. Gower had accumulated about \$60,000. At the first call for Confederate volunteers, he promptly responded, joining the Brooks troops, and after drilling for several weeks the company left here on the 6th of June, 1861, and was mustered into service in the Hampton legion. His business interests were left in charge of his wife and eldest daughter, the latter having just graduated from the Laurensville female college, and who is now the wife of Capt. O. P. Mills, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. Gower served one year as assistant quartermaster of Hampton's brigade, at the end of which time he was detailed by the Confederate government to return home, and manufacture for the quartermaster and ordnance departments, supplies, consisting of ambulances, wagons, gun carriages, caissons, saddles, etc., continuing in this until the close of the war.

It may here be stated that in the spring of 1865, the ordnance department paid to the firm of Gower, Cox, Markley & Co., some \$60,000 or \$70,000, which was then worthless as Gen. Lee had already surrendered, a fact that neither the officers of the government nor

members of the firm were aware of; about a like amount was due them from the quartermaster's department, which is still unpaid. In consequence of losses already mentioned, and other heavy losses incident to the freeing of the slaves, the condition of the firm was reduced to a very low ebb, in fact it was a financial wreck, as was the condition of most other southern business men at that time. To add to the troubles and afflictions of Mr. Gower, about this time his wife sickened, and after an illness of a year, died, August 4, 1866. Notwithstanding these depressing circumstances, financial and domestic, Mr. Gower, with the same pluck and energy that had characterized his previous career, set about anew to re-build his ruined fortunes and regain his former condition of comfort and independence. The firm soon re-established itself, and for several years did a prosperous business, but in consequence of becoming security for a large amount of debts, mostly ante-bellum, he was obliged to suspend business. The debts, of which the ante-bellum were chiefly for negroes, aggregated between \$40,000 and \$50,000. He had become obligated for these debts before the breaking out of the war, and it was the emancipation of the slaves that ruined the men for whom he had become surety, causing him to lose heavily.

In the meanwhile, February 26, 1867, Mr. Gower had married Bettie S. Rowland, *nee* Brooks, daughter of John Wesley and Melissa Duncan Brooks; she died November 27, 1872, and October 28, 1873, he married Sallie A. Martin, daughter of John Campbell Martin, and Mary A. Starke, of Abbeville, S. C.; she fortunately had some means of her own and with these came to her husband's rescue. In the payment of his debts, however, only Mr. Gower's individual means were used, and the fact that they were finally paid in full is one of which he has just reason to be proud, allowing him to re-embark in business as extensively as before his troubles. His efforts have been attended with his usual prosperity, and he has fully regained himself, being now in as good financial condition as ever before. He has nearly reached his three score and ten years of age, but is yet as vigorous as a man of fifty, and conducts personally all of his business interests which are extensive. During his connection with the Greenville Coach factory, that establishment passed through several proprietary changes. The firm of Gower, Cox & Gower, which was formed on his accession, was succeeded in order mentioned by the firm, Gower, Cox & Markley, Gower, Cox, Markley & Company, and Gower, Cox & Markley. Mr. Gower's connection with it ceased in 1877. Meanwhile in 1875 he had formed a partnership with a Mr. Sumner, and the firm of Gower & Sumner established a sash, door and blind business. In 1876 Mr. Gower purchased the interest of Mr. Sumner, and January, 1878, the firm of Gower, Shumate & Reilly was formed. Mr. Shumate retired in 1882, after which the firm continued under the name of Gower & Reilly until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Reilly in 1889. Since then Mr. Gower has taken his eldest son, Arthur G. Gower, as his partner, and the business is conducted under the name of T. C. Gower & Son. This

firm, besides dealing in sash, doors and blinds, all kinds of building material and coal, does a large insurance and drayage business. Their main warehouse is a two-story brick, 87x120 feet, metal roof with storage capacity for 3,000 bales of cotton, for which purpose it was originally built. The office is located in it and the whole is fitted up with all needed fixtures to facilitate business. Adjacent to this is another substantial building used as the stable of the Greenville street railway company, of which Mr. Gower is owner, a public hall in second story and adjoining lot is used by them as a coal and supply yard. They also have a ware house octagonal in form and of large capacity, near the Air Line depot, which is likewise used for the storage of their heavy goods, such as lime, cement, dressed lumber, shingles, laths, etc. They do a general drayage business in connection with the street railway, utilizing twenty wagons and about thirty head of horses and mules. In the insurance line they represent several of the leading companies of this country and Europe.

Mr. Gower was elected mayor of Greenville in 1870, upon the issue of whether or not a bridge should be erected at the Main street crossing of the Rudy river. He was in favor of the bridge, while his opponent was against it. After a warm contest, Mr. Gower was elected. He pushed ahead and contracted for the structure, notwithstanding the fact that the aldermanic ticket, opposed to him, was elected, and he had their opposition to surmount. The bridge took the name of the man who was responsible for its existence, and has ever since been known as the Gower bridge. It has been so popular that in 1889 it was replaced by a handsome iron structure, which goes to show that Mr. Gower's course has met with public approval, and that the bridge is regarded as indispensable.

Mr. Gower has also been active in educational matters. At the first meeting of the citizens in the spring of 1886, called to decide whether or not an additional tax should be levied for the purpose of establishing a graded school in the city, he was an ardent advocate of the tax, and was, with others, instrumental in effecting an educational organization. He was elected a member of the board of trustees and was chosen its chairman, which position he still holds. Soon after this public meeting the state legislature was petitioned by the citizens to authorize the issue of bonds to meet the expense of erecting the graded school buildings, but that body refused its sanction on account of a protest signed by many of our prominent citizens. Mr. Gower took up the work anew, and in 1887 secured an election in the city, by which a nearly unanimous vote was cast in favor of issuing the bonds. Yielding to this unanimity, the legislature passed a bill authorizing and requiring the city council to issue the bonds. They were issued to the amount of \$18,000, and placed in Mr. Gower's hands to negotiate. He sold the bonds and purchased the most eligible and desirable lots on which buildings were erected, to the approval of all the people. Mr. Gower was chairman of the building committee; large and commodious buildings were erected, but owing to the prosperity of the city and the increase of pupils, these build-

ings are already inadequate to meet the wants for which they were erected, and application was made to the legislature, and they authorized the city council to issue \$7,000 more bonds to erect new buildings for the colored schools and enlarge the others.

Upon the resignation of Capt. E. A. Smythe, in 1889, as president of the board of trade, Mr. Gower succeeded to that position by virtue of the office he held prior to that time which was that of first vice-president. He has since been twice elected to that position and is now the president of the board. The Gower family is descended from an eminently respectable English line, many members of which were very prominent. Of Mr. Gower's first marriage six children were born, three of his second and his present wife has brought him five. Their names and the dates of their births and deaths of the deceased ones are as follows: Susan Cordelia, born December 8, 1845; Williams H., born April 22, 1848, died February 5, 1850; Mary E., born November, 11, 1852; Thomas E., born April 9, 1859, died December 3, 1865; Arthur G., born October 14, 1861; Charles E., born November 10, 1863; Thomas E., born July 3, 1868, died July 3, 1869; Lola Elise, born May 22, 1870; Brooks, born November 16, 1872, died November 16, 1872; Annie Mae, born August 31, 1874, died September 1, 1874; Sadie Mae, born November 26, 1875, died April 4, 1876; Marie C., born December 10, 1877; Nell, born in 1878, died in childhood; Thomas C., born March 18, 1880. Mr. Gower has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for thirty-nine years and he is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the democratic party.

BROOKS FRANK SLATER,

was born at Bamberg, S. C., on the 2d of August, 1855. His parents were John D. and Eliza (Bamberg) Slater, the latter being a sister of ex-Treasurer of State Bamberg. The father was for many years a leading merchant of Bamberg, where he remained the greater portion of his life. He was a progressive, able business man and was widely known. Brooks Frank Slater was one of three children born to the latter union, of which he was the youngest. It was the intention of the parents to name the boy Frank Marion, in honor of his uncle Gen. Frank Marion Bamberg, but at about this time, Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, chastised Charles Sumner, at Washington, D. C., and the father decided that the child should be called Brooks Frank. At the tender age of seven years he was deprived of his father. Until his fifteenth year he attended the schools of his native county, when he entered college at Reidville, S. C. Owing to delicate health and his mother's desire to have him at home, his collegiate career was abandoned in a short time. Two years later, at the age of seventeen, he struck out boldly for himself and embarked in the mercantile business at Bamberg. His great aptitude for business and sterling character soon endeared him to the community, and his business venture proved a great success. In January, 1876, Mr. Slater sold his business at Bamberg and removed to Orangeburg,

where he associated himself with his brother, Edward Slater, in the stock business. This firm continued for one year, at the expiration of which time our subject withdrew and engaged in the same business alone. From the start this enterprise prospered. While a resident of Orangeburg, Mr. Slater held several different positions of public trust, having been a member of the city council for one term and president of the democratic club during the memorable campaign of 1880.

In April, 1879, a most fortunate marriage alliance was formed with Mary Frances, daughter of Patrick and Rachel (Dukes) Doyle, and the union was blessed by the advent of four bright children, named Mazie, Ray, Brooks Frank Jr., and Isaac Bamberg, all of whom are living with the exception of Brooks Frank Jr., who died at the age of four years. The happy home was robbed of its dearest occupant on the 17th of September, 1887, when the husband and father was stricken down in the early dawn of his manhood. The death of Mr. Slater was a public calamity. The sorrowing family was joined in mourning by the entire community with which he had been so closely identified. Frank Slater, as his friends loved to call him, was manly, generous to a fault, and of integrity undoubted. He succeeded in the face of great odds, and had his life been prolonged to the age allotted to man, would doubtless have become one of the wealthiest men in the state. The young man persevered and the result was an honor to him, and a benefit to the community in which he lived. He was a staunch and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but his purse was ever open to assist any denomination that called on him for aid. The beautiful home he left in Orangeburg is still occupied by his widow and three children, and long after the walls shall have fallen, his name will be held in loving memory by the many unfortunates who found relief at his hands.

WILLIAM M. HAGOOD,

one of the prominent merchants and bankers of Easley, was born in Pickens county, S. C., December 29, 1850. His father is Hon. James E. Hagood, the present clerk of the United States circuit court at Charleston. His mother's maiden name was Esther B. Robinson. She died July 26, 1889. Mr. Hagood was reared in Pickens county, which has always been his home. Between the years 1856 and 1868, his father was clerk of the old Pickens district, and during his boyhood the son was employed at times in his father's office. He received a common school education, and, in 1866, entered the store owned by his father at Old Pickens, as a clerk, and remained there two years. He then went to Anderson, where he acted as clerk and book-keeper, between three and four years, for C. A. Reed. In 1872 he went to what was then known as New Pickens and engaged in merchandising on his own account. He remained there five years, his brother-in-law, P. McD. Alexander, being his partner. In 1877 Mr. Hagood moved to Easley, still retaining an interest in the store

at Pickens, the partnership with his brother-in-law still continuing. The firm at Pickens went under the firm name of Hagood & Alexander. Upon locating at Easley in 1877, Mr. Hagood established a store there in which Mr. Alexander had an interest, the firm name being W. M. Hagood & Co. Mr. Alexander conducted the store at Pickens and resided there while Mr. Hagood conducted the store at Easley and resided there. They continued in this way until 1884, when Mr. Hagood exchanged his interest in the store at Pickens for Mr. Alexander's interest in the store at Easley. Immediately after this transfer Mr. Hagood took in as partners in his Easley business two young men who, prior to that time, had been in his employ as clerks for several years. They were J. McD. Bruce and W. W. Robinson. They have been his partners in business ever since, but the firm name has continued to be W. M. Hagood & Co.

Upon the death of Mr. Alexander, in 1888, the firm of W. M. Hagood & Co., purchased the store he had left, which they have owned and conducted ever since, in the name of Hagood, Bruce & Co. Their store at Easley is one of the best in that section of the state. The building is of brick, 32x120 feet, and in it the firm carries a fine stock of general merchandise. The firm also occupies a frame store-room, adjoining the brick building, 28x80 feet, which is stocked with furniture. There is scarcely any article in any branch of merchandise which cannot be found on sale by this firm. It is the leading cotton firm in Easley, having during the past season, handled 4,500 bales. In February, 1891, Mr. Hagood helped organize the Easley Banking company, and was elected its president, which position he now holds. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. For several years he has been a stockholder and director in the People's bank, of Greenville. He is one of the leading stockholders of the Easley Oil Mill company, and is its secretary and treasurer. He is a stockholder in the Spartan mills and the Whitney mills of Spartanburg, also in the Anderson Cotton mills, and in the Greenville Fertilizer company. He is one of the trustees of the Easley high school. In politics he is a firm adherent to the democratic party. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church. November 6, 1873, he was married to Miss Kate Cleveland, of Spartanburg, and they have five children living, three of whom are sons. Mr. Hagood is one of the most prosperous, alert and progressive young merchants in the state. He is an ideal business man of the most pronounced type. Investing his profits as he does, as fast as they accumulate, where they will yield the highest income, his business interests have not only become much diversified but very productive and profitable.

JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.

James Hamilton, Jr., a statesman of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, in that state, May 8, 1786. His father, whose christian name was also James, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and held the rank of major, upon General Washington's staff. James

Hamilton, Jr., after receiving a literary education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office for practice in Charleston. He enlisted in defense of his country in the war of 1812, and was major of a regiment assigned to the Canadian frontier. He returned from the military field to his law practice in Charleston, of which city he was afterward chosen mayor, holding that office for several successive terms. He was several times elected to represent the Charleston district in the state legislature. In 1822, he was elected to congress, and represented his congressional district for three consecutive sessions. He was an ardent admirer of John C. Calhoun, and in congress was conspicuous for his earnest advocacy of states rights and free trade. During the pendency of the nullification scheme, he was in practice what Mr. Calhoun was in theory, taking active and effective steps to organize the nullification party throughout the state. Before that scheme had materialized, however, he was the fast friend of President Andrew Jackson, who offered, in 1828, to make him secretary of war, and to appoint him minister to Mexico. He declined both positions. He was elected governor of the state two years afterward, and favored armed resistance against the enforcement of the tariff act. He officially advised the legislature to pass an ordinance of nullification.

When Gov. Hayne succeeded Gov. Hamilton he appointed the ex-governor to the command of the troops raised to enforce the nullification act and resist the collection of tariff duties. Failing in these operations, Gov. Hamilton removed to Texas, investing heavily in Texas lands, and taking an active part in favor of the recognition by France and Great Britain of that state as a republic, for which purpose he was chosen as the mediator. He afterward took the lead in procuring the admission of Texas into the Union. That object accomplished, it was fit that the new state should recognize his services in its behalf, and he was elected one of its United States senators, but he did not live to take his seat as such officer. He was drowned at sea near the Texan coast, November 15, 1857, a victim of a collision between the Galveston and Opalouzas steamships, Mr. Hamilton being on board the latter vessel, enroute for New Orleans. His death in this catastrophe was an illustration of his humane and chivalrous spirit. He lost his life in an unselfish effort to save that of a lady fellow passenger. Besides being a graceful and pleasant public speaker, Gov. Hamilton was a writer of rare merit. He was one of the originators of *The Southern Quarterly Review*, a publication of great literary merit. He was also one of the founders of the bank of Charleston, and took much interest in internal improvements, the building of railroads and manufactories, and the extension of the commercial interests of South Carolina.

EDWARD FREDERICK SLATER,

is the eldest son of John D. and Anna Eliza (Bamberg) Slater, and was born at Bamberg, Barnwell county, S. C., in the year 1850.

John D. Slater, the father, was the son of John D. Slater, Sr., who emigrated to the United States from Germany about the year 1800, and settled in Barnwell county, S. C., where he passed the remainder of his life. He died about the year 1850. He married Nancy Herloch, also a native of Germany. The father of our subject was born in Barnwell county and spent his entire life there. His birth took place in 1827, and he died in 1863. His early life was spent on his father's farm, but at the time of his marriage he removed to Bamberg and engaged in the mercantile business, and also carried on a real estate business at the same time. Soon after the war broke out he removed to Branchville and established a hotel at that place. He was a man of great business ability, and at the time of his death was discharging the duties of commissary for the Confederate army. His wife, Anna E. Bamberg, was the daughter of Isaac Bamberg, who came to this country from Germany and located at "Three Mile Creek," near Bamberg. Edward F. Slater, the principal of this biographical mention, was given his preliminary schooling in the public schools of Bamberg. After the war his mother removed to the latter place, where she conducted a boarding house, and the son was obliged to assist her. At this time he was about fifteen years of age, and already had given evidence of considerable shrewdness in trading. Even at this time he had bought several lots of poultry and produce and run them into besieged Charleston. While thus engaged he had some remarkable escapes from death, as the city was under bombardment.

In 1867 Mr. Slater secured a position with his uncle, F. M. Bamberg, who was an extensive stock dealer. Here he was given much information in the handling of stock, and he remained with his uncle as an employe until 1870, when they formed a co-partnership in the stock business at Orangeburg, S. C. The firm was dissolved the succeeding year, however, Mr. Slater having purchased his partner's interest in the business. For one year thereafter he conducted the concern alone, and at the expiration of that time his brother, Brooks Frank Slater, became associated with him. They added to the stock business a full line of vehicles of all descriptions, and for one year prospered greatly. At the end of the year the brother withdrew from the firm and Mr. Slater continued alone. Few firms in the south in this line of business equal the house of E. F. Slater. Mr. Slater has been identified with some of the leading improvements of Orangeburg. He is president of a stock organization carrying on the wood and material shops, and it is through his progressive industry that the citizens of Orangeburg are enjoying the benefits of an electric plant. He is the president of the company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a consistent communicant of the Baptist church since 1872. On the 17th of December, 1874, Mr. Slater was joined in marriage to Miss Anna Dukes, daughter of J. H. W. Dukes, one of the most extensive and successful planters in the state. To this happy union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters.

EUCLIES D. REEVES,

a leading business man of Orangeburg, is the eldest living son of John C. and Mary (Dukes) Reeves. John C. Reeves was a son of Joseph H. Reeves, in whose honor Reevesville was named. He was one of the early settlers of South Carolina. John C. Reeves was a successful merchant at Orangeburg until the breaking out of the Civil war. About this time he accepted a position as conductor on the South Carolina railroad, and was thus engaged for about a year, after which he entered the Confederate service. At the close of the war he again entered business, changing his residence to Branchville, where he continued until 1889, when, owing to failing health, he retired from active commercial life, and removed to Orangeburg. His health having improved, he embarked in the stock business, in which he is actively engaged at this time. The subject of this sketch was born May 18, 1863, at Orangeburg. He attended the public schools at Branchville in his early youth, and when fourteen removed to Orangeburg, and continued his studies in that place. After three years he returned to Branchville and secured a clerkship in the dry goods establishment of F. E. Bruce, with whom he remained for about one year. In 1881 he entered the employ of his uncle, Dr. A. C. Dukes, as a clerk in his drug store. Three years later his uncle sold his business, and Mr. Reeves became associated with Mr. Lowman, under the firm name of Lowman & Reeves, and this partnership was successfully continued until 1888, when Dr. Dukes purchased Mr. Lowman's interest, and the firm name was changed to Dukes & Reeves, and this house is still in existence. Mr. Reeves has evinced sterling qualities as a business man and citizen. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, and is a staunch democrat.

BARNEY S. DUNBAR,

for many years one of the leading cotton merchants of Hamburg, S. C., was born in Augusta, Ga., in the year 1821. He was educated in the city schools and at the age of nineteen began clerking for the firm of Sibley & Fook, prominent merchants of Hamburg. About the year 1842, he began business for himself on a small scale and continued until 1856. When he started out he had no capital, and but limited means. At the end of five years he was conducting one of the most extensive business operations in the place. At the time of his locating in Hamburg it was merely a thriving business center, but it grew to be the chief cotton market for all the upper country, the receipts being about 75,000 bales per year. In 1856, Mr. Dunbar disposed of his interests in Hamburg and removed to Augusta, where he began handling cotton on orders only, finding himself unable to conduct all the business at Hamburg. He built up an immense trade in distant cities of this country, and in Liverpool, England, continuing his merchandising through the war and up to 1877, when he retired

from active work. When he removed from Hamburg to Augusta, Ga., having been largely patronized by the citizens of South Carolina, he proved a benefactor to the city, having capital, credit and large business transactions with distant parties who compensated him for all his work, and he was a strong competitor, for the staple production, cotton. Mr. Dunbar was married to Miss Rogers, daughter of Beverly Rogers, the founder of Aiken. Since retiring from business he has been offered many positions of honor, but has declined them all, preferring to lead a life of retirement.

JOHN GEDDES,

one of South Carolina's old-time governors, was born in Charleston, about the year 1773. His father was a Charleston merchant, who was able to give his son a liberal education, and John was entered and graduated from the college in his native city some time about 1795. He developed a taste for the legal profession, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1797. His entry to the political arena was signaled by his election to the house of representatives, of South Carolina, and in 1810 he was chosen its speaker. He was again chosen speaker in 1812. At the session of 1814 and 1816, he was again nominated for speaker, but was defeated by Thomas Bennett, who like Mr. Geddes, was afterward made governor. Some anecdotes are related of Mr. Geddes while he occupied the speaker's chair, one of which was that he was in the habit of addressing the members of the house as if they held some military rank, and this habit often led him to make most ludicrous mis-applications of titles, often to the disgust of the members addressed, and the merriment of their fellow members. He carried the custom to such an extent that the house finally adopted a rule providing that members should be recognized only by plain Mr., and by no other title.

In 1818 Mr. Geddes was elected governor and held that office for two years. During his gubernatorial term President Monroe visited South Carolina, and Gov. Geddes entertained him at his home in Charleston in a most hospitable and sumptuous manner. This was not done, of course, without an elaborate expenditure, which doubtless made a serious inroad upon the fortune of the governor. It was no more than just that this heavy outlay for the entertainment of the chief executive of the nation should be refunded to Gov. Geddes' estate, and some years after his decease, the state legislature made an appropriation, in part payment to his heirs for this quasi public expenditure, which with the governor's characteristic private hospitality, carried sometimes to an extravagant extent, had crippled the resources of his heirs. Previous to his election to the executive chair Gov. Geddes had held the office of city intendant, and administered this trust to great acceptance, and he was not unused to military honors, having been elected major of a regiment of cavalry; and even after his gubernatorial service he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. One of his biographers claims that he was afterward

made a major-general. Gov. Geddes married Miss Chalmers, the daughter of a wealthy Charleston mechanic, and they had two sons and a daughter. He died at Charleston, March 5, 1828. Mr. Thomas, who published a memoir of Gov. Geddes, says, "he was not a very talented man, but his close attention to business and his great tact and system rendered him an excellent executive officer, and fully supplied his want of literary culture. He was very public-spirited and enterprising, a good husband, a good father and a warm friend."

HON. ALTAMONT MOSES.

The genealogy of Hon. Altamont Moses, so far as traceable in this country, is as follows: His great-grandfather, Myer Moses, was born in Charleston, S. C., and died in the same city. His grandfather, whose christian name was also Myer, was born in Charleston. He engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1807 was elected a member of the state legislature, to represent his native city. In the war of 1812, he rose to the rank of major in the army. He died in 1832. The christian name of the father of Altamont Moses, the subject of this sketch, was Montgomery, and he was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1808. He removed to Sumter about the year 1832. By profession he was a lawyer. In 1832 he married Katharine Phillips, daughter of Zalegman Phillips, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa. Eight children were born of this marriage, five of whom now survive, namely: Franklin J., Henry C., Altamont, Arabella P. and Katharine C. The mother died in 1885, and the father in the year following. The father was judge of the Seventh judicial circuit of South Carolina, from 1871 to 1875. Franklin J. Moses, Sr., uncle of Altamont, was chief justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, from 1868, to the time of his death, in 1877. Altamont Moses was born in Sumter, August 5, 1846. In his boyhood he attended the schools of Sumter. Afterward, in 1862, he attended the State military academy, in Columbia, for a few months. He then returned home to Sumter, and learned telegraphy. He acted as telegraphic operator mostly in North Carolina, where he was in the telegraph branch of the Confederate service. Up to 1866, he continued in this business, after that going into the mercantile business. He first engaged as clerk, then as partner, and finally by himself, in Sumter. In 1881, in connection with his mercantile trade, he added the fire and life insurance agency. He was elected a member of the city council of Sumter, in 1883, and was twice re-elected, thus serving three terms. In 1886 he was elected a member of the lower house of South Carolina legislature, was re-elected in 1888, and again in 1890. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention, in 1888, and has many times been chosen delegate to the state conventions, the first time when he had but just reached the age of majority, thus early demonstrating that his sterling qualities had gained for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Hon. Altamont Moses was married in January, 1871, to Octavia Cohen, daughter of Marx E. Cohen, of Charleston, S. C., and

grand-daughter of Isaac Harby, deceased, also of Charleston. Of this marriage seven children have been born, of whom six are still living: Their names are Katharine, Herbert, Vivian, Emile, Armida and Henry. In politics, Mr. Moses has always been a democrat.

JOHN O. PEOPLES.

Among all the business houses in the city of Newberry, there is no firm more popular than that of Peoples & Johnson, dealers in hardware and carriage supplies, of which firm John O. Peoples is the senior partner. He is one of Newberry's prominent citizens and was born near Charlotte, N. C., in the year 1825. His parents, John and Sarah (Osborn) Peoples, were both natives of North Carolina. John, Jr., was the son of John Peoples, Sr., the father being also a native of North Carolina. John Peoples, Jr., was born in the year 1794, and received a limited education in the schools of his native state, after which he gave his attention to planting, which he followed until his death, in 1828. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Osborn, of whom six children, three sons and three daughters, were born. All are now dead except the subject of this sketch. The mother died about the year 1865. John Peoples was never actively engaged in politics, but was a firm and consistent democrat. John O. Peoples spent his early life in the vicinity of his birthplace near Charlotte, N. C., and followed farming until reaching his majority. In 1846 he came to Newberry and engaged in the saddle and harness trade with his elder brother, William C. Peoples, under the firm name of William C. Peoples & Bro. This firm existed until 1856, in which year a partnership was formed with T. S. Duncan and Silas Johnson, under the firm name of Duncan, Peoples & Co., which was changed in 1858 to Boozer, Peoples & Co. This firm was dissolved in 1861, when Mr. Peoples enlisted in the Confederate army, serving about three years in a government shoe factory. The war carried away his means and after its close he accepted a clerkship, which he held from 1865 to 1870, in the firm of Boozer & Piester. In 1870 he purchased the interest of Mr. Piester, and the business was conducted by Boozer & Co. for five years. Then Mr. Peoples disposed of his interest to Mr. Boozer and for the next two years he was engaged in the jewelry business. The store was destroyed by fire in 1878 and he disposed of his stock and accepted a clerkship with Coppock & Johnson. In November, 1879, he purchased Mr. Coppock's interest and the firm of Peoples & Johnson was then organized and still exists.

Mr. Peoples was united in marriage with Miss Fanny L. Norris, of Anderson county, in 1852, and of this marriage two daughters have been born, one of whom died in October, 1861. Mr. Peoples has never given any particular attention to politics, but is a firm believer in the political faith of the democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined in 1864, and held the office of master for several terms, and is still holding it. He is a member also of the K. of H., in which he has been an officer. For some years he

has been a director of the National bank, of Newberry, and is vice-president of the Building & Loan association, of which he was the organizer. He has held the presidency of the board of trade, and is a stockholder in the cotton mills of Newberry. He was one of the organizers of the Newberry Cotton-Seed Oil and Fertilizer company. In his business relations he has achieved fair success, and is now recognized as one of the best business men in the state, throughout which he has many warm friends. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which for many years he has been one of the elders. The firm of Peoples & Johnson occupies premises centrally located on Court House square, their building being 20x100 feet, and admirably adapted to their extensive trade. Their stock includes a full line of general hardware, mechanics' and blacksmiths' tools, manufacturers' supplies, agricultural implements, lime, plaster, etc. The members of the firm, Mr. John O. Peoples and Mr. William Johnson are recognized as among the county's most honorable and experienced merchants.

JOHN CURTIS CARY.

a prominent and influential business man of Seneca, S. C., was born in what is now Oconee county, near the site of the old Pickens court house, eight miles northeast of Seneca, July 10, 1848. He was the son of Capt. John W. L. Cary, a native of what is now Pickens county, who was born in 1822. He was a carriage-maker by trade, but in his later years, followed farming. He served as treasurer of Pickens district twelve years. For a few months, in 1863, he served as captain of his company in the Confederate army. His military service was shortened by an accident which befell him. While on the South Carolina coast, he had the misfortune to be kicked by a horse, which permanently disabled him, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered. His death occurred July 25, 1866. He was the son of James Cary, a native of Virginia. The progenitor of the paternal branch of the family was an Englishman, who emigrated to America, and located in Virginia in the early history of that state. John C. Cary's mother, before marriage, was Martha M. Curtis. She was born in what is now Oconee county, and was the daughter of John and Sarah (Boone) Curtis. Her mother was the daughter of Nathan Boone, a descendant of the famous Kentucky hunter, Daniel Boone. She still lives, residing in Oconee county. John Curtis Cary was reared on a farm in Oconee county, and was prepared for college in the Thalian academy, taught by the Rev. J. L. Kennedy, a distinguished educator of that time. During his academic course he also served six months in the Confederate army, in the latter part of 1864, holding the rank of second-lieutenant of Company I, First regiment, of South Carolina militia. He was then but sixteen years of age, entering the army in response to a call for sixteen-year-old boys. He served with the same command until the close of the war. Shortly after returning home, from the war, he re-entered the Thalian acad-

emy, where he remained until in August, 1866. In the fall of that year he received the appointment of beneficiary from Pickens district to the South Carolina college, but his father having recently died, he would not leave home. During the year 1867 he was a student under Prof. W. J. Ligon, of Anderson. He spent the year 1868 on the homestead farm. In 1869 he took a clerkship in a store at Wallhalla, holding the position, however, only a few months. He had received a good education, embracing Latin and Greek, and a good knowledge of mathematics, and in the latter part of 1869, he accepted a position with a corps of engineers surveying the line of the Blue Ridge railroad. This occupied his attention until 1872, when he entered the employ of a railroad contractor as bookkeeper and paymaster, which position he held for a year. In the spring of 1873, he was employed by the Savannah & Memphis railroad company, in the engineering department, but the financial panic of that year, which soon followed, compelled the suspension of the work. While awaiting other employment he was engaged for a few months upon the farm, but during the summer of 1874 he helped to survey a railroad line from Greenville, S. C., to Asheville, N. C. In the fall of the same year, he secured a clerkship in a store of general merchandise at Seneca. This position he held until 1876. During all these years, from the close of the war up to this period, everything he had saved from his earnings, he had given to his mother, and toward the support and education of his younger brothers. There were six of them, and one sister, and he provided for the education of all of them, giving one a collegiate course.

In 1876, when he quit clerking, Mr. Cary had not a dollar upon which to lay his hands, having given everything he had made prior to that time to the maintenance of the family. That year he was a candidate for the office of clerk of Oconee county and took a very active and enthusiastic part in the memorable campaign of that fall. He received a very flattering vote for clerk, but failed to be elected. He was one of the most active and indomitable workers in the campaign, and was an ardent admirer of Gen. Wade Hampton, doing all he could to promote his cause and secure his election. After the state government had securely passed into the hands of the whites, he turned his attention in other directions. In November, 1876, he was made the agent of George H. McFadden & Brother, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Liverpool, England, prominent cotton merchants. Ever since, he has been their representative for western South Carolina and northeastern Georgia, a period of more than fifteen years. Aside from performing the duties of this laborious and responsible position, he has devoted much attention to the farming industry. He owns about 2,000 acres of farm land in Oconee county, is the owner of one very valuable water-power and is part owner of another. He is now organizing a company for the purpose of developing the former, it being his intention to erect upon it a cotton mill. The power is capable of running 40,000 spindles. It is located within one mile of the Richmond & Danville railroad. Mr. Cary is a large real estate

owner in Seneca. In 1880 he erected the Keowee hotel of Seneca, which has become famous in that section of the state, and is a very productive piece of property. This he sold in 1888. He is now president of the Seneca Oil Mill & Fertilizer company. The political creed of Mr. Cary is democratic and he sustains his creed by active endeavor. In 1884 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention which put Grover Cleveland in nomination. He has represented his county in several state conventions of his party. In 1884 he was delegate from Oconee county to the congressional convention of the third congressional district which met in Seneca, and was a strong supporter of D. Wyatt Aiken, who was a candidate for re-nomination. Mr. Cary was selected to make the nominating speech, which he did with telling effect. His able and eloquent presentation was followed by the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Aiken. Mr. Cary is an elder in the Presbyterian church and is a Mason. He was married, February 12, 1885, to Miss Mary Frazer Livingston, eldest daughter of the late Col. J. W. Livingston, of Seneca.

The affectionate devotion cherished by Mr. Cary toward his widowed mother is one of the brightest and most noticeable characteristics of his life. The manner in which he has comforted, cared and provided for her is indeed most commendable, and has won for him the praise and admiration of all who have been witnesses of it. Mr. Cary is a thoroughly reliable man in every respect, and the confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens is absolute and perfect. He has built himself up gradually and surely as a buyer of cotton, until he has now a business which extends over large portions of South Carolina and Georgia. He makes it a rule to pay as high a price as he can possibly afford, and he has in this way become widely known among the cotton producers as a good man to whom to sell the products of their toil. His financial success has been almost phenomenal, taking into consideration the fact that in 1876, he started out with absolutely nothing except the high gifts with which nature had endowed him. In the short space of fifteen years he has reached a prominence and influence in the financial world rarely equaled in his section of the state. Mr. Cary is a member of the board of trustees for the Seneca public schools and at present, secretary of that board. He is descended from a very prominent English family, many members of which came to America and bore a conspicuous part in the settlement and development of Virginia. Among them was Col. Miles Cary, who came over from Bristol, England, and served in the colonial council of Virginia under Gov. Berkeley. Sir George Cary and Sir Henry Cary, who were members of the London company in 1620, were members of the same family. A son of Sir George Cary whose name was Sir Henry Cary took up arms for Charles I., and upon the triumph of the parliament was obliged to pay a heavy fine. In 1651 he was again put under the law, and his large estate known as Cockington, was confiscated. Three years later he emigrated to Virginia, but returned to England at the restoration, and died there.

The Revolutionary patriot, Archibald Cary, was a member of the

family. He was a member of the Virginia convention in 1776, and was conspicuous for his zeal and ability. As the owner of a large iron furnace and mills, which were burned by Tarleton during the war, Archibald Cary came to be called "Old Iron," though the sobriquet had also its personal significance; for he it was that in the spirit of Brutus, sent word to Patrick Henry when there was talk in certain quarters of making him dictator of Virginia, that "the day of his appointment should be the day of his death, for he should find his dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day." The Cary family is descended from Adam De Karry, Lord of Castle Karry, of Somerset county, Eng., of the twelfth century. The name originally was Kari. Henry Cary, Lord of Kursdon, who for many years served as governor of Berwick and as warden of the borders, was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, through his mother, Mary Boleyn. He is noted for having suppressed the rebellion of the north. He was the ancestor of the earls of Devon and Monmouth. The Sir Henry Cary of the London company was distinguished for his literary attainments, and James I. conferred on him the Scotch title of Viscount Falkland. His son, Lucius Cary, the second Lord of Falkland, served as secretary of state to Charles I., and was the cavalier *par excellence* of his race. The poet, Patrick Cary, was also a member of this illustrious family.

JOHN J. HUNTER

is a native of York county, S. C., having been born there October 22, 1844, the son of John B. Hunter, M. D. The father was born January 31, 1803, and was reared in Belfast, Ireland. At the age of sixteen he left his native shores and came to the United States, landing at Charleston, S. C., October 1, 1819. He located at Blairsville, York county, S. C., clerked in a store and afterward went to Yorkville, S. C., and clerked in the store of Capt. Blair. While with Capt. Blair he was thrown from a horse, and from a wound received had his leg amputated above the knee. At the same time he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at Charleston in 1829. In this intricate science he became a proficient, and his name is remembered by the people of York county as that of a man of brilliant attainments, great success in his calling and of integrity undeniable. When in the prime of manhood, at the age of forty-nine, he was thrown from his horse and killed. The society of which he was a member passed these resolutions:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence, by a sudden and unexpected call, to remove from our midst our brother in profession and fellow member in society, Dr. John B. Hunter, who by his devotedness to the science of medicine, by his zeal and energy so often manifested, so continually exerted for the promotion of the great object of our society, had endeared himself to us not only as a body but also as individuals by the strongest ties of respect and friendship; who, though sorely afflicted in early life, still with unflinching courage and

untiring industry, continued to labor in the path of active duty until he fell a martyr to his profession, thus attracting our attention and exciting our admiration, he secured for himself a name and character which we shall ever cherish with feelings of delight mingled with those of sorrow; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss of so useful and worthy a member of our society, whose private virtues need no comment here, but whose attainments in the science of medicine, and whose experience and skill as a practicing physician were such as to command our universal esteem and admiration.

Resolved, That we fully sympathize with the bereaved widow and children of the deceased who have so suddenly been deprived of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

Resolved, That in accordance with the provision of our constitution we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as an humble tribute of respect to the memory of our friend and fellow member.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Miscellany and Remedy*, and that a copy signed by the president of the society be forwarded by the secretary to the family of the deceased."

In 1830 Dr. Hunter was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Morrison Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, a South Carolinian. He settled at Bethel, York county, S. C., where he practiced medicine until his death in 1852. By this marriage he had nine children, four sons and five daughters. After his removal to this country Dr. Hunter sent for his father, mother and two sisters, and all except one sister have died in this state. Dr. Hunter's early education was acquired in Belfast, Ireland, his emigration to this country at an early age doubtless interfering with a thorough course. John J. Hunter, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared upon a plantation until his twelfth year. The father died when the boy was but seven years old, and the death of his devoted mother, eight years later, left him an orphan. He entered the store of Simons & Jackson, at Bethel, as a clerk in 1857, and subsequently became an employe in the mercantile establishment of G. R. Ratchford & Company, at Yorkville, with whom he remained until February, 1862, when he entered the Confederate service, in Company H, of the Eighteenth regiment of South Carolina volunteers. Having served for three years, he surrendered with Lee, at Appomatox, then being sergeant-major of his regiment. During his term of service in the Confederate army he was excused from duty on account of sickness only five days. He was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, from the time he entered it until the close of the war and never received a wound.

For several years after the war he held a clerkship with business houses at Yorkville, and in 1876 embarked in business with Mr. J. F. Oates, under the firm name of Hunter & Oates. This is one of the leading dry goods houses of Yorkville. Mr. Hunter has served as mayor of the city, and is esteemed wherever known as a man of ability and probity. In October, 1876, he was happily married to Miss

Elizabeth W., daughter of Dr. John F. Lindsey, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Seven children have blessed this union. During the troubles of 1871, Mr. Hunter was unjustly suspected, with many other leading citizens, of conspiracy as a member of the famous Ku Klux Klan, and to escape the heat of inquiry, and probable unjust conviction, left his native state and sought refuge in Texas for a time. During President Hayes's administration these charges were proven false and he then returned to Yorkville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are valued communicants of the Presbyterian church.

HON. DIEDERICH BIEMANN,

late an honored citizen of Walhalla, was born in the town of Bahlam, province of Thetinghausen, Germany, on the 10th day of May, 1816. He had a passion in early life for the merchant marine service, and went to sea on vessels plying between Bremen and St. Petersburg, in Russia, and Mexico and Central America. During his first voyage to America his vessel touched at Baltimore, and then going ashore he was much impressed with the wonderful resources of the New World. This led him in time to give up his penchant for seafaring, and he settled in Charleston, S. C. His parents being in poor circumstances, he was early thrown upon his own resources, which developed in him an unwonted degree of self-reliance, energy and perseverance. When he located in Charleston, his exchequer only showed a balance of thirty cents, a slender foundation upon which to build up a fortune. But he early secured a position as a clerk in a grocery store, and by dilligent and faithful service he soon won the esteem and confidence of his employer. By rigid economy in his personal expenses, he was soon enabled to begin business on his own account, setting out as the proprietor of a grocery store. From this day of small beginnings he rose to be a prominent merchant in the city. On the 8th day of December, 1847, he was married to Miss Catharine Dohnken, who sailed from Germany, and came to meet her betrothed in Charleston, where they were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. For forty years they trod together life's checkered fortunes, rejoicing in the sunshine of prosperity and sorrowing in the shade. He remained in business in Charleston until 1850, when he removed to Walhalla, which was then but an expanse of wild forest land; he had paid a visit, the previous year to this place and was struck with its natural resources and the beauty of its landscapes, and decided to cast his lot in that then sparsely settled region. Returning to Charleston, in 1840, he was instrumental in organizing the German colonization society of South Carolina, and this society purchased several thousand acres of land lying around Walhalla, extending to and including High Falls. Mr. Biemann was a charter member of this society, and for a number of years was its treasurer. He was the first of the band of pioneers to settle upon this purchase, and, in 1850, built the first house erected in Walhalla.

It was a log structure reared upon the present site of Biemann hotel, some of the timbers of the primitive dwelling still holding a place in its modern successor.

On his arrival at Walhalla Mr. Biemann at once began a merchandising business and soon after opened Biemann hotel, which presently became a favorite resort for the traveling public, drawn there by bountiful fare and kindly attentions of the host. His mercantile business was also prosperous and he soon became noted throughout the state as a most successful as well as most liberal dealing man. He could never turn a customer away because he was poor, and it can be truly said of him that he was more liberal in extending credit to the poor and needy than perhaps any other merchant in that part of the state. He had never learned to say no when the appeal of this class was brought to bear upon his tenderness of heart. In the organization of the town government, Mr. Biemann was repeatedly elected as a member of the council, and being one of the first settlers he was always looked to to lead off in all enterprises projected for the good of the place. When in 1868 Pickens district was divided and Oconee county was set off therefrom, Mr. Biemann was the first state senator elected from the new county, serving the constitutional term of four years, and retiring in 1872. It was during the regime of the radicals, but he was elected as a democrat, his life-long fealty having been accorded to the democratic party. The foreign foe and the native traitor bore rule in those days, but in the midst of the most adverse surroundings, viewed from the political standpoint, he stood firm and immovable, acting for what he conceived to be the highest practical good of the county, the state and his party. In 1884 he was again called by the people to represent them in the same honorable and responsible position, and responding to the call he served another term of four years, when from his own choice he retired to private life, relinquishing the public service with its cares and responsibilities to younger hands. In his early years he had united with the German Lutheran church, and he remained a consistent and conscientious member to the close of his long and useful life. He was for many years a member of the council of the Walhalla Lutheran church, and has been a heavy contributor to the building and maintenance of the church. He was a patron also of educational work, and was instrumental in securing the removal of the Newberry college, soon after the close of the war, from the place which gave it its name, and locating it at Walhalla. Towards its establishment and maintenance there he contributed a large sum of money. Mr. Biemann died March 7, 1891. His wife and son, Henry D. A. Biemann, their only child, survive him. The son is an influential merchant and business man of Walhalla.

RICHARD IRVINE MANNING,

a native and once governor of South Carolina, was born in Clarendon county, in that state, May 1, 1789. He was the son of a soldier of

the Revolution, Lieut. Lawrence Manning, who served first in an infantry regiment and afterwards in a corps of light horse cavalry. Richard I. Manning was a graduate of South Carolina college in the class of 1811. Before he had had time to enter any professional occupation our entanglement with Great Britain culminated in the war of 1812-15, and Mr. Manning at once entered the military service of his country. He was made captain of a company of volunteers who were assigned to defend Charleston, which as a sea-port town was seriously threatened by the British fleet. After the close of hostilities he was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1824, was chosen governor, in which office he served for two years. This was the period of Gen. La Fayette's second visit to this country, whose triumphal tour extended to most of the principal cities and towns, both north and south. When the distinguished marquis reached Charleston, he was escorted to the residence of Gov. Manning, where he was entertained with a royal hospitality.

Later on, during the nullification imbroglio in South Carolina, Gov. Manning was nominated for congress as a union candidate to represent the Charleston district, but he was defeated on that issue. In 1834, however, having affiliated with the democratic party, he was elected as a union-democrat, his death occurring near the completion of his first term in that body. It is mentioned as a singular coincidence of relationship, that Mr. Manning's wife was at once the mother of a governor, the aunt and foster-mother of a governor, the sister of a governor, the niece of a governor, and the wife of a governor. Gov. Manning died in Philadelphia May 1, 1836, on his forty-seventh birthday.

CRAYTON LITTLE REID,

one of the prominent merchants of Wahalla, was born in Anderson county, S. C., September 25, 1838. His father, Thomas L. Reid, was born in the same county in 1811. His mother, whose maiden name was Annie Sitton, was a native of what is now Pickens county, having been born about the year 1818. She was the daughter of William Philip Sitton, an Englishman, whose wife was a native of Scotland. Thomas L. Reid was a farmer by occupation and died in 1888, his wife having died in 1870. He was the son of Henry Reid, a native of Wales, who upon emigrating to America, located in what is now Anderson county. He was also a farmer by occupation. His wife's maiden name was Easter Crayton, a native of Ireland. They were married in this country. Crayton L. Reid, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Anderson county until he arrived at the age of fifteen years. At that period he went to Pendleton, in the same county, where for seven years he was engaged as a clerk in a store. During the whole of this time he was in the store, his only schooling having been acquired at a country school before he entered upon his clerkship. Even then he attended school but very little, the whole time probably not amounting to more than twelve months. In the

spring of 1861 he resigned his position in the store for the purpose of entering the service of the Confederate army. He was accordingly enrolled in the Fourth South Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. J. B. E. Sloan, under which command he served for twelve months, his term of enlistment. In the spring of 1862 he re-enlisted in Company C, of the Palmetto sharpshooters, where he served for the remainder of the war. He was in the first Manassas battle, the battle of Seven Pines, the seven days' fighting and at Fredericksburg, at Frazer's Farm and Will's Valley, beside many other battles of less note. At the battle of Frazer's Farm he was wounded by a ball which entered his left shoulder, passed through his body and out of his right shoulder. This compelled him to spend four months in the hospital and at his home. He was again wounded at the battle of Will's Valley, in this instance while kneeling and preparing to fire upon the enemy. The ball by which he was wounded first struck his left hand on the middle finger, taking it off to the first joint. The same ball next took off the two first fingers and almost the thumb of the right hand, and then struck his left leg just below the knee, passing through the thigh and lodging between the left knee and the left hip. What was remarkable about this wound was that when the ball was extracted there was attached to it a piece of his finger nail, the one bullet making eight scars. This accident occurred in the fall of 1863, and after spending a short time in the hospital he was borne home on a litter, and was confined to his bed during the remainder of the war.

It was not until 1867, that Mr. Reid was able to engage in any business. During that year, he again took a position in a store at Pendleton, where he remained about two years. Then he came to Walhalla and engaged in merchandising for himself, devoting his attention to that pursuit ever since—a period of twenty-two years. The time during which he has done business on his own account, added to the time of his clerical occupation, aggregates about thirty-four years of work behind the counter, the time of an entire generation. His business career has been crowned with success, and he is now in good circumstances, owning fine residence and business property, all free from any incumbrance. This is the result of his own personal efforts since the close of the war and is the reward of fair dealing, fine business habits and a promptness in payment, which has never allowed a single obligation to reach maturity before it has been discharged. His physical health has been such, that he has had no use in a single instance, for the doctor or his medicines, during the past thirty years. He is proud of the fact, that his wife is his own willing house-keeper, having sole charge of the culinary department of his home. In politics he acts with the democratic party, and that party has chosen him as a member of the town council of Walhalla, for the past eighteen years, all of which time he has served as clerk of the council. The organizations of K. of H., and of A. O. U. W. claim him as an active member. He has been twice married, his first wife being, Roxie A. Stribling, whom he married in 1868. She died

about fifteen months after marriage, leaving an only son, who survived his mother only a few months. In 1870, he was united in marriage, with Mary E. Stribling, a sister of his first wife. They have five living children, two of whom are sons.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY FANT.

Among the prominent citizens of Anderson county, S. C., Oliver Hazard Perry Fant holds a conspicuous place. He was born in Union county, S. C., August 2, 1821, and was the son of James R. Fant, a native of Fairfield county, S. C. James R. Fant was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1866. He was the son of Samuel Fant, a Virginian by birth, and he was also a farmer. On the paternal side the subject of this sketch is of English descent. His mother's maiden name was Annie Hughey, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of John Hughey, also a native of that state. She was of Irish descent. Her death occurred in 1856. O. H. P. Fant removed with his parents from Union county to Anderson county while he was but two years of age. There he was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education. From 1837 until the latter part of 1839 he acted as clerk in the service of Christopher Orr, a merchant of Anderson, and the father of ex-Gov. James L. Orr. During the winter of 1839 he engaged as clerk in Hamburg, a place not now known by that name. Between the years 1840 and 1845 he worked at farming in Anderson county, and from the latter date until 1859 he taught school at different places in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1859 he was appointed agent of the Greenville & Columbia railroad, to reside at Anderson. This position he held fourteen years, resigning in 1873, when he was succeeded by his son, H. B. Fant, who has ever since held the position. Beginning in the fall of 1865 Mr. Fant was a partner with Capt. William S. Sharp, in the mercantile business in Anderson until 1869. In 1873 Mr. Fant again engaged in mercantile pursuits at Anderson, with E. A. Bell, and followed that business for two years, during which time he also did a wholesale business in tobacco. He was elected, in 1874, a member of the board of county commissioners, an office which he had not sought, and did not desire, accepting it much against his inclination. He was, however, re-elected in 1876, and served for two yearly terms thereafter. From 1878 until 1885 he was chiefly engaged in the tobacco business, but in the latter year he removed to his farm in Oconee county, near the Anderson county line. This farm he had bought in 1869. It contains 1,196 acres, and is known as the mountain View farm, from the fact that upon the premises one has an excellent and extensive view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Since his removal to this farm Mr. Fant has directed his attention to its management. In politics he is a democrat, and in his religious views a Baptist, being a member of that church. Mr. Fant was married, January 16, 1844, to Miss Mildred Ann, the daughter of Tilman C. Magee. They have reared ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom have reached their

majority. In about 1853 and 1854 Mr. Fant was a justice of the peace in old Pickens county. He also served as adjutant of the Forty-second militia regiment in Anderson county.

JOHN J. PLUSS,

one of the leading grocers in Laurens, is a native of Switzerland, born April 23, 1846. He received a good education in his native country, graduating from a college at Zofingen, at the age of twenty years. After having spent four years in this institution, he was taught both in the German and French languages. He then spent three years as book-keeper in a wholesale establishment in Murgenthal. Following this he spent two years in a school at Neuchatel for the purpose of completing his French education. Then, in 1870, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. After tarrying there for a few weeks, he came direct to Laurens county, where he has ever since remained. One reason why he came to this country was on account of its fine climate, and another was that the German and French languages were not in use here to any extent, and his desire was to acquire the English language as soon as possible by mixing in a community where that tongue was exclusively in use. Here he engaged at farming, which he followed until 1880. In that year he engaged in the grocery business in Laurens, and that has been his occupation ever since. His engagement here gave a new impetus to business in the city, he being the first man to open up a broad and extensive scale. At the end of the first year he expressed a willingness to compare books with all the other merchants in the city, claiming that such comparison would demonstrate that he had done more business than all the others put together. His business has steadily enlarged and improved until it has reached mammoth proportions, and Mr. Pluss has become one of the most prominent and successful merchants in Laurens. He is a stockholder in the Oil & Fertilizer company of Laurens, and also a stockholder and director in the National bank, of Laurens. He owns a half interest in the Laurens foundry and machine shop. His politics are democratic and he has served three terms in the town council. He is a trustee of the Laurensville female college and a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the Masonic lodge. He is chief of the Laurens fire department. In March, 1874, Mr. Pluss was married to Miss Sue B. Davis.

WILLIAM A. JAMIESON,

one of the prominent merchants of Laurens, was born in Chester county, S. C., May 3, 1852. His father was William C. Jamieson, who was also a native of Chester county, and by occupation, a farmer. He died in 1880. The family on the paternal side is of Irish lineage. The maiden name of William A. Jamieson's mother was Susan E. Minter, a native of York county, S. C., and a daughter of William A. Minter, whose birthplace was also in Chester county. She is still

living, her home being in Mississippi. William A. Jamieson left Chester county when he had arrived at the age of thirteen years and went with his parents to Tippah county, Miss., where he spent his later youth as a farmer. He received a good English education including a course in the Bryant & Stratton business college, at Baltimore, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He at once secured a clerkship in a country store in Union county, where he remained eight years, during the latter part of which time he was the buyer for the concern. He also supervised a farm for his employer. In 1881, with the money he had accumulated in his clerkship, he came to Laurens and engaged in business for himself as the partner of his former employer, John R. Minter, the firm name being Minter & Jamieson, which co-partnership has ever since existed and is now the general leading merchandising firm of Laurens. When first established, the business was on a considerably smaller scale, the stock consisting only of clothing, boots and shoes and furnishing goods. The firm then employed but one clerk. The entire management has devolved upon Mr. Jameison for the whole time, Mr. Minter being still a resident of Union county, and interested in other mercantile enterprises. With the exception of groceries and hardware, the firm at Laurens carries a full line of every description of merchandise. In 1883 this firm erected a handsome brick block, two stories with a basement, the structure covering 60x100 feet of ground. This they have ever since occupied, the building being divided into two large business rooms, one of which is used exclusively for the furniture department, being one of the largest and finest of its kind in the state. They are now doing a mammoth business, and this is due almost wholly to the superb management of Mr. Jameison, whose ample business capacity is thoroughly recognized. The increased trade of the firm now requires a force of twelve assistants to carry on its operations. Mr. Jamieson is a director in the Laurens Building & Loan association, is a staunch democrat in politics, and is a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Laurens. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, a deacon of the church and its treasurer. He was married in February, 1881, to Miss Julia C. Mabone, daughter of Capt. R. C. Mabone, who was an officer in the Civil war. They have three children, one son and two daughters. Mr. Jamieson is a business man of sleepless energy and push, and makes thorough and practical use of the correct principles, the study of which formed so large a share of his early education. Though yet young, with a business experience of only nine years, he has already taken a foremost rank among the successful merchants of the state, a position which he seems likely to hold as long as he shall be engaged in its pursuit.

WILLIAM H. ELLERBE,

comptroller-general of South Carolina, and a prominent young man of the state, residing at Marion, is a native of the Palmetto state, and was born near Marion on April 7, 1862. His father was Will-

iam S. Ellerbee, also a native of South Carolina, and born in Marion county, in 1833, and the son of John Ellerbe, a native of Cheraw county, S. C. The first of the Ellerbe family to come to America were two twin brothers, natives of England, who came to the United States in about 1734, and located on the Great Pee Dee river, in the Cheraw neighborhood. William S. Ellerbe was a planter, and was the largest and most successful in his section. He was married in 1851 to Sarah E., daughter of Maj. James Haselton, of Marion county, S. C., and to this union thirteen children were born, four sons and nine daughters, all of whom are living. William E. died in June, 1890. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits exclusively, declining all invitation to enter public life, refusing always to accept official honors. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a man universally respected and esteemed for his sterling worth and excellent traits of character.

William H. Ellerbe was reared on his father's plantation in Marion county. His education was obtained from private tutors at the home of his father and at a neighboring school taught by L. B. Prince, a well-known educator who had charge of Pine Hill academy, where he was fitted for college. In 1880 he entered Wofford college at Spartanburg, S. C., where he attended two sessions. He then entered Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., but remained at this college only a few months, when his health failed, and his physician ordered him home to his father's plantation, recommending a life of active and outdoor exercise. He worked with his father for a while, but subsequently purchased a plantation of his own. In November, 1889, he engaged in merchandising in Marion, as a member of the firm of Holliday, Ellerbe & Co., where he continued until November, 1890. During his business career he also conducted his plantation, and was uniformly successful. At the beginning of the farmer movement, in 1886, Mr. Ellerbe became identified with the same, and in 1889 he joined the alliance, but was suspended from membership in the same when he engaged in merchandising. In 1890 he was nominated without solicitation for the position of comptroller-general of the state and was elected without an active canvass. He is the youngest man ever elected to a state office in South Carolina. He took a conservative position during the campaign and was voted for by both parties. His administration of the office of comptroller-general is vigorous, able and entirely satisfactory, being equal to that of older officials. Mr. Ellerbe was married in June, 1887, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry J. Rogers, of Marlboro county, S. C., and to this union two sons have been born. Mr. Ellerbe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is chairman of the board of stewards of that church of Mullins circuit.

THOMAS SUMTER.

General Thomas Sumter was among that conspicuous class of South Carolinians whose connection with our Revolutionary struggle

will always make their names illustrious on the pages of history. But like many of that same class of individuals there is very little to be found concerning the private life of Gen. Sumter. Even the exact place and date of his birth are unknown. In a general way it is recorded that he was born in Virginia in 1734. At that time the colonists were often engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, and early in life Sumter, having in the meantime removed to South Carolina, was a volunteer in the French and Indian war, and his bravery was such as to attract the attention of the then ruling authorities. He was present at the defeat of Braddock, and subsequently took an active and conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war. Early in 1776 he became lieutenant-colonel of a South Carolina regiment, and was one of the prominent actors in the defense of Charleston previous to its capitulation. A short time after the surrender, Col. Sumter was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by Gov. Rutledge. At that time South Carolina was pretty thoroughly invested by British troops, and many of the inhabitants maintained their adhesion to the British government; but Gen. Sumter was among those that took refuge in the Santee swamps, holding themselves in readiness to strike the enemy whenever an opportunity should offer. When his estate was ravaged and his buildings were burned by the enemy, in which the tories took part, he retired to North Carolina, where took command of a small force of patriots there collected. He was one of that brilliant few whose patriotism did not forsake them in the darkest hour through which his adopted state was called to pass, and he ranked with such leaders as Marion, Pickens and Lee, who annoyed the enemy continually at every vulnerable point.

At Catawba, on the 12th of July, 1780, Gen. Sumter attacked a superior force of the British under command of Capt. Huck, and completely routed and dispersed them, Capt. Huck being among the number killed. On the 30th of the same month, with only a force of 600, he attacked the British post at Rocky Mount, but for want of heavy artillery and the defection of some of his men, he was repulsed. Within one week, however, he engaged with a strong force of British and tories, at Hanging Rock, and gained a decisive victory. His soldiers were short of ammunition at the beginning of the action, but this only afforded them an incentive to make haste and supply themselves from the enemy, which they shortly accomplished. This brilliant feat was followed by an attack upon the stores of the main army, by which nearly fifty wagon-loads of stores and clothing were secured, with a number of prisoners. As often happens, this was followed by a reverse, the victors, rendered unwary by their success, being surprised by Gen. Tarleton, at Fishing creek and completely routed. The stores he had captured were retaken and Gen. Sumter lost 150 men killed and twice that number taken prisoners. He himself escaped unhurt and immediately began to re-organize his forces and enlist new men. With his new, but yet small force all mounted, he was enabled to be a source of constant harassment to the enemy, menacing their outposts and cutting off their supplies.



Yours Very Respectfully
W. L. Kinnard

These skirmishes became so damaging that Cornwallis, early in the fall of 1780, determined to overthrow Sumter, and he sent a special force under Major Wemyss to pursue, and, if possible, destroy this little army. Sumter was encamped on Broad river, and on the 12th of November, gave his besiegers a warm reception. Wemyss' forces were defeated and he was taken prisoner. A week afterward Sumter was attacked by Tarleton, but after a short and sharp conflict the British general was defeated. Unfortunately Sumter was wounded in this battle, and was compelled for a few months to suspend his command, which was a matter of much congratulation on the part of the British generals. But congress recognized the eminent service he had performed, and in January, 1781, passed a vote of thanks upon him and his men "for their bravery, patriotism and military conduct."

In February, Sumter again took the field, and a series of brilliant successes followed his military occupations. After the close of the war, Gen. Sumter was chosen a member of the convention called to consider and adopt the Federal constitution, and he was sent to represent his state in the national congress from 1789 to 1793. In that body he was one of the members who voted for locating the National capital upon the Potomac. In 1801 he was elected a United States senator, which office he held till he was appointed minister to Brazil, in 1809. At the end of two years, he resigned this office and retired to private life. He took up his residence at Bradford Springs, where, June 1, 1832, he departed this life in the ninety-eighth year of his age, being the last surviving officer of the Revolution.

MELVIN L. KINARD.

Among the prominent representative merchants of Columbia, S. C., is Melvin L. Kinard, who is decidedly the largest and leading retail dealer in clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps and gents furnishing goods in the state. Mr. Kinard is a Carolinian by birth, having been born at Newberry on May 9, 1840. His parents were John G. and Elizabeth (Harmon) Kinard, both of whom were born at Newberry, the father in the year 1798, and the mother in 1806. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Kinard was one of two brothers who were natives of Germany, and came to America when quite young. They served in the Revolutionary war, after which they located in South Carolina on land that had been granted them by the government. Only one of the brothers ever married. John G. Kinard was a planter, and lived his long and useful life upon the plantation upon which he was born. His wife died in 1846, but his death did not occur until in the spring of 1889. To their union five daughters and seven sons were born, and of the latter our subject is the only one surviving. Mr. Kinard was reared on the plantation in Newberry until his seventeenth year, and attended the local schools. In 1857 he left home and came to Columbia to enter the dry-goods store of his brother, John H. Kinard, one of Columbia's early merchants. He remained with his brother until

1861, when he entered the Confederate army. For some time previous to that event he had been a member of a local militia company, known as the Richland Volunteer Rifle company, and it was with this organization that he entered the war. The Richland Rifles were among the very first mustered into the service of South Carolina. The company, with others, was ordered to report to Charleston during the winter of 1860-61, where they were mustered in for six months and quartered the balance of the winter and spring. With his company Mr. Kinard participated in the siege of Fort Sumter, they being stationed as sharpshooters on Cummings Point, where Stephens' iron battery was located. The company remained in Charleston until its re-organization in the summer of 1861, but before that time Mr. Kinard had left it and joined the Garlington Rifles from Laurens, which was attached to the Third regiment South Carolina volunteers. The company at that time was with the regiment in Virginia, where Mr. Kinard proceeded, reaching it in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run. A short time afterward he was taken sick with a complicated attack of measles and pneumonia, and for four months was dangerously ill at a Virginia farm house distant about four miles from the above battle field. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered to be able to travel, the surgeon of the Third recommended that he be transferred to the coast until he should have recovered his health, and he returned to Columbia to recuperate. But before he had been at home a month he joined Pierson's company, then being organized, which was attached to Stephens' Twenty-fourth regiment. The Twenty-fourth remained on the coast until after the battle of Secessionville, and then under orders joined the western army, then under command by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Mr. Kinard was with the western army during all its campaigning from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga., and afterward was with the same army under Gen. Hood when it made the disastrous raid through Alabama and Tennessee to Nashville. He was surrendered in 1865 at Goldsboro, N. C. Among the campaigns and engagements participated in by Mr. Kinard were those of Fort Sumter and the First Manasses, in 1861; James Island, including Secessionville, in 1862; campaign in Mississippi, including fighting around Jackson, in 1863; campaigns of Johnston and Hood, in 1863 and 1864, in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, including battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the long fighting retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, and Franklin and Nashville, in Tennessee. A thrilling incident occurred in Mr. Kinard's army life in June, 1864, during Gen. Johnston's campaign in Georgia. The Twenty-fourth South Carolina regiment, of which he was an officer, had been left to cover the rear of Walker's division in retreat from one of the lines of battle held by Gen. Johnston. The regiment had been continually on picket duty for days, and the supply of food in the haversacks of the men had been exhausted for some time. The division having retired, Col. Ellison Copers, commanding the Twenty-fourth regiment, South Carolina volunteers, was ordered to hold his position until daylight and then retire. The enemy, seeing

the situation of the Twenty-fourth pressed up so closely that it was necessary to retire skirmishing. The regiment being a splendidly drilled and well disciplined regiment, was kept well in hand, and after a charge against the enemy, driving them back some distance, commenced the retreat with the support of a small cavalry force in its rear. Lieut. Kinard had been sick for several days, and was exceedingly weak; his feet were blistered and he was wholly unfit for service, but had refused to leave his command in action. The march in retreat being rapid Col. Copers rode to the rear to see how things were progressing, where he found Lieut. Kinard exhausted and unable to proceed further. He reported his inability to his colonel and, in a fainting condition, asked him to take his sword and save it from capture, as it was impossible for him to go on. Col. Copers replied: "No, Kinard, you are too good a man and too valuable an officer to be captured;" and then dismounting added: "Take my horse and ride on until you overtake the ambulances." Lieut. Kinard mounted the horse and rode all night, while his colonel trudged along on foot, and was thus saved from capture by the Yankees, if not from a worse fate. This incident was at once expressive of the colonel's appreciation of his officer, and an evidence of the pluck and endurance of the men who followed the standard of Gen. Johnston.

After the war Mr. Kinard returned to his father's plantation, at Newbery, and assisted him during the summer of 1865, in putting in the crops, after which he proceeded to Columbia, and engaged in buying cotton for other parties. In this way he made about \$600 in gold, and then determined to engage in business for himself. With \$500 of the money he erected a storehouse, on Plain street, near Main, and then obtained a stock of goods on credit, from a New York house, in paying the freight on which he expended the remaining \$100, so that by the time his goods were on the shelf, his supply of cash was exhausted. However, business opened up good, and from that day to the present, Mr. Kinard has prospered. For awhile his brother was associated in business with him under the firm name of J. H. & M. L. Kinard, but that partnership lasted but a few years, when our subject drew out of the same and engaged in the clothing business, at which he has since continued. He has also been identified and connected with other enterprises, at different times, in all of which he met with success. His clothing business has increased steadily, from year to year, until it grew into the largest in the state.

Mr. Kinard was married in 1871, to Miss Cornelia Williams, a granddaughter of Judge Earl, of Greenville. She died the following year, and in 1876 he was married to Miss Florence Lyles, daughter of the Hon. William Lyles, of Fairfield, S. C., who for years was a member of the legislature and a prominent citizen. To this union five daughters and one son have been born. Mr. Kinard may well be termed a self-made man. After the war he returned to Columbia without a dollar of capital, yet by his own exertions, and the exercise of his splendid business talents, he has succeed in building up one of the largest retail establishments in the south, and the leading

one in the state, and has accumulated a splendid competency. He is essentially a business man, both by inclination and adaptability, and has made a study of merchandizing in his line. Painstaking and systematic in his methods, he has by assiduous attention to business, and by fair and honest dealing, won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and built up a commercial character second to no man in the state. Modest and retiring in his manners and conduct before the people, he has always been adverse to public or political honors, uniformly declining offices of any kind, preferring the independent life of a private citizen to that of a public official. And this same characteristic prevented him from receiving higher honors during the late war, in recognition and return for his long and faithful service in the field. But notwithstanding this disposition, Mr. Kinard has always taken a decided and active interest in public affairs generally, and particularly in all things pertaining to the interests of his city and vicinity, and always stands ready to encourage and aid all worthy public enterprises having for their object the improvement and advancement of the community. He is broad and liberal in his views, progressive and enterprising, and is recognized as one of the truly representative business men of the state.

RICHARD SMALLWOOD DesPORTES.

Prominent among the representative citizens of Columbia, S. C., is Capt. Richard S. DesPortes, who for many years has been closely identified with the business interests of the city, and who has borne a conspicuous part in its government. He is a Carolinian by birth, born in Charleston, September 21, 1841; the son of Augustus and Emeline (Smallwood) DesPortes. The father was a native of Bordeaux, France; born in 1813, and was brought by his mother to America, when an infant, his father having been killed in the battle of Waterloo. His wife was born in Charleston, and was a descendant of Gen. Smallwood, of Revolutionary fame. Augustus DesPortes, was a journalist by profession, and died in 1861; his wife's death occurring a few months later. Six children were born to these parents, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second in the order of birth. Capt. DesPortes received his education at Mount Zion college, at Winnsboro, S. C., leaving that institution in the spring of 1861, to enlist in the Confederate army. He joined Company G, (Aiken Guards) of the Third South Carolina battalion, with the rank of second lieutenant, which he held until April, 1862, when, having contracted pneumonia from exposure while on a reconnoissance, he resigned. After his recovery, he joined the army of "southern Virginia and North Carolina," and was given a position on the staff of Gen. S. G. French, as ordnance officer and inspector of field artillery and small arms, with the rank of first lieutenant of artillery. On this staff he remained until June, 1863, when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. D. H. Hill, brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson. After the battle of White House, on the James River, Gen. Hill and staff

were ordered to Chattanooga, where Lieut. DesPortes, took part in the bombardment of that place, and in the battle of Chickamauga, after which, Gen. Hill and staff were relieved from duty by President Jefferson Davis, as the result of a petition, signed by Gen. Hill, asking the president to relieve Gen. Bragg from duty, for failure to press Gen. Rosecrans after his defeat at Chickamauga. Mr. DesPortes then reported to Adjutant and Inspector General Cooper, in Richmond, and in two weeks was ordered to report back to the "army of Tennessee" and resume his old position on the corps staff, then commanded by Maj. Gen. Hindman.

In the spring of 1864 Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Hood was transferred from the army of northern Virginia to the army of Tennessee, and placed in command of the army corps to which Mr. DesPortes belonged, the latter remaining on his staff until about the first of July, 1864, when Gen. Hood was promoted to the rank of full general and placed in command of the army, vice Gen. Joseph E. Johnston removed. Gen. Hood's staff did not participate in his promotion, Gen. Johnston's staff being turned over to Gen. Hood. Gen. Cheatham was assigned to the command of the corps to which Mr. DesPortes belonged, and under him he participated in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, and "Twenty-second of July" (Atlanta), at which battle Gen. McPherson of the Federal army was killed. Then Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee was transferred from the army of the Mississippi and given the command of the army corps to which Mr. DesPortes belonged, and under Gen. Lee he participated in the battles of "Lick Skillet Road," or "Ezra Church," Jonesboro, Dalton, Resaca, the splendid crossing of the Tennessee at Florence, the battles of Columbia, Tenn., Spring Hill, Tenn., Franklin, Tenn., Murfreesboro, Tenn., and he was with the rear guard of the Confederate army in its retreat from Tennessee, in which the fighting was continuous. When he reached the Tennessee river on the retreat, the Federal infantry were behind in large numbers, the cavalry on both flanks, and the Federal gun-boats on the river in front of them, the subject of this sketch and the survivors of the shattered army of Tennessee escaped across the river under cover of the spray thrown up by the shells from the gun-boats, and went to Tupelo, Miss., and from there to Meridian, Miss., then to Montgomery, Ala., then to Columbus, Ga., then to Augusta, and then to Orangeburg, S. C., where a line of battle was formed, and a three days' fight was inaugurated along the Edisto river. From Orangeburg, Mr. DesPortes, with his corps, moved along the river to within three miles of Columbia, S. C., where with the remnant of the once grand army corps of the army of Tennessee, in all about 2,500 men, they fought for three days, holding back a corps of Federal troops 30,000 strong. On the night of February 16, 1865, Mr. DesPortes, with his comrades marched through Columbia and bivouacked that night at Doko, seventeen miles north of Columbia. Leaving Doko on the morning of February 17, he went to Ridgeway, and there formed line of battle, and threw up breastworks, under the impres-

sion that the Federal cavalry were after them. On the morning of the 18th he and his comrades moved on through Winnsboro to Blackstocks, and thence easterly to Landsford, on the Catawba river. On that morning he led his corps across the Catawba river, and that night stayed at the house of a German named Isenhower, near Charlotte, N. C., where he remained several days. He then went by rail, in the night time, to Kingston, N. C., where, with Gen. Hoke commanding a North Carolina division, the battle of Kingston was fought, capturing 1,500 prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery. Then with his comrades he moved toward Bentonville, where the battle of Bentonville was fought, driving the Federal army out of their lines of breastworks and capturing a number of prisoners, many pieces of artillery and small arms.

The army then moved to Raleigh, where they heard of Lee's surrender. The next morning Mr. DesPortes went to his staff commander, Gen. S. D. Lee, and proposed to go with him across the Mississippi river and fight it out there. Gen. Lee promised an answer later, and the troops then marched on to Greensboro, where they met the advance column of Gen. R. E. Lee's disbanded army passing through Greensboro to a point equi-distant between Greensboro and High Point. Mr. DesPortes and his corps surrendered. After the battle of Resaca he was recommended for promotion to the rank of captain of artillery, and on endorsing the application, Gen. Hood, on whose staff he had served, said: "Lieut. DesPortes is a brave and efficient officer." He was also recommended for promotion by Maj.-Gen. French and Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee in very complimentary terms. Mr. DesPortes took part in twenty-seven battles in the last campaign which began on the 4th day of May, 1864, and ended on the 26th of April, 1865. Many of these battles extended through three days, beside a number of skirmishes larger than some of the battles of the first Revolution, i. e., 1776. After the surrender Mr. DesPortes returned to Winnsboro (May 10, 1865), and remained there a short time. He then went to Ridgeway, S. C., where he began business, his capital being the proceeds of a bale of cotton, for which he had traded his war horse. He remained in Ridgeway until 1880, prospering in his business in a high degree. He then moved to Columbia, in order to educate his children. On coming there he formed a partnership with R. H. Edmunds, Jr., in the mercantile trade, the partnership continuing until 1888, when Capt. DesPortes retired from business. He has served as aldermen of Columbia from 1883 up to the present time, all the while serving as chairman of the committee of ways and means. He is a trustee of the Columbia canal, and vice president of the Carolina National bank, of Columbia; he is a director in the Land & Investment company, and in the South Carolina Home Insurance company. Capt. DesPortes was married in November, 1867, to Susan Lowther, of Lee county, Ala., whom he met during the war. They have three children, of whom two survive, whose names are William Lowther and Richard S. DesPortes.

COLONEL THOMAS J. LIPSCOMB,

was born in Abbeville county, S. C., March 27, 1833, and received his education in South Carolina college and in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. From the latter he went to Philadelphia and took a course in the Jefferson medical college, afterward returning to Charleston. Here he graduated from the medical college in 1854. On leaving college, he went to Paris, France, where he remained eighteen months, having previously spent six months in New York. Returning from Paris, called home on account of the fatal illness of his father, he bought a plantation in Laurens county, and remained there three years. He then sold out and bought a plantation near Newberry, where he remained until early in 1861 when he volunteered to serve in the Confederate army. He was made second lieutenant of Company B, of the Third regiment of volunteer infantry, Col. James Williams commanding. He was in the first Bull Run battle, and after that Gen. Bonham took him on his staff as his aide-de-camp. He served with him until the general was elected governor of South Carolina in 1862, and then served on the staff of Gen. J. B. Kershaw, who succeeded Gen. Bonham, and of Gen. Jubal B. Early, until early in 1863. Col. Lipscomb then raised a cavalry company and was made captain of it, and his command was assigned to Gen. Wade Hampton's command. At the battle of Stevensburg he was made major and soon after, lieutenant colonel. At Gettysburg he was made colonel and held that rank at the close of the war. Col. Lipscomb was in the battles of Brandy Station, Antietam, Gettysburg, Thoroughfare Gap and in all the battles in which Hampton's command participated and in the campaign in North Carolina. Returning home to his plantation near Newberry, he there remained until 1867, when his home was burned and he was driven from the premises by the radical element, losing all he had and being compelled to remain away from home about three years. In 1870 he settled in Newberry and went into the business of buying cotton, remaining there until 1878. He was then elected superintendent of the state penitentiary and has been re-elected by the legislature every two years up to the present time. During his tenure of office, he had saved the state many thousand of dollars, and made many improvements in the buildings and management of the institution. Col. Lipscomb was married in December, 1868, to Miss Hattie, daughter of William H. Harrington and grand-daughter of Chief-Justice O'Neal. To them were born six children, only two of whom are now living, namely, William H. and Thomas J. Lipscomb, Jr. The name of Col. Lipscomb's father was John Lipscomb, who was born in South Carolina in 1790. His father, Nathan Lipscomb, was a native of Virginia. John Lipscomb was three times married; the mother of Col. Lipscomb before marriage was Sarah M. Bonham sister of Gov. L. M. Bonham. They were married about the year 1820, and the fruit of

this marriage was twelve children, only four of whom are now living. The mother died in 1849, and the father in 1857.

WADE HAMPTON GIBBS

was born in Columbia, S. C., April 3, 1837, and received his education in Columbia. In 1855 he went to West Point, where he graduated in 1860, being one of the only full class which ever completed the entire term of five years. Among his classmates were Horace Porter, of New York; Wesley Merrett, brigadier-general of the United States regular army; Gen. J. M. Wilson, superintendent of the engineer corps of West Point. On his graduation Mr. Gibbs was breveted first lieutenant, and assigned to Capt. Palmer's command at Camp Cooper, Tex., but resigned and came to Charleston, receiving a commission from the state as first lieutenant in the regular artillery, and served as such in the assault on Fort Sumter, firing the first shell into the fort immediately after the signal gun for the bombardment to commence. After the fall of Sumter he resigned from the state service and reported at Richmond for service, where he was assigned to the command of Gen. Henry A. Wise, in western Virginia, with the rank of major of artillery. He served three or four months with Gen. Wise, when illness compelled him to return to Richmond, where he was laid up about six weeks. He then came to Columbia where he took charge of a camp of instruction for about four months, until he recovered his strength. He then reported for duty and was assigned to the command of Gen. Kirby Smith, in Kentucky, joining it the next day after the battle of Perryville, and was detailed on Gen. Heath's staff. When the retreat from Kentucky commenced, he went with his command and was again attacked with typhoid fever at Knoxville, Tenn. With great effort he reached Columbia, where he remained for some time. On his recovery he went to Bermuda and Nassau for a month or six weeks. On his return he was assigned to duty at Wilmington, N. C., as commandant, where he remained about nine months, and then reported to Gen. Longstreet at Charlottesville, Va., and soon after went into the Wilderness campaign, which commenced with the battle of the Wilderness, and ended for him at the battle of Petersburg, where he was dangerously wounded. He was in the battles of Spottsylvania, Second Cold Harbor and the battle of Petersburg, where the mine was exploded. About a month after being wounded, he got home to Columbia where he remained three or four months until recovered. He then reported for duty and took charge of the artillery at Chapin's Bluff ten miles below Richmond. Here he remained until April 3, 1865, when the retreat to Appomatox commenced and the surrender of Lee at that place. It is claimed for him that he fired the last shell at Appomatox. After the surrender he located on a farm he bought at Keysville, Va., where he remained for six months. Then he returned to Columbia where he engaged in contracting to build a railroad, which kept him employed about a

year, and he then went on a farm near Columbia where he remained until 1876. In 1877 he was appointed treasurer of Richland county, S. C., by Gov. Hampton, which office he held until the expiration of the term, and was re-elected three times. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Columbia by President Cleveland, holding that office for four years and a half. At the expiration of his term of office he went into the machinery business with his son, the style of the firm being W. H. Gibbs, Jr., & Co. He is vice president of the Central National bank, also vice president of the Electric Light company and president of the Richland Wine company. Mr. Gibbs was married in November, 1860, to Miss Jane A., daughter of Dr. Alexander H. Mason, of Falmouth, Va., and to them were born six children, of whom five survive, as follows: W. H. Gibbs, Jr., James M., Frances G., Alexander Mason and Frank Huger. Mr. Gibbs' wife departed this life in 1887.

B. WALLACE JONES.

Among the leading business men of Williamsburg county, S. C., we find the name of B. Wallace Jones. Mr. Jones is a native of the county where he now lives, having been born there on the 11th of December, 1858, the son of Stephen and Ann Jones, both of whom were born in the Palmetto state. The father was a planter, and was very successful in his calling. He died in 1866, aged fifty-eight years; his wife surviving him until 1870, when her demise occurred at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother was a life-long member of the Baptist church, and was a most godly woman. Eleven children were born to these parents, six of whom are now living. B. Wallace Jones, the youngest of these children, was educated at Chatata in the East Tennessee seminary, and on completing the course at that institution, returned to his home and embarked in a general mercantile business, also manufacturing naval stores. After three years he removed his business to Lake City, S. C., and has since conducted a most successful concern at that place. In 1883 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ella F. Jones, daughter of the late Lucius M. Jones, of Charleston, S. C., and of the six children who have been born to their union, five are living, their names being, B. Wallace, Jr., Arthur L., Anna F., C. LeRoy (deceased), Helen B., and Madison W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are active and valued communicants of the Baptist church, and are numbered among the most charitable people of the city. Mr. Jones is a prominent member of the Good Templars' order, and has held the office of worthy chief templar of his lodge for two terms, being at present its lodge deputy. He has been especially active in temperance work, and has devoted much of his time to the advancement of the temperance movement. In the city government, he has held the offices of warden, and intendant, and his incumbency of these positions was attended with much satisfaction to the people. Since the organization of the Southwestern Building & Loan association, he has been its president, and in all his business relations he has been most happy, in that he has won a name for ability and the most rigid

integrity. He has also been elected president of the Lake City cornet band, of which he was the moving spirit in organizing.

JAMES M. IVY.

It is with pleasure that we review the career of the late James M. Ivy, one of the most eminent business men York county has ever had. Mr. Ivy first saw the light on the 5th of December, 1850, in Lancaster county, S. C. His father, the Rev. Adam Ivy, is still a resident of that county, and is well known in the religious world. James M. Ivy began his studies under the tutelage of W. H. Thornasson and Gen. J. A. Alston; and when the latter gentleman was called to the presidency of the Mount Zion academy, his pupil accompanied him as a student, in the year 1858. He completed his preparation for college under Mr. John R. Shurley, at Ebenezer, and entered the South Carolina college in 1859. He was in Columbia during the stormy scenes of 1860, and in the spring of 1861, when war was declared, the students of South Carolina college were called into action under the command of Capt. John Gary. Cadet Ivy accompanied the command to Charleston, in the capacity of sergeant, and was an eye witness of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Sometime after, the cadets were ordered back to Columbia, but Sergt. Ivy decided to give his life and services to the cause of his people, and soon we find him hastening to Charleston to enlist in the Washington Light infantry, under command of Capt. James Conner. This company made up at Charleston, afterward became a portion of the famous Hampton legion. He passed safely through the battle of Manassas, although frequently struck by spent balls, and was in Rickett's desperate charge in which the Hampton legion sustained such a loss. Until 1862 he remained in the army of northern Virginia, and at that time was transferred to the Peninsula, where in the battle of Seven Pines, he was severely wounded in the left shoulder. He was confined in the hospital at Richmond until the following July, when he was honorably discharged and returned a disabled soldier. August 5th, 1863, he was married to a daughter of Hon. Henry Connor, of Lincoln county, N. C., who entered the United States army as aide-de-camp to Gen. Joseph Graham, in the Creek war, and afterward served as a member of congress from 1821 to 1841.

Mr. Ivy settled at Beattie's Ford after his marriage, on account of the failing health of his wife's father, and it was in this place that he commenced the mercantile career in which he succeeded so well. In 1866 he established a mercantile house, and one year later organized the firm of Ivy, Roach & Jones, merchants of Rock Hill, although the senior partner still continued to reside at Beattie's Ford, as the manager of the business there. After the death of Major Connor, in June, 1869, Mr. Ivy sold his business in North Carolina, and removed to Rock Hill, and on the 1st of January, 1870, the firm of J. M. Ivy & Co. was formed, composed of J. M. Ivy, J. J. Roach and R. T. May. Mr. Allen Jones retired from the firm of Ivy, Roach & Jones, in 1872

but became a member of the house of Ivy & Co., upon the retirement of Messrs. Roach and May. In 1877, Ivy & Fewell came into the business world as general merchants, while the old firm of J. M. Ivy & Co. conducted the cotton fertilizer and banking business. Mr. Ivy soon came to be known as one of the largest and most successful cotton operators in the state, and his business increased greatly in all its departments. He was prominently identified with the establishment of the Rock Hill cotton factory, and was a director in that concern from its inception. In 1881, the weight of his splendid personality was thrown against the license system of the city, and it was largely due to his exertions that the campaign ended in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the municipality. At this time he founded the drug house of Ivy & Robertson, and assisted largely in the establishment of *The Lantern*, a journal published under the management of Gen. Johnston Jones, in 1872. Subsequently, when disaster overtook this venture, he came to its aid with his influence and money, and assumed its editorship, changing the name of the paper to the *Rock Hill Herald*. He was soon compelled to relinquish this position, however, owing to press of other business matters, but still continued to support it, and at the time of his death the paper was self-supporting. It is not surprising that a man of such intelligence should early own his allegiance to his God. As a member of the Episcopal church, he contributed largely of his means toward the building of the new edifice, and his gifts were not confined to his own church alone. On the 11th of September, 1885, he was called to eternal rest. The heritage of a life lived in the fear of God, and in the love of his fellow men is left to his family and friends.

HON. JOHN H. BLACKWELL, M. D.,

one of South Carolina's most noted physicians, and one of her honored sons, was born in Darlington county, in 1815, the son of Samuel Blackwell, who emigrated from England in 1790, and settled in the lower portion of South Carolina, on a rice plantation, but later removed to Darlington county, where he died. The father was twice married, his second wife being Miss Hamlin, who bore him two sons, Samuel and John H., and four daughters. John H. Blackwell was given a liberal literary education, and began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Timothy Dargan, an eminent physician of his day; and afterward entered the Charleston medical college, where he graduated with honor. From that time until his death, in 1860, he practiced in Darlington county, where he was regarded as one of the most skillful and intelligent physicians and surgeons in the state. He was prominent in politics, and was a member of the state legislature in the years 1850-51, and again in 1860 and '61, and served as a member of the secession convention. His first marriage was to a Miss Windom, of Alabama, by whom he had one son and one daughter. After the death of this lady he was married to Miss Sallie Pettigrew, who was a daughter of Robert Pettigrew, of Dar-

lington county, S. C., who was a son of Robert Pettigrew, who at one time was a leading citizen of Darlington county. This second union resulted in the birth of one son and two daughters. The son, Robert J. Blackwell, was educated in his native county and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a general store. In 1874 he took a course in a commercial college, after which he removed to Marion, where, in 1879, he embarked in the mercantile business with a Mr. Young, and later with Mr. G. A. Norwood, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. Blackwell is quite extensively interested in the Marion Cotton mill, and is president of the Cotton-seed Oil Mill company, and is also a stockholder in the Bank of Marion. In 1881 he married Miss Celeste Young, and two sons and two daughters are the issue. Mr. Blackwell is a consistent member of the Baptist church, and is recognized in the community as one of its ablest and most substantial business men. He is but just entering the prime of his manhood, having been born in 1854, and should life and health be spared doubtless a long and honored career awaits one of such integrity and ability.

HON. C. S. McCALL

was born in Clio, Marlboro county, S. C., in 1843. He is one of eight children, all of whom are living, born to John L. and Nancy (Sinclair) McCall. The parents are still living, and the father, before the secession of the state, held prominent public offices, among them being that of tax collector. Our immediate subject, Mr. C. S. McCall, enlisted in the Confederate service in 1862, as a member of Peterkins company of the Twentieth South Carolina regiment. In 1864 he was transferred from that regiment to the Hampton legion, and fought with them until the final surrender. In 1865 he secured a clerkship with Mr. William Murchison, at Bennettsville, remaining in that gentleman's employ until 1869, when he embarked in the mercantile business for himself. His concern is now the largest mercantile establishment in the county, this success having been attained only by perseverance, ability and integrity, as he started with but a small capital. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the democratic county committee, and as such he took an active and prominent part in the famous Hampton campaign of that year. So able was his administration of the affairs of that important office that he was successively elected to it until 1888. In 1877 he was elected to the state senate to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1878, and again in 1882 and 1886. From 1880 to 1888 he was a member of the state democratic executive committee, and in 1880 was a delegate to the national convention of his party. Since 1880 Mr. McCall has held the office of mayor of the city of Bennettsville. His career as a business man has been phenomenal, and stamps him as one of the most eminent financiers of the state. During the past year he has held the office of president of the Marlboro Oil company, and he is also vice-president of the Bank of Marlboro. His magnificent plantation, located two miles west of Bennettsville, and known as "Appin," is

one of the most extensive in the state, being under the highest cultivation. His title of "colonel" was obtained in 1876, when Gov. Hampton appointed him a member of his staff, with that rank, his service in the Confederate army having been as a non-commissioned officer.

WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT, JR.,

a member of the firm of Merritt & Plunkett, of Batesburg, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Barnwell district, now Harkin county, in the year 1838. His parents, John D. and Sarah H. (Merritt) Plunkett were both natives of South Carolina, the former being a son of Peter Plunkett, also a native of South Carolina. He was a planter through life, residing in Barnwell district, and was the father of three sons, being twice married. John D. Plunkett was born in 1811, received but an ordinary education, and followed the planting business through life. He was the father of three sons, all deceased but him, who is the subject of this sketch. The other two were killed in the late war, one at Cold Harbor and the other in the battle of the Wilderness. He took no part in politics, but served as county commissioner. He died in 1878. William B. Plunkett, Jr., was educated in the schools of the state, but began clerking in Harkin when quite young, following it until 1861. He enlisted in Company H, of the Fourteenth regiment, and served until the surrender of the army. He was in the battles of Cold Harbor, Francis' Farm, Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and numerous others. He was mustered out as orderly-sergeant of his company. After the war he came back to Harkin, and in 1867 began business at that place. In 1869 he came to Batesburg, and has remained here ever since in business under the firm name of Merritt & Plunkett. Mr. Plunkett was married in 1859, to Miss Cecelia Courtney. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Baptist church. The business firm to which he belongs has been highly successful and now enjoys an extensive and lucrative trade.

JOHN O. C. FLEMING,

a prominent merchant of the city of Laurens, was born there November 14, 1843. He was the son of Samuel Fleming, also a merchant, born on a farm six miles from Laurens, and who died in 1882. Samuel was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Fleming, both of whom were natives of Ireland, but were married in this country. Samuel Fleming was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Laurens for more than fifty years and was one of the leading and most successful merchants in that city. The mother of John O. C. Fleming was Harriet J. Williams, who was born on a farm three miles from Laurens, and was the only daughter of Charles Williams, also a native of Laurens county, who served several terms in the South Carolina legislature. Her ancestors resided in Virginia. Mr. Fleming's mother

died in 1888. His father, by the time the Civil war broke out, had accumulated a large amount of property, being one of the wealthiest men at that time in Laurens county. He, however, like hundreds of others, lost the most of his property by the war. He was one of the most honored and respected men in the city of Laurens, being widely known as an honest man and a worthy citizen who made his business a success. The subject of this sketch was reared in Laurens, and that place has been his home all his life. He was educated in the Laurensville male academy, and The King Mountain military institute at Yorkville, S. C. At sixteen he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company A, Third South Carolina regiment. He served in the commissary department about one year, being then a young beardless boy, small of his age. Then he entered the ranks and served until the first battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded by a ball in the right lower limb. He then spent several weeks in the hospital at Richmond, after which he returned home, having been rendered unfit for further active service. From that time till the end of the war he was upon light duty in the vicinity of his home.

For two years after the war Mr. Fleming was employed on a farm and as a clerk. In 1867 he spent four months in the Poughkeepsie Commercial college, after which he returned to Laurens and engaged in mercantile pursuits as the partner of his brother, Robert F. Fleming, for whom he had previously acted as clerk. The firm, under the name of R. F. & J. O. C. Fleming, continued until 1883, doing a mammoth business. In that year R. F. Fleming was succeeded by H. B. Kennedy, the present partner of Mr. Fleming, who had been a clerk for the old firm for about twelve years. Since 1883, the firm name has been J. O. C. Fleming & Co. Mr. Fleming has been exceptionally successful as a merchant, and he has reached a position as one of the foremost business men and wealthiest citizens of Laurens county. He is now one of the heaviest tax payers. He is also one of the most extensive freeholders in the county, owning several good farms. He is a stockholder and director in the People's Loan & Exchange bank, and of the Oil & Fertilizer company, and is also one of the owners of the Ware Shoals water power in Laurens county, which is considered one of the finest in the south. He is a trustee in the Laurensville female college, and for the past sixteen years has been one of the school trustees of Laurens township. In politics he is a democrat, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, being a member of that church. Mr. Fleming was married, January 25, 1888, to Miss Carrie L. Todd, of Due West, Abbeville county, but a native of Laurens county. She was the daughter of James R. Todd. They have an only son, Samuel, two years of age.

JUDSON F. MARTIN,

late a prominent merchant of Laurens, and late mayor of that city, was born at Babbs P. O., Laurens county, S. C., November 14, 1859. He was the son of Reuben and Jane M. (Hanna) Martin, the former

of whom died when Judson was eighteen years of age. The father was an extensive farmer, and also conducted a plantation store. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's plantation, and, during his youth, assisted his father in the store. He received a good English education in the country schools, and subsequently attended a high school at Woodruff, Spartanburg county, and a school at Greenville. About a year after that he secured a clerkship in a store at Greenville and held that position between one and two years, when he came to Laurens. Here he took a position as clerk, with the firm of Minter & Jamieson, which place he filled for three years. He was married, March 9, 1884, to Miss Mattie Allen Poole, the daughter of Dr. John T. and Anna Wofford (Allen) Poole. She was born in Spartanburg county, S. C., October 15, 1865. Her father is a leading physician of Laurens. Her mother is a niece of Rev. Benjamin Wofford, the founder of Wofford college. In September, 1884, Mr. Martin engaged in business for himself in the city of Laurens. He established a hardware store, which he conducted with marked success for three years, and had, as a partner, his father-in-law, Dr. J. T. Poole, the firm name being J. F. Martin & Co. After carrying on the hardware business one year, the firm started a dry goods and clothing establishment. In 1887 the firm discontinued the hardware business, when its entire attention was turned to dry goods and clothing, until Mr. Martin's death, December 13, 1890. The full control of the business devolved upon Mr. Martin, Dr. Poole devoting his whole attention to the practice of his profession. The firm was very prosperous and did an extensive business, requiring the services of ten clerks. Under the able management of Mr. Martin, the concern developed into one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city, there being but one other store of its class that ranked with it, and that was the establishment of Minter & Jamieson, his former employers.

Mr. Martin was a democrat in politics, and at the time of his death was mayor of Laurens, having served in that capacity with exceptional ability since March, 1890. One of the leading traits of his character was his indomitable enterprise, and the spirit with which he conducted his private business was carried out and exemplified in his acts as a public officer. During his too brief administration as the chief magistrate of the municipality, he proposed and advocated several measures for its improvement, and it is safe to say that had his useful life been prolonged, he would have carried his anticipated improvements into execution. Among the measures proposed by him were the establishment of an electric light plant, and of city water-works, both of which constitute so much of adornment and healthfulness of a city. Mr. Martin was a member of the Baptist church, having embraced that faith and joined the church at the age of eighteen. His business career is a fine illustration of what intrepid enterprise and push can accomplish. His splendid tact in the management of his private affairs as well as his capacity as a public officer have made him a conspicuous character and one to be emulated, yet they make

his premature death all the more to be lamented. Not only the city, but the state has lost in him a man of brightest promise. He left three children, one son and two daughters, the son being the eldest and he but five years of age. Their respective names are Judson Ralph, Annie Louise, aged three years, and Leonora, aged sixteen months. A few months prior to his death, Mr. Martin began the erection of a very handsome residence of the finest in Laurens. He, however, did not live to see it completed, though it was nearly ready for occupancy when the dread summons came. Though he had reached but thirty-one years, and been in business but a small portion of that time, he had accumulated a good competency and left his young family in comfortable circumstances.

COL. ALLEN WATSON BURNSIDE,

a Laurens citizen of prominence, was born on a farm in Laurens county, January 28, 1835. He was the son of Edward J. Burnside, the maiden name of his mother being, Martha Ewell Watson, both natives of Laurens county, the former born in 1806, and the latter in 1803. She was the daughter of Elijah Watson, a Laurens county farmer, who for many years was a magistrate. Edward J. Burnside, is still living, but his wife died in 1858. He was the son of John Burnside, whose father came to America with two brothers from Scotland. Two of the brothers settled in the north, and from one of them, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, was descended. The third located in South Carolina, and he was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The younger days of Col. Burnside were spent on the farm, in Laurens county, and he received his education in the common schools of the county. In early life he taught school three years, beginning when he was only nineteen years of age. In 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Wallace, daughter of Martin Wallace, formerly of Laurens county. Immediately after his marriage he engaged in farming. Upon reaching the age of eighteen, he had become a member of the state militia, and he remained in that organization until the breaking out of the war, having reached the rank of colonel. In the spring of 1861, on the 14th day of April, he entered the Confederate service, with the first troops from Laurens county, as first lieutenant of Company G, Third South Carolina regiment, and served in the same capacity till the spring of 1863, when he was transferred to Company E, of the Third South Carolina sharpshooters, which belonged to the same brigade and division in which he had formerly served. Upon entering this company he was made its captain, and in 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. He was in the seven days' fight at Richmond, the battles of Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and others. Upon the third of the seven days' fight, he was wounded by a ball in the left leg, which rendered him unfit for duty for three months.

At the close of the war Mr. Burnside returned home and resumed farming, continuing in that occupation till 1876, in which year he was elected probate judge of Laurens county. He has served in that capacity ever since, having been re-elected for six successive terms. He has just turned the office over to his successors, after having served most acceptably for fourteen years. At the end of his late term he declined a re-election, otherwise he would doubtless have been continued as long as he would have been willing to serve. In politics he is a democrat, and in religious faith a Baptist, having joined the Baptist church when fifteen years of age, and having been chosen to official stations in that church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the chapter and council degrees. He joined the lodge at twenty-one years of age. He has been a partner in a mercantile firm since 1883, and now devotes his attention both to farming and merchandising, having retained possession of his farm throughout his fourteen years administration of the office of probate judge. He is a stockholder in the National bank, of Laurens, and in the Building & Loan association of that place. He is the father of four children living, two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters is married, and one son is now a student in the Furman university, at Greenville.

GEN. WILLIAM MOULTRIE,

an accomplished author who gave to the reading public two valuable historical volumes, entitled "Memories of the American Revolution," was born in South Carolina in 1730, descended from distinguished Scotch ancestry. For the time in which he lived and the circumstances surrounding him, his education was respectable. Little is known of his early days, but he made his name illustrious by the gallant and patriotic part he took in the Revolutionary war, and in the Indian wars preceding that great struggle. In the campaign against the Cherokee Indians in 1761, Moultrie was a captain, and Marion was his lieutenant, and the campaign, arduous and daring, ended in the defeat of the savages, and their complete subjugation. At the conclusion of this campaign, Moultrie betook himself to his plantation where he remained amidst the quiet of rural pursuits until the beginning of the Revolution. The news of the battles of Concord and Lexington was the signal for such men as Moultrie to resume their arms, and those events found him ready. The conflict had cast its shadow before, and preliminary preparations had already taken place under the lead of Moultrie and others.

The provincial congress which met in Charleston, January 11, 1775, numbered Col. William Moultrie among its delegates, and he was one of the most conspicuous members of that body. He was among the brave body of men, who, finding themselves short of ammunition and arms to undertake the war for independence, resolved to help themselves from the British arsenal. Wrenching the bolts and bars of this depository, they supplied themselves with a thousand

stand of arms and an abundant store of ammunition. Moultrie was chosen colonel of the Second South Carolina regiment on the first opening of hostilities. He was placed in command of a body of troops despatched to Heiddrill's Point, with a few pieces of artillery to repulse two sloops of war which had for some time served as a menace to the citizens of Charleston. The movement was successful and the sloops, after a few shots, were compelled to haul off out of range of the beleaguered city. Col. Moultrie was in command on Sullivan's Island when that military post was besieged in the beginning of June, 1776, by the British fleet under command of Sir Henry Clinton. This island was the key to Charleston harbor, and as the British had resolved to invest that city and the state at large, this was their first strategic point. It had been fortified with palmetto logs and embankments of sand. Col. Moultrie's able and gallant defense of Sullivan's Island received a vote of thanks from congress, and it has its place among the brilliant records of the events of the Revolution. Some time after this splendid achievement, Moultrie joined Gen. Lincoln's army, and, by order of that general, was sent with a detachment of soldiers to the scene of his former defense, to dislodge the enemy at Beaufort. Without firing a shot the enemy spiked their cannon and retreated, and Moultrie took possession of the place. Their retreat proved to be a ruse, and they returned to dispute Moultrie's possession. He did not wait for their attack but went out to meet them, and drove them from the island after most severely punishing them.

After Charleston was retaken by our forces, Gen. Lincoln requested leave of congress, on the plea of ill-health, to suspend his command, and, on the 11th of May, 1779, this request was granted and Gen. Moultrie was appointed commander-in-chief of the southern army in place of his superior officer. It appeared, however, that Lincoln did not avail himself of his privilege, but remained near his headquarters, yet entrusting most of the active operations to the direction of Moultrie, who proved himself, as always before, a wise and brave commander. When Charleston was taken by the overshadowing land and naval forces of the British, Gen. Moultrie fell into the hands of the enemy and was confined in that city as a prisoner of war. While such prisoner, overtures of the most enticing nature were made to him to abandon the cause of his country and take command of a British regiment to be stationed at Jamaica. His answer to these proposals was not only honorable and highly creditable to him, but was made in such a terse and determined voice that no further attempt was made to win him over. While a prisoner in Charleston, Gen. Moultrie made himself most serviceable to his fellow prisoners in seeing that they were well cared for and that their rights as prisoners were not infringed. After his release, he had the satisfaction of being present when Charleston was evacuated by the British.

But the public services of Gen. Moultrie did not cease at the close of the Revolution. In 1785, he was elected governor of South Carolina, and in 1794 he was again called to that high office. Then, hav-

ing filled this office to great acceptance, he retired to private life. One of his biographers closes an appreciative account of his characteristics with these words: "His name, deeds and virtues constitute a noble portion of American character, to which we may point the attention of our sons, with a sure confidence in the excellence of his example." He died September 27, 1805, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

SAMUEL R. TODD,

one of the oldest and most honored merchants of Laurens, now retired from the business, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, October 7, 1807. His father's christian name was Andrew, and the maiden name of his mother was Mary Simpson, both of whom were natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1816, Samuel R. Todd accompanied his parents to America and the family settled in Laurens county. Two brothers of the father, both physicians, preceded him and his family to this country. John Todd, a brother of Samuel B., served under Wellington and was killed in the battle of Waterloo. The father and mother spent the remainder of their lives in Laurens county, the former, who was a farmer, reaching the age of eighty-four. Samuel R. Todd has resided in the town of Laurens for seventy-five years. He received a good English education and throughout his youth followed clerical pursuits. In 1829, at the age of twenty-one years, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city. During the whole time he did business in his own name, never having had a partner. He was one of the leading merchants of the place. January 1, 1885, he turned the business over to his sons, Dr. T. E. Todd and John W. Todd, the former being a physician by profession, and the latter assistant cashier of the People's Loan & Exchange bank of Laurens. The firm name is now Todd, Simpson & Co., Mr. P. A. Simpson having become a member of the firm. They have one of the principal mercantile establishments in the city of Laurens. Mr. Todd has been a member of the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years. He is one of the original members of that church at Laurens, which was organized in 1832 or 1833. In politics he is a democrat and has often served in the municipal positions in his town. He was elected in his boyhood the captain of a military company at Laurens, which position he resigned, however, on becoming of age, to give his whole attention to his business. He has been twice married, both of his wives now being dead. His first wife was Emeline Milner, who died in December, 1834, about four years after their marriage, which occurred in 1829. She left two children, one of whom survived the mother only a short time. The other, Col. R. P. Todd, died about the year 1886. Mr. Todd was again married in January, 1837, his second wife being Miss Jane M. Boyd, who died October 1, 1869. By her he now has four children living, three of whom are sons. Mr. Todd is a stockholder in both the National and People's Loan & Exchange banks at Laurens, and in the first named he is a director.

He is also a stockholder in the Oil & Fertilizer Co., and in the Laurens Building & Loan association. He is president of the board of directors of the Laurensville female academy. In his mercantile operations Mr. Todd was very successful, being one of the wealthiest merchants in the state. He, however, lost heavily by the war, but is still in good circumstances. His name still holds a place on the county tax list among those of the heaviest property-holders. His career has throughout been a most honorable one and on none of his debts or obligations has he ever paid less than 100 cents to the dollar.

WILLIAM L. GRAY, A. B.,

a prominent citizen and merchant of Laurens, is the son of Robert A. Gray, a native of Laurens county, born in 1827, and a farmer by occupation. He is still living, and resides at Williamston, S. C. His father was Zachariah Gray, a native of South Carolina. On the paternal side the lineage of the family goes back to England. The maiden name of the wife of Robert A., and mother of William L. Gray, was Hannah Abercrombie, also a native of Laurens county, and a daughter of Jonathan Abercrombie, a native South Carolinian. She died in 1883. William L. Gray, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm in Laurens county, ten miles north of the city of Laurens, on the 7th of March, 1856. He was reared on the homestead and birthplace. In 1872 he entered Wofford college, from which he graduated in 1876, as an A. B. After graduating he taught school three years, during the last two of which he was principal of the Laurensville male academy. In connection with his work as teacher he found time to read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. During the last year as principal of the academy, he was engaged in law practice, and was also interested in mercantile pursuits. He retired from the practice of law in 1881, and turned his whole attention to merchandising. He has followed this business very successfully ever since, and is now one of the most prominent merchants in Laurens county. He is the principal partner in three different firms, one being a large grocery establishment in Laurens, another a carriage business in the same city, and the third a general merchandise house at Gray Court, his old home and birthplace, which takes the first part of its name from the Gray family. Mr. Gray is a stockholder and director in the People's Loan & Exchange bank, also a stockholder and director in the Oil & Fertilizer company, of Laurens. He holds the same relation to the Laurens Building & Loan association, and is one of the owners of the Ware's Shoals Water Power, of Laurens county, which is one of the finest in the state. He is a member of the board of advisers of Wofford college, and a director in the Port Royal & Western Carolina railway. He is a democrat in politics, and has been frequently solicited to accept important official trusts and has invariably declined, preferring to devote his attention to his own private business. He has, however, been a frequent member of his party's conventions, both county and state.

He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes an active part in church and Sabbath-school work. He is at present steward and trustee of his church, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has often been honored with the position of delegate to the conferences, both state and national, of his church. In May, 1890, he was a delegate to the general conference at St. Louis, Mo. He belongs to the Kappa Alpha fraternity. Mr. Gray was married, December 3, 1879, to Miss Loula S. Dial, daughter of Capt. Albert Dial, of Laurens county. They have three children, two of whom are sons.

P. T. VILLEPIGUE,

the leading dry goods merchant of Camden, S. C., was born in the city of Charleston, S. C., on the 1st of April, 1854, his parents being Paul T. and Martha Elizabeth (Bracey) Villepigue. They removed from Charleston to Camden in 1855, at which time the son was but a year old. Paul Villepigue was the son of Francis Villepigue, who was born in France and was a native of Camden. Paul escaped from St. Domingo to Charleston with his mother and a brother, through the faithfulness of a slave, the husband and father having been murdered during the terrible insurrection of St. Domingo. The family subsequently removed to Camden. Mr. P. T. Villepigue, the subject of this biographical mention, received his schooling at Camden, principally under the direction of Prof. Leslie McCandless. From his early boyhood he has been dependent upon his own resources, as the close of the Civil war found the family in desperate circumstances. At that time he was but eleven years of age, but he soon became the support of the family. He began his mercantile career as a clerk in a Camden business house, and continued in that capacity until March 1, 1884, when he purchased the stock of dry goods from Mr. C. Bell, and succeeded that gentleman in the enterprise. Although the business was a failure at the time of his assumption of its management, and despite the fact that he started with no capital, save ability and energy, he has succeeded in building up a very large trade, and the business is constantly growing. In December, 1886, Mr. R. N. Kennedy retired from business, and at that time Mr. Villepigue purchased the store formerly occupied by that gentleman. Miss Elise McCaa, daughter of Dr. John McCaa, became his wife in 1880, and four surviving children are the fruit of the union. Both Mr. and Mrs. Villepigue are communicants of the Episcopal church, and he is president of the Camden Building & Loan association, a director in the bank of Camden and a leading member of the board of trade.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Among the distinguished citizens of Greenville, S. C., John Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, is a prominent figure. He was born in Pickens county C. H., on the 26th of July, 1841. He is

the son of Judge Grimkee Ferguson, the maiden name of his mother being Jane Mansell. Both of his parents were natives of Pickens county, S. C., the father having been born in the same house in which John first saw the light. It is worthy of mention that the father lived in this same house for seventy-five years. It was erected about the year 1799, by James, father of Judge Ferguson, who also occupied it fifty-eight years. He was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to America with his parents, James and Mary (Strain) Ferguson, when he was only four years of age. They landed at Charleston and first located at what is known as Strawberry Ferry, S. C. Prior to the Revolution, however, they removed to Laurens county, S. C., and located at Cross Anchor. The great grandparents of John Ferguson spent the remainder of their lives in Laurens county, both reaching a ripe old age. The great-grandfather and all of his sons served in the continental army throughout the Revolution. Immediately after the war for independence, he removed to Pickens county, where he died in 1848. Judge Grimkee Ferguson, father of John, was born February 7, 1807, and resided, as above stated, seventy five years in the same house in which he was born. On the 16th of June, 1835, he was united in marriage to Jane Mansell, born in 1814. She was the daughter of James and Sarah (Thompson) Mansell, the latter of whom was born in Greenville county, some miles south of the city of Greenville, where she resided until her marriage.

James Mansell was born in London, England, and was left an orphan in his childhood. He was bound out to a saddler whom, however, he did not like, and at the tender age of eight years he ran away and embarked on a vessel bound for America. He was destitute of money and was consequently compelled to work his way on the vessel. He landed at Philadelphia, where he remained until about seventeen years of age, working at the saddlers' trade. He then came to Greenville county, where he was married to Sarah Thompson, and shortly after removed with his wife to Pickensville. During the remainder of his life he followed farming. From Pickensville he removed to a point known as "The Trap," in Pickens county, when about 1849, he died, his wife surviving him until 1864. The parents of John Ferguson had four children, of whom he is the youngest. There were two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living. Their names are Anna, James M., Sarah and John. Anna, the eldest, is the wife of Dr. Jesse L. Dean, having first been married to Robert Latham, who died in 1855. Dr. Dean is a distinguished physician, residing at Waco, Tex. James M., the second, graduated at Charleston medical college, and at once took a high position as a physician. He, however, now devotes his attention to farming, his tastes calling him in that direction. He resides near the foot of Pike's Peak, Colo. Sarah, the third, has been twice married, her first husband being Abner T. Griffin, and her second William A. McFall; both are now deceased. She resides seven miles south of Anderson Court House. The mother of this family died in 1863, and the father March 17, 1884. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he a

member of the Masonic fraternity. His occupation was that of a farmer.

John Ferguson resided on the old homestead in Pickens county until he was fourteen years of age. He then entered Thalian academy, better known as Slab Town, in Anderson county, remaining in that institution three years. He subsequently became a student of Furman university for a single term. In 1860 he entered the law office of Maj. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, under whose direction he pursued his legal studies for about a year, leaving them to enter the services of the Confederate army. He joined the Brooks troop cavalry company, which was a part of the Hampton legion. He served through the entire war, mostly in the commissary, quartermaster and ordnance departments. April 19, 1865, he was joined in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Grady, daughter of John Woodfine and Louisa Ward (Johnson) Grady. Miss Grady was first cousin to the late Henry W. Grady, the distinguished orator and editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. The father of Mrs. Ferguson was born in Buncombe county, N. C., and was the son of Henry and Leah (King) Grady, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. The paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Ferguson was also a Virginian, his wife's maiden name being Samons. Mrs. Ferguson's mother was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1821, and was the daughter of Timothy Ward Johnson, a native of New London, Conn. His wife's maiden name was Louisa Bennett Miller, of Charleston, daughter of John Miller, whose wife was a Miss Bennett. Her mother's maiden name was Borneau. Mrs. Ferguson's father and mother were married in 1849, and had seven children, three sons and four daughters. Two sons and three daughters yet survive. Their respective names are Harriet M., Agnes L., wife of Jacob P. Miller, of Greenville; Henry C., who resides on the old Ferguson homestead; William S., a lumberman by occupation and one of the aldermen of Greenville; Lillie D., wife of Robert Terrell of Hendersonville, N. C.; Jessie, who in her lifetime was the wife of Robert Allen, of Greenville, and John M., who was accidentally drowned when only seven years of age. The father of this family died in 1877. He was a lifelong merchant. His widow still survives and is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Ferguson has been a resident of Greenville ever since his marriage, and for twenty-four years succeeding 1865, he lived at the old home of Mrs. Ferguson.

Ever since the war, Mr. Ferguson has given his attention to merchandising, and has been eminently successful, having become one of the most widely and favorably known merchants in the state. Enterprise, uprightness, honesty and integrity have been the characteristics of his business career. The greater part of his attention has been paid to the grocery and provision trade. His mammoth establishment is in the Ferguson and Miller block, the best known business block in the city. It was erected by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Jacob P. Miller, his brother-in-law, in 1886, they have been partners in business for over twenty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have had eight

children: Henry Grady, Lillie Dean, John, James Mansell, Frank, Anna Dean, Hattie May and Janie Louisa, all of whom are living, except Lillie Dean, who died at the age of eleven months. Henry Grady Ferguson, the eldest, prepared for college in Patrick's military academy, remaining there four years. Then entering Furman university, he graduated at twenty, with first honors. He had determined in early boyhood to enter the ministry, and following his collegiate course, he entered the Southern Baptist theological seminary, of Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1890, among the foremost members of his class. He is now pastor of the Baptist church at Waynesboro, Va. He is a young man of bright intellect and rare talents. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Ferguson is a devoted partisan in the democratic party, and has reached his ninth degree in the Masonic order. While an active politician, he has persistently refused to be a candidate for office, though many offers have been tendered him in that direction. He is a strict abstainer from the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco, and is one of Greenville's most worthy and honored citizens.

HON. JAMES H. DITJENS,

treasurer of Georgetown county, S. C., is a son of Henry F. and Sarah B. (McGinney) Ditjens, natives of Amsterdam, Holland, and South Carolina, respectively. He was born in Georgetown county, June 13, 1845. Henry F. Ditjens was a sea-captain, and was shipwrecked off the coast of Maine on one of his voyages to this country. He then settled in America, and for many years lived in Georgetown county, where he rose to prominence, at one time having been clerk of county court. His death occurred in 1863, in his fifty-first year; his wife also died at that age in October, 1874. One son and three daughters were born to them, the son James H., being the youngest. He was educated in the military institute at Columbia, and in 1861 enlisted in the state service, and later in the Confederate army. His company was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. For two years Mr. Ditjens fought in the Tenth regiment, South Carolina infantry as a member of Company E. At the expiration of this time he was discharged as he was under age. Subsequently he joined Capt. Josh Ward's light artillery company, and remained in that command until the close of the war, having participated in many battles, among them being, Corinth, Bragg's Kentucky campaign, and he was in the coast service until Hardee was forced to evacuate Savannah by Sherman. After Lee's surrender, Mr. Ditjens joined Col. James F. Pressly's regiment which was formed for the purpose of stopping Potter's raids. The trouble having been settled he returned home, and was engaged in the wrecking business until 1868, when he secured a clerkship in the treasurer's and sheriff's offices of the county, continuing in that position until 1876. For the next four years he was book-keeper for Messrs. Morgan & McQuade, of Georgetown, and in 1880 embarked in the mercantile and naval

stores business, in which he has since been most successful. For two terms Mr. Ditjens served as a member of the city council, and in December, 1860, Gov. Tillman appointed him treasurer of Georgetown county. Mr. Ditjens married Miss Mary A. Riley in 1872, and they have four children, Minnie, James F., Annetta and Hasford. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Ditjens is a prominent member of the South Carolina state farmers' alliance, and is county secretary, trade agent and county lecturer for the same.

WILLIAM B. PENN,

leading druggist of Edgefield county, was born in that county in 1851. His parents were George L. and Louisa J. (Norris) Penn, the former a native of Patrick, Va., and the latter of Richmond county, while the father of George was a native of Virginia also. George L. Penn received his education in the schools of Virginia, and for many years followed tobacco raising. He removed from Virginia and settled in Edgefield, S. C., engaged in general merchandising, conducting several large business places in the county. He followed this business until his death in 1875. Previous to his coming to South Carolina, he was married and was the father of two sons and five daughters. He never took any part in politics. He was a member of the Baptist church wherever he lived, being a deacon in the same at the early age of nineteen. William B. Penn was educated in the schools of the county, after which he began to clerk in his father's store, and when but eighteen years old assumed control of the large business on account of his father's failing health. He continued this until 1872, when he was taken in as a partner. After his father's death in 1875, he continued the business, which has been twice destroyed by fire, first in 1881, without any insurance, and again in 1884. He has rebuilt his business in a short time, suspending but two days. For politics, he has cared but little, preferring to attend strictly to trade. He is an extensive planter and owns large land interests. A stockholder in both banks, and having the largest trade ever carried on in Edgefield county, Mr. Penn has been more than successful, and has gained many personal friends.

ALVIN HART,

a prominent citizen of Edgefield, S. C., was born near that city in Edgefield county, in 1852. His parents were Jesse and Pauline May Hart, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. The family is of English origin, the descendants for four generations back having been residents of South Carolina. The first of the family came here during the Revolutionary war and settled in Edgefield county, where his descendants have ever since resided. They mostly have followed planting for their occupation, and have always taken rank among the foremost and best families of the commonwealth.

Jesse Hart was born in 1811, and was educated in the common schools. On reaching his majority he began farming which he has followed continuously. His family consists of ten children—eight sons and two daughters. Four of the sons entered the Confederate army and served through the struggle, one dying while in the service. Alvin Hart, the subject of this sketch, acquired his education in the schools of the county, and after the war, was compelled to find employment for himself, being but about sixteen years of age. He found a situation at Dorn's Mill, as clerk in a general store, where he remained one year, his salary being \$150. He then taught school for a short time, and in October, 1873, came to Edgefield as a clerk. The following year he engaged in business for himself with a capital of less than a thousand dollars. He has steadily increased his stock until he now owns and conducts one of the largest business houses in the state. In 1881 the store was destroyed by fire, but he built a larger and much better one for his stock. He is also the founder of the firm of E. B. Hart & Company, of Edgefield. Mr. Hart was one of the organizers of the Bank of Edgefield, and holds the office of vice-president in that institution, being elected thereto at its organization.

JOHN B. NORRIS,

a prosperous and leading merchant of Trenton, was born in Edgefield county, November 9, 1849. He is a brother of A. J. Norris, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. His early education was received in the schools of his county, and he was prepared by his elder brother, A. J. Norris, to enter the State military academy, when the war closing was the occasion for suspending the school. On reaching an age to permit him to begin business for himself, he engaged in farming, following that for two years, and then spent one year in Augusta, Ga., as clerk in a grocery store. In 1872 he became a member of the grocery firm of Jones, Norris & Co. There he remained until 1875, when he came to Trenton and opened a general merchandising business, which he has followed to the present time. Mr. Norris married, in 1877, Miss Etta Rainsford, daughter of John Rainsford, one of the oldest families in this county. They are the parents of three children, of whom only one son, George S., is now living, and is five years old. Mr. Norris is a stockholder in the Bank of Edgefield, in the oil mill and has large land interests in the county. He has held the office of town intendant, and has served in the town council a number of terms. He has never taken an active part in politics, but has been one of the most successful merchants in the state, and is considered a public spirited citizen.

FRANK M. ROGERS, Jr.,

is a native of the "Palmetto" state, having been born in Orangeburg county, March 26, 1857, the son of Frank M. and Augusta (Rowe)

Rogers, both South Carolinians. Mr. Rogers, Sr., has been a planter during his active career. Progressive and sagacious, he has devoted himself exclusively to his agricultural interests and has met with success. During the late Civil war he served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of three children, all of whom are living, their names being: Mattie, wife of Thomas M. Raysor, a prominent attorney of Orangeburg; Gilmore S., the youngest, is a member of the class of '91 in McCabe university, at Petersburg, Va., and Frank M. Rogers, the subject of this mention. The latter was graduated from the Sachtleben academy, at Charleston, S. C., in 1874. Immediately after completing his studies he returned home, and for the next five years gave his exclusive attention to his plantation. Recognizing the superior profits to be secured from the cultivation of tobacco, he turned his energies in that direction, and soon met with the most flattering success. Subsequently he became the founder of the manufacture of tobacco in his section of the state by establishing a large plant. This concern under his able management, has come to be recognized as one of the leading industries of the county, and its president, Mr. Rogers, as one of its most efficient and intelligent business men. Mr. Rogers operates a plantation of some 1,500 acres in connection with his manufacturing interests, giving employment in factory and field to about one hundred operatives. Starting his active career with no capital save brains and energy, he has succeeded before reaching the prime of life in giving to his native community a new enterprise which bids fair to bring to it great and continued prosperity. Mr. Rogers was happily married on the 24th of April, 1883, to Miss Ella D. Bull, a daughter of Austin and Elizabeth (Elliott) Bull, the latter a daughter of Dr. Thomas A. Elliott, of Connecticut. To this marriage have been born three children, viz.: Norman Elliott, Frank M., Jr., and an infant as yet unnamed. The Rogers family is one of the oldest and most highly connected families in the state. It has stood in the front ranks of progression in the state since early colonial days. Its escutcheon has been kept from stain and calumny.

JOHN HUGH MEANS,

one of South Carolina's governors, was born in Fairfield district, August 18, 1812. His father, Thomas Means, was a native of Boston, Mass. John H. Means, after fitting himself at the schools and academies, entered South Carolina college, from which institution he graduated in 1832. After his graduation he took up the occupation of a planter, under the old slavery regime. He was a strong believer in the doctrine of states rights, and his advocacy of that doctrine, made him conspicuous in the state; he was chosen to the state legislature as one of the champions of that cause, during its agitation. He was elected governor of the state in 1850, and served in that office one term, of two years, which at that time was the constitutional limit of eligibility. During his two years' tenure of the gubernatorial

office, he made many speeches, favoring the withdrawal of the southern states from the Union, and as a preparation in case of a conflict, he was active in promoting the organization of the state militia. He was a member of the state convention, which met in 1852, to consider this subject, and was made its president. In this convention a resolution was introduced, and after discussion, adopted, declaring the right of the state, at once to dissolve all political connection with the Federal Union. But there was a reservation to the effect, that this right of separation, should not be enforced, unless the exigencies of the situation demanded it. It was evident, however, that Gov. Means and those who sympathized with him and accepted his views, upon the subject of complete sovereignty of the states, were determined to be prepared for the crisis, and that they looked for its occurrence at no distant day.

At the close of the deliberations of this body Gov. Means retired to private life, but on the revival of the controversy between the slave and free states which reached its climax when Abraham Lincoln was elected president, Gov. Means was called from his retirement to act as a delegate in the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and his name was subscribed to that memorable document. He illustrated his devotion to his state by enlisting in its defense and sacrificing his life in its cause. He enlisted in the Seventeenth South Carolina infantry, and was made colonel of the regiment. He lost his life in the second battle at Manassas, his regiment belonging to Evans' brigade, in the campaign of northern Virginia. In this battle the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina regiments took part, and Col. Means' regiment was in the thickest of the fight. The date of his death was August 28, 1862. In Brig.-Gen. Evans' report of the battle the following allusion is made to the subject of this sketch:

"Among the killed were the gallant Col. J. H. Means, of the Seventeenth regiment, South Carolina volunteers, and Col. J. M. Gadberry, of the Eighteenth regiment. These brave men were shot down while boldly leading their regiments into action. Col. Gadberry was killed instantly. Col. Means (mortally wounded) survived two days. It is but just to the memory of these noble and gallant officers to mention my appreciation of their valuable services. Col. Means, though much advanced in years, ever exhibited the energy of youth in battling our ruthless foe and devoting his whole ability to our sacred cause. His death fully exemplifies his devotion to his country."

In the battle of Malvern Hill, Col. Means deployed his regiment as skirmishers, and did gallant service in driving back the Union skirmishers. At Rappahannock Station he was ordered to support Col. Stevens' regiment and did effective service until the two regiments were flanked by the Union forces and were obliged to retire. But there was no braver officer in the Confederate army than Col. Means, and as a statesman in the councils of his state, no man maintained the courage of his convictions with more boldness and constancy.

COVINGTON BROTHERS.

Throughout the Palmetto state the firm name of Covington Brothers is synonymous with integrity and success. Charles M. Covington was born in Richmond county, N. C., January 9, 1853, the son of Terril and Eranda (Chapel) Covington, the parents also being natives of the same state. The father is now retired, having for many years been a prominent merchant of Wadesboro, N. C. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth (Capel) Covington. Matthew and Elizabeth were born in North Carolina, and the former was killed in Georgia, where he had removed in an early day, in one of the numerous Indian wars of that region. After his death, his widow returned to North Carolina, where she died in January, 1865. During the Civil war Terril Covington held the commission of quartermaster in a company known as the "Richmond Boys," until he was detailed as a captain in the Home Guards, and he remained in the latter capacity until the war closed, having fought in many desperate engagements with deserters from both armies, whose pride it was to make war on the women and children of the defenceless towns. Eranda Covington was a woman of rare attainments and of rare purity. She was a member of the Baptist church for more than a quarter of a century, and the influence of her godly life will be felt for all time. She passed to her reward in May, 1887, at the age of fifty-eight years, leaving ten children to mourn her loss, all of whom are still living, Charles M. being the eldest. The latter, owing to the condition of the country subsequent to the war, had but few educational advantages. At the age of twenty he began life for himself as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and one year later was taken into partnership with his former employer, his labor being reckoned as his share of the capital. The style of the firm name was Holiday, Covington & Brother, and the concern existed for eleven years, when the Covington brothers embarked in the business of manufacturing naval stores. Commencing with \$75,000 capital, they now have an invested capital of \$175,000, with ten turpentine distilleries, in which they employ from 400 to 600 men. In addition to this they operate a very large live-stock business in Florence amounting to some \$50,000 annually. The firm is progressive and liberal, and its members are recognized as among the most able and intelligent business men of the state. Their names appear as promoters of new industries, and they are active in every movement having for its object the advancement of the interests of the city and state in which they live. They are extensive stockholders in the Bank of Florence, in the Florence Cotton Seed Oil company, the Florence Tobacco Manufacturing company, and are large holders of real estate.

Mr. Charles Covington, of whom we are now writing more particularly, was happily united in marriage in October, 1875, to Miss L. V. Capel, of North Carolina. She is a daughter of Jesse and Delilah Capel. The seven children born to this marriage are, Leonsa C.,

died at the age of seven years; Anna E., deceased at the age of four years; Jessie D., Capitola C., Lula, Charles H. and Virginia, the latter having died in early infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Covington are consistent and valued communicants of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is also a member of the Masonic order. Henry L. Covington, the other member of the firm of Covington brothers, was born in Richmond county, N. C., July 30, 1854. When eighteen years of age he began business life by clerking in the general store of J. W. Holiday, and subsequently, as before mentioned, he became associated with his brother and Mr. Holiday in that business. There is considerable interest attached to the formation of the firm of Covington Brothers. When its members were aged sixteen and eighteen years, respectively, they agreed that a partnership for life should be formed. For the last seventeen years this contract has been kept, and the remarkable financial success attending their venture has proven the wisdom of their decision. Should life and health be spared them there can be no doubt but that the future holds a still brighter career in store for them. Mr. Henry Covington married Miss Mamie V. Allison in November, 1878. Eight weeks later, death robbed him of his bride. In December, 1882, he married Miss Mary E. Bass, daughter of Dr. T. R. and M. E. Bass, and Mary E., Henry L., Terril Downing and Thomas R. are the offspring of the happy union. Downing died in early infancy. Mr. Henry Covington is also a prominent member of the Masons. H. L. Covington and wife are also prominent and useful communicants of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES L. PETIGRU.

James Louis Petigru, in his lifetime, was regarded not only as a leading lawyer of South Carolina, but he had the reputation of being one of the most learned and accomplished members of the bar in the United States. He was born in the Abbeville district, S. C., March 10, 1789. The paternal branch of his family was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the ancestors of his mother came to South Carolina with the Huguenots, who in 1695 emigrated to America, like the earlier Pilgrims, to enjoy religious freedom and escape religious persecution. Mr. Petigru was graduated from South Carolina university in 1809 with the first honors of his class; studied law about two years and was admitted to practice. He began his professional career in his native district, but soon after removed to the more extended field of Charleston. In 1822 he was elected attorney-general of the state, as the successor of Robert Y. Hayne, who had been elected United States senator, and held the office for the succeeding eight years, during which he enjoyed the confidence of his constituents in the highest degree. But when the nullification episode came up in 1830-32, Mr. Petigru took strong ground against the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, and identified himself with the Union party, in which he stood almost alone among the leading men of the state. Such was

his constancy, however, to his Union sentiments that he remained in the minority party, content even to suffer opprobrium and loss of popularity, rather than yield to what he looked upon as erroneous statesmanship. Though his party suffered defeat, such was his eminence as a lawyer that he was afterward elected district-attorney, but he held the office only a short time, his political views bringing upon him the hatred of the majority party. He was also elected to the state legislature, but here too he was in the minority.

When the states rights sentiment of South Carolina culminated in secession, Mr. Petigru had arrived at the period of life which withdrew him from active participation, in the politics of the time, but he was vigorously opposed in sentiment to the disunion movement. In a letter to Reverdy Johnson, himself a conservative southerner, he expressed his deep regret at the passage of the secession ordinance. In his letter to Mr. Johnson, dated April 16, 1861, he said: "What is to be the end of all this seems to me inscrutable. But even if the gulf states and South Carolina do flake off forever, I shall never cease to witness with joy whatever increases the prosperity and honor of the United States." Some time before the outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Petigru had been engaged by the legislature to undertake a work for which in spite of his politics, he was rightly regarded as eminently fitted, consisting of the codification and annotation of the laws of South Carolina, and the first year of the war found him immersed in this work, the most important which had engaged his attention as an author. Among his other published works are his centennial oration, delivered at Columbia (S. C.) college commencement in 1855, at which time he was president of the South Carolina historical society, and an address before that society in 1858.

As to Mr. Petigru's literary merits, one of his biographers has said: "He was formed to excel in literature. His habitual conversation was with the great authors of ancient and modern times. He seized at once on the merits of a writer, and mastered the strong points of an argument. As instructor, lecturer, professor, president, in the highest places of education, he would have exercised a controlling power over the leading young men of the state. His influence over the scholar was remarkable * * * he was indeed an extraordinary man, original in character, of noble virtues, endowed with an exalted intellect, with all the accompaniments and ornaments of wit and humor, and his excellences made a deep impression on the hearts and minds of his countrymen."

He had a daughter, Caroline, who became conspicuous as an artist. She was born in Charleston, S. C., May 24, 1819. She became the wife of William A. Carson, in 1840. She went to Rome, where she studied art and produced some excellent portraits, that of her father being one of the best. She inherited the love of her father for the Union cause, and when her native state decided to secede from that Union she removed to New York. Mr. Petigru did not live to see the Union restored, but died in Charleston, March 3, 1863, sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

THOMAS R. MCGAHAN.

Among the representative business men of South Carolina, none is probably better known or more prominent than the subject of this brief biography, who is the head of the well known and extensive wholesale house of McGahan, Brown & Evans, of Charleston. Mr. McGahan was born in Morgan county, Ga., on April 19, 1829, his parents having moved to that state about the year 1818. He attended school at Madison, at that time one of the most flourishing towns in central Georgia, until the death of his father, after which event his mother removed with her family to the western part of the state, where her death occurred after an interval of only eighteen months. This occasioned another change, and only fourteen years of age, preferring to rely upon himself than to be dependent upon others, young McGahan found employment in a store in Fayetteville, Ga., and immediately went to work to support himself, and thus began the battle of life, giving evidence, even at that early period of life, of possessing those traits of character which have since been fully developed and have contributed so largely to his success in life. After remaining a clerk for several years, the California fever broke out, and in the spring of 1850, with a party of ten or twelve others, he set out to make his fortune in the gold fields of the far west. On April 27, 1850, the party sailed from New Orleans on the steamer "Falcon," bound for Chagres via Havana. After landing at Chagres the voyagers proceeded up the Chagres river to Gorgonia by row and pole boats, then across the country to Panama, where they were detained about three weeks before they could obtain passage for San Francisco so great was the number of people waiting to get to the gold fields. The trip to San Francisco on a sailing vessel was a long and tedious one, occupying fifty-eight days. After arriving in California, a few days were spent in San Francisco, and then the party traveled on to Sacramento, where they obtained mining outfits, and then proceeded to Deer creek and the Yuba river. But after a short trial of the rough experience of mining life, Mr. McGahan's health became impaired, and he decided to return to the states while he still had sufficient money to defray the expenses of the journey home. He arrived once more in Georgia with enlarged experience but with an empty purse and broken health. It was more than eight months after his return home before his health would permit him to go into business again, and when at last it did, he went to Atlanta and took a position in a dry goods store and clothing establishment, where he remained until coming to Charleston in February, 1853. Upon coming to Charleston Mr. McGahan went into the clothing house of Samuel C. Dunn & Company. Afterward he was with the dry goods house of Rankin, Pulliam & Company, but that firm having decided to remove to New York, and Mr. McGahan wishing to remain in Charleston, he accepted a position with Hyatt, McBurney & Company, with which firm he was connected several years, first as a sales-

man and afterward, in 1860, as a partner. The same year he was united in marriage with Mrs. Fourgeaud, of Charleston. At the beginning of the late war the firm closed up their business.

In 1864 Mr. McGahan ran the blockade off the Charleston harbor on the steamer Fox, bound for Nassau, where she arrived in safety, discharged her cargo of cotton and was loaded with supplies for the Confederate government. In the spring of 1865 the blockade became so strict and there were doubts if the port of Charleston was open, the Fox was ordered to Havana, and in March she sailed for Galveston, Tex., Mr. McGahan on board as super cargo, which port was blockaded by a Federal fleet. When about seventy-five miles from the Texas coast the Fox was sighted and pursued by a gun-boat. She held to her course and when in sight of the blockading vessels the Fox was fired upon by the pursuing gun-boat, which attracted the attention of the fleet. It was then decided to beach the Fox and fire her, which plan was fortunately abandoned upon the pilot saying it was possible to run in between the fleet and the land and make the bar, which course was adopted and successfully carried out. The Fox succeeded in running the blockade under a heavy fire from the fleet, made the port and discharged her cargo of much-needed supplies, which was accomplished without serious injury. After remaining in Galveston about a week he ran the blockade a second time and reached Havana, where he learned of Gen. Lee's surrender. In June, 1865, he took passage on the blockade runner Wren, bound for England, which vessel was to touch at Halifax, where he intended to leave her, but on the first night out from Havana the Wren was captured by mutineers, who were in fact northern men who had shipped as a crew. The captain of the Wren was put in irons and Mr. McGahan and the other officers were made prisoners and the vessel was taken into port of Key West, where all were confined in Fort Taylor for two days, when they were paroled and permitted to remain at the hotel, but they were held practically as prisoners, in order to have them before the court as witnesses when the Wren was condemned, which occurred about three weeks later. Mr. McGahan then left Key West in a fishing smack, for Havana, and from there went by steamer to New York, and thence to Charleston, where he arrived in July, 1865, to find the city literally in summer quarters, no business nor any houses formed for any. The old firm of Hyatt, McBurney & Co. not resuming business, Mr. McGahan connected himself with the house of Edwin Bates & Co., which continued until 1884, when Mr. Edwin Bates withdrew, and the firm of McGahan, Bates & Co. succeeded to the business. In 1887 Charles K. Bates withdrew, when the firm of McGahan, Brown & Evans was formed. In 1873 Edwin Bates and Charles K. Bates established a house in New York in connection with the Charleston house. From that time until the withdrawal of the Messrs. Bates from the business the Charleston house was under the control and management of Mr. McGahan. Aside from the wholesale business Mr. McGahan has many and important interests. Since 1884 he has been president of

the Edisto Phosphate company, which is among the largest enterprises of its kind in the state, is also president of the chamber of commerce. He is a member of the agricultural and library societies of the Charleston club and Hibernian societies, being one of the oldest members of the latter.

Mr. McGahan is a self-made man in all that the term implies. Having left school when but fourteen years of age, his education was necessarily limited. His natural abilities, however, are of the highest order and in the rough school of experience and practical, everyday business life, have been fully developed, until to-day he is classed among the leading commercial and financial men and deep thinkers of South Carolina. Beginning life thus without more than the rudiments of an education, with no means whatever, and without the influence of wealthy friends, he has by energy, perseverance and the exercise of the talents given him by nature, climbed from the obscure position of village store clerk to that of the head of one of the largest wholesale houses in a large city, and to a place among the solid men of the community, all of which has been accomplished unaided, and without the sacrifice to the smallest degree of esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. McGahan is enterprising and public spirited, and has always contributed liberally of both time and means to assist in the promotion of all enterprises and movements calculated to contribute to the growth of his adopted city and her best interests. While seeking at no time nor by any means public or official prominence, he yet takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the administration of the city and state governments. His life has been one of unceasing activity and devotion to business, yet he has found time to fully discharge all social obligations, and few men of Charleston have more warm friends and admirers, all of whom concede him to be one of the city's representative men.

GENERAL JOHN ANDREAS WAGENER.

In a work of this nature, having for its design the laudable one of gathering together the biographies of the useful and representative men of a community, and recording the same, unbiased, in a manner calculated to insure their commemoration to future generations, it is eminently fitting and just that the life and character of so distinguished a citizen and soldier as the late Gen. John Andreas Wagener, of Charleston, S. C., should be portrayed. John A. Wagener was a native of Germany, having been born on July 21, 1816, in the small town of Sievern, in the former kingdom of Hanover. When but a mere lad he came to the United States, and landing at New York, remained in that city a few months. In 1833 he came to Charleston, S. C., which city became his future home. Having some knowledge of mercantile business, he secured employment with little trouble in a retail house in the city, where his ability and faithfulness to duty held out a promise of a successful career in that line. But he was not destined to long continue in mercantile pursuits, and soon, either

from a dislike for confining office work or for an innate preference for public affairs, or from force of circumstances, he abandoned his position in the store, and it was then his life of real usefulness began. At that time the Germans of Charleston had little or no organization, and there was neither a church, school or society in the city where the German language was preached, taught or spoken. Certainly there were organizations existing in the city at that time, but they were of long standing, and the German language had given place to that of the English. German emigration to Charleston, which for years had been small, became quite active about this time, and there was great demand for a leader among the German citizens, such as Gen. Wagener proved himself to be, and it was this circumstance, probably, coupled with his peculiar ability and fitness for such duties, which took him from mercantile pursuits and placed him in public life, and he became a general agent and representative among his countrymen, both of Charleston and of the entire state of South Carolina. He opened a real estate office, and being a notary public, busied himself with translations, and the making of legal documents in general where a knowledge of the German language was necessary. And thus he became well acquainted with all the Germans, and became not only their leader, but in a measure their lawyer, teacher and preacher, without actually being either. In the capacity of teacher he established and published a German newspaper, *The Teuton*, at a time, in 1844, when the German population of Charleston did not exceed 1,200. This paper, under the name of *The Zeitung*, is still in existence. In 1840, mainly through his efforts, the German church was organized, and until the congregation was able to pay the salary of a regular minister, Gen. Wagener officiated at the regular Sunday morning services, and even after the advent of a minister, he became organist for the congregation. In organizing this church it was the general's idea to establish a church for all German Christians, no matter of what sect or confession, and the congregation then organized exists to-day as the German Evangelical St. Matthew's church.

The great majority of the German societies and organizations of Charleston owe their foundation to the efforts of Gen. Wagener, as he took a peculiar pleasure in organizing his fellow countrymen into societies, recognizing that much good would come from such. In 1838, he organized the German Fire Engine company; in 1843, the Teuton's bund; in 1844, Walhalla lodge; in 1848, the Walhalla colony; in 1851, the Carolina Mutual Insurance company; in 1855, the Schuetzen club; in 1856, the D. B. B.; and in 1857, re-organized La Cauder. But the work of organizing these societies, of which he invariably became the president and leader for a time at least, was to Gen. Wagener purely a work of love, and with a single exception, he derived no pecuniary benefit or profit from any of them. The exception was the Carolina Mutual Insurance company, and in this instance, he served as president and virtual general manager, for twenty-five years, for merely a nominal compensation, it not being

until the twenty-fifth anniversary of the company, that he received a salary in keeping with his duties. The directors at that anniversary, voting him a salary of \$2,000 per year. This company is to-day, and in fact has always been, since its foundation, one of the most successful and flourishing corporations in Charleston, and is claimed to be the first purely mutual insurance company in the United States, and to Gen. Wagener is conceded the credit of its organization and success. In a tribute of respect, to the memory of Gen. Wagener, by this company, the following occurs: "His was one of those noble natures, that never considered self; ever active, even unto self-sacrifice, to promote the welfare of his countrymen, he yet fully preserved his individuality, which combined with wonderful self-control and equanimity of spirit, secured him the influence and moral power that enabled him to govern others, and to control and direct affairs of public concern, with a power and judgment that insured success; and in this he found his sweetest pleasure and reward."

But it was in military life, probably more than in any other, that Gen. Wagener was most conspicuous, his brilliant career as a soldier winning for him the admiration of all citizens of his adopted state alike, and creating for him a deathless fame and glory, which will ever be a monument to his memory. As far back as 1843 he was identified with militia life as lieutenant of the German Fusiliers, of Charleston, and in 1847, after the death of his brother, Jurgen, who organized the company, he was elected captain of the German artillery. This company was always considered one of the leading and flourishing militia organizations in Charleston, and in 1860 Gen. Wagener was elected major of the same, and in that capacity, the following year, participated in the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, the beginning of hostilities of the late Civil war. Gen. Wagener was prompt in offering his services to his adopted state in her hour of peril, and on July 24, 1861, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment of artillery. Promotion was rapid, and on September 5th following he was elected colonel of the regiment. In November of the same year he was distinguished for bravery at the battle of Port Royal, S. C., where he commanded Fort Walker. As colonel he was in command of the militia forces in Charleston, in 1863-4. After the war he was commissioned brigadier-general by Gov. Orr.

During the trying times which followed the close of the war, Gen. Wagener was called upon by his fellow citizens to aid in bringing order out of chaos, and in shaping the future of the state, and as a member of the constitutional convention of 1865, and of the first legislature after the adoption of the new constitution, he rendered valuable assistance in that direction. By this same legislature, Gen. Wagener was appointed chairman of a committee of three, to examine into and make a report upon the question of inducing foreign emigration to South Carolina. The report of the committee, which was the work of Gen. Wagener, was exhaustive and complete, and a wonder in its way. The question in hand was treated vigorously and

comprehensively, and stamped the general as a student, writer and compiler of marked ability. The resources and capabilities, and the needs and requirements of the state and her people, were set forth in an original and strong manner, shedding light upon questions of great importance, then little understood. Subsequently, in the capacity of commissioner of emigration for South Carolina, he rendered valuable assistance. In illustration of his wise and broad views upon public questions in general, the following extract is made from a public letter written by Gen. Wagener upon the negro question, which was a most momentous one, and one hard to solve: "The colored man is clearly entitled to a prosperous home in South Carolina, if he shall prove competent for the earning of one. To become trustworthy he must be trusted; to become our friend he must be met with a smile, not with a frown. He must have encouragement, because he is the child of the soil. To do the state a real service we must improve our colored population. What can we do otherwise; expel them? Could we drive more than half our population away? How long would it take, and where the power? And if we could succeed in such monstrous measures, what could we do without them? And while we assist the colored people, give them land, improve them, make them our grateful friends and supporters, let us welcome and invite the industrious of every clime to come here and make a happy home, and lend us a helping hand in decorating our ever glorious Palmetto with the garlands of peace, plenty and happiness."

In 1871 Gen. Wagener was elected, as a democrat, mayor of the city of Charleston by the handsome majority of 777 votes, and his administration and management of the city's affairs were characterized by the honesty, ability and faithfulness to duty he had always displayed in other capacities and positions. Several needed reforms were made during his administration, among which was the collection by suit and otherwise, of large amounts of taxes from various corporations and individuals who had long evaded the payment of tax in proportion to the amount of property owned. This, of course, made his administration unpopular to some extent, particularly by those affected by the reforms he inaugurated, but principally among the politicians; but let it be said to Gen. Wagener's honor that he went into office in possession of the full confidence of his fellow citizens, and left it with their esteem, and without the faintest breath of scandal. No one ever charged him with coming out of the mayoralty a richer man than he went in. And such may be said of his connections with all other official positions, societies, organizations, and even business transactions of a personal nature. In fact Gen. Wagener's one fault may be said to have been a lack of self-interest, and notwithstanding his long and active life, extending over a period of half a century, and his connections with successful enterprises, he died a poor man.

In 1876 Gen. Wagener was a delegate to the St. Louis democratic convention, and later was selected, without solicitation on his part, to head the ticket of presidential electors, as elector at large, chosen to

represent the united and re-organized democracy of his adopted state. And this honor and recognition of his political services, his true and pure democracy, coming at the then unknown close of his eventful life, was a source of unfeigned pleasure and delight to him. The democracy of Gen. Wagener was of the highest, purest and most unselfish order. He believed in the fundamental principles of the teachings of democracy, and his participation in political life had but one aim, one object; that of an honest and pure government for the greatest good to the greatest number of people. And he was uncompromising in his political ideas. He believed in democracy and democracy alone, and was bitterly opposed to the forming of fusions and combinations in political elections, and in evidence of his ideas in this direction, the following extract is given from a letter written by him from Walhalla to the editor of the Charleston *Journal of Commerce*, the then only regular out-and-out democratic paper published in Charleston during the memorable campaign of 1876: "It were better for the democratic party to be beaten in ten consecutive elections with only ten pure democrats, than to be successful with a fusion ticket." He was one of the strongest supporters of the movement to nominate Gen. Wade Hampton for governor in 1876, and after that gentleman had been nominated, he contributed as much, if not more, than any other one man to the successful planning of that eventful and exciting campaign, Gen. Hampton spending several days in close consultation with Gen. Wagener, at Walhalla, after the convention, in discussing and formulating plans for conducting the campaign. But the general did not survive to see and participate in the success of the election and the dawn of the new era in South Carolina.

Gen. Wagener's death occurred August 27, 1876, at Walhalla, S. C., which flourishing town he had founded over a quarter of a century before, and whither he had gone to recuperate his energies and health, and it was there, at his own request, that his remains were laid away to rest. But the following year the citizens of Charleston, actuated by love and pride of the man who had been one of their honored fellow citizens for so long a time, claimed his remains, and a popular movement soon resulted in removing them to Charleston, and there, with the fullest of military and civic honors, and in the presence of a vast throng of people, all that was mortal of the illustrious citizen and soldier was consigned to the tomb, which, to-day, is marked by a noble monument of granite and bronze. But more enduring to memory than granite or bronze are the many monuments erected during life by Gen. Wagener, in the hearts and memories of his friends and fellow citizens, by his many noble deeds, upon the field of battle, in public life, and as a private citizen. Gen. Wagener was a man of marked ability and wonderful capacity, both mentally and physically. As was said at the open grave by one of his eulogizers, he was "massive in brain and in person; and his entire organism was naturally adapted for the possession of power and the exercise of influence; hence, with his earnest and propulsive nature, he was bound to propagandize his thoughts. It is thus that moral revo-

lutions are effected; truth eliminated from antiquated error, and man is raised and elevated in the scale of intellectual existence." As an organizer, promoter and executive his resources were varied and seemingly inexhaustible; as a public official he was honest, conscientious and faithful; as a soldier, brave, brilliant and gallant; as a citizen, enterprising, progressive and influential; and as a friend, true, steadfast and devoted, always willing to sacrifice his own interests to those of friendship. In religion he was a Lutheran Protestant by confession, but was cosmopolitan in his views as to creeds and sects. Altogether Gen. Wagener was a strong, true, brave man, and the world, and particularly his adopted city and state, is the better for his having lived, labored and died in it.

JOHN FREDERICK HUCHTING,

now deceased, was a native of Germany, having first seen the light at Brake, on the 2nd day of October, 1845. He attended the schools of his native town until reaching his fourteenth year. At the latter age he sought a wider field for his life work, and came to the United States in 1866. Coming to South Carolina he fixed upon Beaufort as his home, and at once engaged in the mercantile business at that place. He was a man pre-eminently possessed of those traits of character which make men popular, and soon a large and lucrative business grew from the humble beginning. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Honor. His sad demise occurred on the 12th of December, 1890, and his loss was mourned by the community generally. He was a self-made man, able, progressive and keenly alive to every opportunity which offered. Charitable and large hearted, none ever applied to him in distress in vain. On the 18th of August, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Angela Campett, a daughter of the late Capt. George Campett. To this happy union were born three children, all sons. Mr. Huchting was a valued communicant of the German Lutheran church, and the greater part of his life was conformed to the beliefs of that denomination. Honorable and true, his presence could ill be spared from any community.

WILLIAM LEWERS BOYD.

Among the most prominent and successful hardware merchants of Laurens, William Lewers Boyd holds a conspicuous and honorable place. He was born in Laurens county, May 31, 1832. His father, Isaac P. Boyd, was also a native of Laurens, born November 30, 1801, and was by occupation a mechanic. He died May 3, 1860. Isaac P. was the son of William Boyd, a native of Ireland, who settled in Laurens county upon his first arrival in America. The maiden name of Mrs. Isaac Boyd was Jane S. Blake, born October 31, 1802, daughter of Robert Blake, a native of Newberry county. She died July 6, 1875. Her ancestors were also of Irish lineage. William L. Boyd was brought up on his father's farm, receiving a good English educa-

tion. He remained home assisting his father until twenty-six years of age. Through no fault of his own his father had become involved in debt, and he remained at home to assist in the payment till the last cent was paid. He then engaged in teaching for two years, entering after that the Confederate service, in 1861. He enlisted in Company H, James battalion, as a private, subsequently being promoted to first sergeant. He served in that command about one year, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning home he taught two years more and re-entered the army in 1864, as captain of Company C, of Col. Spearman's regiment, in Gen. Goodwin's brigade, of the South Carolina reserves, in which position he served until the close of the war. He then returned home and was for a few months engaged as a teacher at different points, being anxious to improve his finances. He then spent one year on his father's farm, the latter meanwhile having died. During the year 1867, he acted as agent, secretary and treasurer of the Laurens railroad, to which position he had been elected by the directors. During the years 1868 and 1869, he was engaged as a clerk in a hardware store at Laurens, being the same one which he now owns. He was married December 9, 1869, to Margaret L. Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, formerly of Enosee river, Spartanburg county. After his marriage he engaged in farming for three years upon a farm he had purchased in Laurens county, in which business he was remarkably successful.

In 1872, Mr. Boyd and his brother James M., purchased the hardware store in which he had formerly served as clerk. The firm of Boyd Bros. continued until dissolved by the death of the brother. On May 22, 1876, he succeeded the firm as sole proprietor, and he has owned and continued it at a handsome profit ever since. He has been successful and now owns one of the best stores in Laurens, and two or three nice farms in the county. For many years Mr. Boyd was a member of the grocery firm of Boyd, Pluss & Co., in which he did the largest business of the kind ever done in Laurens. This firm was dissolved in 1885. Mr. Boyd is now a partner of Mr. George B. Anderson in the machinery business. He is one of the proprietors of the Laurens Spoke & Handle Works, and a stockholder in the Laurens Oil & Fertilizer company, and also a stockholder and director in the Peoples' Loan & Exchange bank. He is a stockholder and director of the Laurens Building & Loan association. In politics he is a democrat, and has served as auditor of the county for one term, besides being a member of the common council for two years. Mr. Boyd is an elder in the Presbyterian church, a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Honor. He ranks among the most substantial men of the city of Laurens, and what he has and is, is the fruit of his own efforts. As a democrat he was appointed commissioner of election for Laurens county, and rendered valuable service during the campaign of 1876, which resulted in the election of Gen. Wade Hampton as governor of South Carolina. He is highly respected throughout the county.

HON. J. J. RYAN

will long be remembered in the Palmetto state for his loyalty and devotion to his people during adversity and affliction. He was born in the year 1817 in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. Three years later his parents emigrated to America and settled in Beaufort county, S. C., where they resided until the death of the father. Shortly after this sad event Mrs. Ryan removed to McPhersonville, in the same county, and it was in the schools of that town that the boy received all the educational advantages that his mother could afford. After about three years poverty compelled him to give up his scholastic training and aid in the support of the family. Thus, at the age of fourteen, he was thrown on his own resources. Some years later he secured a clerkship with a relative, Mr. M. D. Maher, a prominent merchant of Barnwell, who proved to be a father to the fatherless boy. He remained with Mr. Maher until early manhood, when the latter gentleman decided to leave Barnwell. Mr. Ryan purchased his mercantile business, and successfully conducted the same until the Civil war broke out. In 1848 he established a branch concern at Blackville, S. C., and this venture likewise proved a success. During Sherman's march through this territory all of Mr. Ryan's town property in Barnwell and Blackville, with the exception of his residence in the former place, was destroyed. In 1830 he served in the Florida war as a lieutenant in a company raised in Barnwell county by Capt. J. D. Allen. Some years after the close of that war he was elected colonel of the Eleventh regiment of militia, and held that office for the usual term. In 1856 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and for three consecutive terms was retained in that position. During his mercantile career at Barnwell he was agent for the Bank of Charleston, and established a large business there for the bank. Among the first to offer his services to the state at the beginning of the Civil war, he first commanded a regiment of state troops in the lower part of South Carolina, and afterward was engaged with a large force of men under his command in building fortifications on the islands around Charleston. In these positions he rendered valiant and efficient service for the cause he loved. Immediately after the close of the conflict Col. Ryan was again chosen by the people to represent them in the legislature, and served with marked ability and fidelity during that trying time. At the expiration of his term he retired from public life, happy in the consciousness of having performed his whole duty, and proud of the approbation and regard of his former constituents. He never fully recovered from the shock occasioned by the downfall of the Confederacy, and the suffering of his people rankled sorely in his heart. Bearing himself with manly courage and fortitude in the struggle for the subsistence of his family which followed, his health gradually became impaired, and a fatal disease, after a long and painful illness, culminated in his death in February, 1869. Sustained by the

faith of his Father, and the comforting assurance which the ministrations of his church afforded him, with sorrowing wife, children, other kindred and devoted friends around him, he passed to his eternal rest. A contemporary has well said of him: "He never deceived a friend; was never defeated for any office by the people; and to know him was to love him."

WILLIAM R. DAVIE.

William R. Davie was born June 15, 1843. He is the great-grandson of Gen. William R. Davie, of the Revolution, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, a grandson of Maj. Allen I. Davie, an officer of the war of 1812, and son of Dr. William R. Davie, an officer in the Florida or Seminole war, of 1842, and was himself an officer in the Confederate army during the late war. He was born at Summerville, Morgan county, Ala., but he was removed to Coosa county in 1845, and resided there and in Talladega county until the beginning of the war of secession. He was educated in the common old field schools. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Alabama regiment; and upon the organization of Hilliard's Alabama legion was elected junior second lieutenant of Company F, Second battalion infantry. From the camp of instruction at Montgomery, March, 1862, he went with the legion to Decatur, Ga., joining Bragg's army in July at Chattanooga, thence to Knoxville, Tenn., took part in the siege of Cumberland Gap, Ky., and in the subsequent pursuits of the Federal Gen. Morgan into Kentucky; was present at the battle of Chickamauga, in which his battalion lost half the number of those carried into action. His battalion having become incorporated into the Fifty-ninth Alabama regiment and forming a part of Gracier's brigade, he participated in the siege of Chattanooga until with Bushrod Johnson's division it was ordered to east Tennessee. Was present at the siege of Knoxville, taking part in the attack upon Fort Brownlow, and in Longstreet's retreat after Bragg's defeat at Missionary Ridge. With Longstreet's corps his command was ordered to join Lee's army and reached Richmond, May, 1864, just in time to participate in the repulse of Sheridan, after the battle of Yellow Tavern; in the attack upon Butler's advance, south of the James river, and in the battle of Drury's Bluff. Was commissioned captain May 16, 1864; took part in repulsing Grant's assault on Petersburg; served throughout the siege of Petersburg, and was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, on the 3rd of March. From October, 1864 to February, 1865 Capt. Davie was assigned to duty as brigade commissary on account of an affection of bronchitis; but notwithstanding this assignment, Capt. Davie was present at every battle in which his company participated except that of Brown Station which occurred in December, 1863.

Returning home at the end of the war, he removed with his mother's family to Texas, in November, 1865. He spent the spring and summer of 1865 with a wagon train in Kansas and Missouri. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Texas, and settled in Freestone

county, and engaged in mercantile business. In June, 1871, he married Henrietta C. Wortham, and carried on business at Wortham, Tex., until 1876, when he removed to Landsford, Chester county, S. C., upon the recovery, at law, of the family homestead there—the seat of his great-grandfather, Gen. William R. Davie. Soon after his removal to South Carolina he was appointed by Gov. Wade Hampton an aide upon his staff. Col. Davie has taken a most active part in political affairs, both in Texas and in South Carolina. He was a member of every democratic state convention held in Texas while he lived there, and with the exception of one, has been a member of all that have been held in South Carolina since his removal to this state. He was president of the Landsford democratic club for twelve years, and served as a member of the house of representatives in the legislature of 1884-85, but was defeated for re-election in 1886, for refusing to join in the commencement of the movement of the farmers for class representation. Col. Davie though a large farmer himself, has been an uncompromising foe to the alliance movement in politics. While in the legislature he earnestly opposed, against his own material interest, all county subscriptions to railroads, maintaining that railroads, where really needed, would be built by private capital, and that, where not necessary, the public should not be taxed for them. To put a stop to these unwise subscriptions he proposed an amendment to the constitution, and most ably supporting it, carried his proposed amendment by a large majority of the house, but failed to obtain the necessary constitutional vote of two-thirds for its passage.

Colonel Davie, though having led a rough and adventurous life in his youth, with but little opportunity for study, is one of the best informed men in the state of South Carolina, especially upon the political and financial history of the country. With a most retentive memory, and reading everything within his reach, he has acquired a large fund of political information, an admirable writer of clear and vigorous English, a strong and original thinker, and an earnest and honest citizen, studying the public good without the least regard to his personal advancement, his communications upon matters of public interest are always read with interest and care, and considered with attention by the people of the state. Gen. Davie left surviving him seven children: Allen Jones Davie, who was a major in the war of 1812, and who left a large family, which is now represented by Col. William R. Davie, of Landsford, Chester county, a sketch of whom will be found in the work; Hyder Ali, who left no son; Sarah Jones, who married Hon. William F. DeSaussure, of Columbia, S. C., whose son, Col. William Davie DeSaussure, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Mary Haynes, who married John Crockett; Martha, who died unmarried; Rebecca, who married Churchill Jones; Frederick William Davie, who was a prominent citizen of South Carolina, for a number of years a representative in the legislature, who died without issue.

HON. GEORGE F. TOLLY,

a prominent merchant of Anderson, and the present mayor of that city, was born in Prussia, in the German Empire, November 7, 1835. He is the son of John Tolly, with whom he came to America in 1850. On reaching this country they located in Baltimore, where young Tolly served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade. Six years later he came to South Carolina, and after a brief stop in Greenville, he located in Anderson, and there he has ever since resided. Here he worked at his trade as journeyman two years, after which, in 1858, he set up a furniture business for himself. With the exception of the time he was in the Confederate service, he has conducted a furniture business in Anderson. He now has a mammoth establishment, equal to anything in the furniture line in the state. He has two very large business rooms, two stories in height, the one 100x30 feet, the other 107x40 feet. The four floors are all occupied. He carries the finest line of furniture, not excelled by the best stock in the larger cities. In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting in Company B, Fourth South Carolina volunteer regiment, with which he served one year, that being the limit of the enlistment. He then entered Company C, of the Palmetto sharpshooters, where he served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner in one battle and was held at Rock Island, Ill., for more than a year. He was wounded in the battle of Frazer's Farm, but not seriously injured. Throughout his service he was a brave and patriotic soldier. In politics he is a democrat in the fullest sense of the term, being a type of the old-time branch of the party. He served three consecutive terms as intendant at Anderson before it became a city, and since has been three times elected as mayor, holding that office at the present time. This makes a total of nine years during which he has stood at the head of the corporate government, and in which he has given the completest satisfaction. He is a faithful, dignified and efficient public officer. The Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, holds his religious creed. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, in which he takes great interest, having taken both the chapter and council degrees. He has frequently served as master of his lodge and is now the grand senior deacon of the state. Formerly he was a member of the Sons of Temperance, and two terms was grand worthy patriarch of the state. He is a Knight of Honor, and has taken an active part in the work of the Y. M. C. A., being several years chosen as president of the association. He was chairman of the board of election commissioners of Anderson county, for several years holding his appointment under the governor of the state. In the line of business he is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants' bank, of Anderson, and in the Anderson Shoe & Leather company. For seven years he has been a director in the Anderson Building & Loan association. Mr. Tolly was married May 24, 1850, to Miss Mary

Jane George, daughter of Ezekiel George, formerly of Anderson county. They have four children living, three of whom are sons.

SYLVESTER BLECKLEY,

an old and prominent merchant of Anderson, S. C., was born in Clayton, Rabun county, Ga., July 16, 1832. He was the son of Judge James Bleckley, who successively served as sheriff of Rabun county, and as clerk of the superior court, also judge of the court of Rabun county, his official services covering a period of twenty-five years. Sylvester Bleckley is a brother of Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, of Georgia. Two other brothers, Franklin A. and John M., reside in Rabun county, and have served in the state legislature. Sylvester Bleckley has two sisters living. His paternal grandfather was James Bleckley of North Carolina, and a teacher by profession. The father of Sylvester was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in 1803, and died in September, 1870. His mother was Catherine E. Lutz, a native of Burke county, N. C., and was born in 1800. She was the daughter of John Lutz, a German, who spent his last years in Indiana. Her death occurred in October, 1874. Sylvester Bleckley was reared on a farm in Rabun county, received an academic English education at Clayton, and at nineteen went to Athens where he clerked and acted as book-keeper two years. In March, 1853, he went to Anderson, which place has been his home ever since. Before he was twenty-one he formed a partnership with his former employer at Athens, it being arranged for him to come to Anderson and establish a store, the firm being England, Bleckley & Co., consisting of four members, two of whom remained at Athens and two at Anderson. Mr. Bleckley has continued in mercantile pursuits in Anderson ever since, with the exception of about three years during the war, when he suspended business for the time, he acting as assistant enrolling officer. Mr. Bleckley has been prosperous in business, and is at the head of one of the largest mercantile firms of Anderson, and one of the largest and best stores in the county, which fact is due to his honesty and uprightness, combined with good business habits. He is a democrat in politics, and has served as commissioner of Anderson county, and for many years as a member of the town council. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a large stockholder in the Anderson Cotton mills, in which he is also a director, the Oil & Fertilizer Co., the Chiquola Hotel Co., the National bank, in which he is a director, and the Farmers & Merchants' bank, of Anderson. He is one of the trustees of the Patrick military institute. In September, 1856, Mr. Bleckley was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Hammond, a native of Anderson county, and daughter of Benjamin F. Hammond, formerly of Anderson county. They have five children, all daughters, and four of whom are married. Sylvester Bleckley is one of the leading tax payers of Anderson. He is a fine appearing, intelligent gentleman, large, portly and dignified, and is deservedly popular among his fellow citizens.

RUFUS SADLER HILL,

a prominent merchant of Anderson, S. C., was born in Hart county, Ga., February 13, 1851. He was the son of Col. Richard S. Hill, a native of Anderson county, who was born in 1822, and a farmer and merchant by occupation. He served as colonel of a Georgia regiment in the Civil war. His death occurred in 1878. The latter was the son of Thomas O. Hill, a farmer by calling. Paternally, Rufus Sadler Hill is of Scotch descent. His mother was Elizabeth M. Sadler, a native of Hart county, born in 1827, being a daughter of William B. Sadler, a native of York county, S. C. She died in 1861. In the fall of 1865, Rufus S. Hill accompanied his father to Anderson, where the latter died, and which place has chiefly been his residence ever since. He received his education in Prof. W. J. Ligon's male academy of Anderson and Wofford college of Spartanburg. In his early manhood he studied civil engineering, and devoted himself to it for three years, in the southwest. Owing to ill health he returned to Anderson, and in August, 1875, engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city. He has been a merchant there ever since, and is now one of the principal ones. He is at the head of the mammoth Alliance store, which was established in September, 1889, and which is the largest merchandising house in Anderson. It is without doubt the finest retail establishment in the state. Mr. Hill has been at its head as leading stockholder and manager ever since it was founded. He owns nearly a one-half interest in this store, besides owning a half interest in a store at Pelzer, S. C., and another at Hartwell, Hart county, Ga. He is president of the Farmers & Merchants' bank, of Anderson, and is its largest stockholder. He was one of its organizers in 1889. Its paid up capital is \$100,000, and undivided profits \$26,000. Mr. Hill is also a stockholder in the Anderson cotton mills, and is a charter member of the Anderson Building & Loan association. He is a devoted member of the democratic party, but has invariably refused to serve in any political capacity. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is past master. He is chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Anderson. On December 5, 1878, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Emma H. McMullan, daughter of Rev. James S. McMullan, of Hart county, Ga. They have three children, all of whom are daughters.

CAPTAIN PETER KEYS McCULLY,

a prominent merchant and cotton dealer of Anderson, S. C., was born in that city June 22, 1845. His father was Stephen McCully, one of the pioneer settlers of Anderson, a merchant and railroad contractor, who was born in Ireland and came to America in 1820. He located in Anderson county, and later in Anderson town, being one of its founders. His death occurred in 1880. His mother was Elmira J. Keys, a native of Anderson county. She died in 1800. Capt. McCully

spent his boyhood in Anderson, which place has been his home all his life. He received his early education under John S. Pressley, a well-known educator of that day, and in January, 1862, entered the Citadel military academy, of Charleston, S. C., in which he was a student until December, 1864. He then entered the Confederate service as a member of the Citadel cadets, and served until the close of the war. From the war he returned to Anderson and managed his father's farm for one year in Anderson county. In 1867 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at his native town, which he has followed constantly and successfully. He is one of Anderson's leading general merchants, and one of its representative business men. He is also a very prominent cotton merchant, being one of the largest cotton dealers in Anderson. In this trade he has built up a wide reputation as a reliable, successful dealer. He has as a partner James M. Cathcart, the firm name being McCully & Cathcart. The firm has stock in the Anderson Shoe & Leather company. Mr. McCully is president of the Anderson Building & Loan association, and is a director in the Farmers & Merchants' bank. He is president of the Anderson Ginnery company, which has a capital of \$5,000. He is president of the Western Carolina Land Improvement company, of Anderson. In politics he is a staunch democrat. He is a member of the present board of aldermen of Anderson. The Presbyterian church holds his religious creed. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Honor, holding the position of grand dictator of the state, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he is a deputy grand chancellor. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. McCully was married on November 12, 1867, to Miss Margaret J. Cathcart, the sister of his partner and daughter of Robert Cathcart, formerly of Columbia, S. C. They have four children living, two sons and two daughters. One of the former is now a student in the Citadel military academy, of Charleston. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Anderson Yarn and Knitting mills, of which he is a director. This is a new enterprise, and will be in operation during the present season.

JAMES M. SULLIVAN,

a prominent hardware merchant and business man of Anderson, S. C., was born at Anderson, September 8, 1855. He was the son of Capt. N. K. Sullivan, also a native of Anderson county, who was born in 1829, and who served as a captain in the Confederate service. He led the life of a merchant and died in 1881. The latter was the son of Kelly Sullivan, a native of Greenville county. Paternally the ancestry dates back to Ireland. The mother of James M. Sullivan was Emily K. Mattison, also a native of Anderson county, born in 1834, being the daughter of Capt. James Mattison, a militia captain, and is still living. The maternal lineage traces back to England. James M. Sullivan was reared in Anderson, receiving his early education in a country school, and under Prof. W. J. Ligon, at Anderson. He en-

tered Davidson college, at eighteen, which he attended one year, after this clerking for his father in Anderson, until he was twenty-one, when he became the partner, and the firm name became N. K. Sullivan & Co., so existing until 1870. In the fall of this year, he formed a partnership with his uncle, Col. C. S. Mattison, in general merchandising, the firm continuing until it was dissolved by the latter's death, in 1885. In the fall of that year, he formed a partnership with his brother, H. K. Sullivan, in the hardware and machinery business. The firm of Sullivan & Bro., took in N. B. Sullivan, another brother, in 1888, since which time the business has been conducted in the name of the Sullivan Hardware company. They have the only hardware establishment in Anderson, carrying a fine stock and doing a large and successful business. The firm has had a phenomenally prosperous career. Besides hardware, they do an extensive machinery business, which in fact is greater than their hardware trade. In 1850, the three brothers organized the Sullivan Manufacturing company, of Anderson, which manufactures sash, doors and blinds, building materials etc., and which is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the upper part of the state. James M. Sullivan is president of the Anderson Shoe & Leather company and is a stockholder in the Anderson Cotton mills, and in the Western Carolina Land & Improvement company. He is also a stockholder in the Anderson Building & Loan association and in the Anderson opera house. He is one of the most active members in the democratic party, at Anderson, but has always declined official service. He is president of the Anderson board of trade, a director of the Bank of Anderson, and a member of the Knights of Honor, being a member of the grand lodge of the order. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1877, to Miss Mary A. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg county. They have five children living, three of whom are sons.

JOHN B. SITTON,

a prominent citizen and merchant of Pendleton, was born at a farmhouse near George's creek, Pickens county, S. C., November 28, 1810. He was the son of Philip Sitton, who was born in the same county, and was a farmer by occupation. Philip was the son of John Sitton, a native of North Carolina, and the son of John Sitton, Sr., who came from England to America in its earlier history. Philip Sitton, father of the subject of this sketch, died in 1828. His wife, Sarah Bradley, who was born also in the neighborhood of George's creek, was the daughter of Ambrose Bradley, a Baptist in religious creed and a farmer by occupation. He also owned and operated mills on George's creek. The mother of John B. Sitton died in 1817, when he was but seven years old. He was reared on the farm in Pickens county which was his birthplace. On March 4, 1829, when he had reached the age of eighteen, and shortly after the death of his father, he came to Pendleton, walking the whole distance from his former home on Saluda river, carrying his entire possessions in a pocket handkerchief

package. He has lived in Pendleton ever since, covering a period of over sixty-two years. He had received a limited common school education. Here he first served an apprenticeship of three years at the carriage making trade. In 1832 he set up a carriage shop of his own, and carried on the business continuously up to 1886. Prior to the war he manufactured extensively, but since the end of the war up to the time he closed his carriage making business, his trade was only moderate and the profits small. The poverty resulting from the war and the scarcity of workmen were the chief causes of these results in his business. In the same year in which he set up business for himself, in 1832, he was appointed postmaster at Pendleton and held the position until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was kept in the same office under the Confederate government until the close of hostilities. At the same date of establishing himself in the carriage making trade he also set up a harness shop, which he conducted along with his other business and his official duties, continuing the shop until 1865.

During the war Mr. Sitton served under the Confederate government, as receiver of Anderson, Oconee, Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens counties, a very honorable and responsible office. He was appointed to this position by Judge A. G. McGrath, without his own knowledge, seeking or consent, and discharged its onerous and exacting duties in an eminently creditable manner, holding the position until the close of the war, and receiving high commendation from his superior officers. Since 1865 Mr. Sitton has dealt in carriages of all descriptions, in harness, and has conducted a large furniture and hardware establishment, increasing this latter business in the same ratio as the former business has declined. Mr. Sitton is a stockholder in the Bank of Pendleton. He owns a flouring mill property on Conneross creek, Oconee county, known as Sitton's mill, and is one of the trustees of the Pendleton female academy. In politics he is a democrat in the truest and fullest sense of the term. He has served as mayor of Pendleton for as many as fifteen or twenty years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic lodge. In 1832 he was married to Miss Celena J., daughter of Col. Jephtha Norton, of Oconee county. She died in 1862, after having given birth to eight children, four of whom were sons, and all of whom are still living, except one daughter. Three of the sons served in the Confederate army, one of whom was wounded. Mr. Sitton is a man who believes and acts upon the progressive principle; he is one of the most distinguished citizens of Anderson county, and one of its heaviest tax-payers. He also pays a large amount of taxes in Oconee county, where he owns about 2,500 acres of land, besides his mill property. He has an interest in 10,000 acres of mountain land in the same county. Mr. Sitton and his sons took an active and decided part in the political revolution of 1876. He is a man of remarkable will-power. Though past eighty years of age he might readily be taken for a man of only sixty-five. He is highly respected and influential, and his acquaintance reaches far outside the county of his

residence. He is known as a prosperous, liberal and successful merchant, and as a most worthy, reputable and upright citizen.

COLONEL AUGUSTUS J. SITTON,

president of the Pendleton Manufacturing company, of Anderson county, was born in Pendleton, December 16, 1838, being the son of John B. Sitton of Pendleton. He received a good English education, and in early life learned the trade of a carriage maker with his father and followed this until the war. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army in Company K, of the Fourth South Carolina regiment, commanded by Col. J. B. E. Sloan. He served in it twelve months. The regiment then with others was organized into the Palmetto sharpshooters with which he served till the close of the war, surrendering at Appomatox. He received a painful though not a dangerous wound in the first battle of Manassas, being second sergeant of his company when wounded. At the close of the war he resumed his trade, engaging in the business as his father's partner. He continued with him until 1876, and during the time the firm of J. B. & A. J. Sitton conducted a steam ginnyery at Pendleton. In 1876, he accepted the management of the Pendleton Manufacturing company, conducting the mills for the bondholders fifteen months. In 1878, with Col. Jesse W. Norris, he purchased the mill, and they have owned it ever since, Mr. Sitton owning two-thirds and Mr. Norris the remaining part. The mill has 2100 spindles, and consumes 1300 bales of cotton per year, employing seventy-five hands. The firm owns at the factory 500 acres of land, and owns and conducts a large general store. Mr. Sitton is an official member of the Baptist church. He is a democrat and served on Gov. Hampton's staff two years, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was the originator of the "red shirt" as a campaign uniform, which was begun with the memorable political siege of 1876. He is a council member of the Masonic fraternity, and was master of Pendleton lodge No. 34, F. & A. M. eleven years, in succession at present being high priest of his chapter. In the bank of Pendleton he is stockholder, director and secretary, and in the Anderson Cotton mills and Pendleton Canning factory, he is a stockholder. In 1884, Miss Leela E. Aull, of Newberry, became his wife, and they have three children, two of whom are sons.

JUDGE SIDNEY FOWLER,

a prominent live stock man and merchant of Anderson, S. C., was born in Cherokee county, Ga., September 13, 1852. He was the son of James A. Fowler, a farmer who was born in Anderson county, but who removed to Cherokee county, Ga., in early life where he died. The mother of Judge Fowler was Elizabeth Millican, a native of Georgia, and who is still living. Judge Fowler was raised on a farm in his native county. He received a common school edu-

cation, and at the age of twenty-one he came to Anderson, his father's native county, and was engaged in farming. In 1878 he engaged in the live stock business, and has followed it ever since, being one of the leading live stock men in the state. This branch of his business is confined chiefly to the horse and mule trade. Anderson is one of the best mule markets in the south, and Mr. Fowler is one of the leading buyers of the place. His stock business amounts to \$100,000 annually. For the past five or six years he has also been engaged in mercantile pursuits at that place, being one of the leading merchants. He is extensively engaged in the livery business, having one of the finest livery and sale barns in the state. He occupies two large store rooms with mercantile goods, one occupied with groceries and queensware, and the other with buggies and harnesses. He is a stockholder in the Anderson Cotton mills, the Anderson Shoe & Leather company, the Chiquola Hotel company, the Anderson Ginnery company, the Western Carolina Land & Improvement company, and the Anderson Steam Laundry company. In politics Mr. Fowler is a democrat, and has served as alderman of his town. He is a member of the board of trade and the cotton buyers' exchange. Religiously he affiliates with the Presbyterian church. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Mrs. Hortense Cooley, the daughter of John B. Earle. Mr. Fowler is one of Anderson's most enterprising citizens.

ANDREW JACKSON STRINGER,

merchant of Belton, Anderson county, S. C., was born near Williams-ton, June 28, 1834. He was the son of Capt. William K. Stringer, a native of Virginia and a millwright by trade, but also followed farming. The father had served a seven years' apprenticeship at his trade, and was very skillful. He came from Virginia to South Carolina at an early day, and after a brief residence in Greenville county came to Anderson county, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Gambrell. He built the first mill of any consequence in Anderson county, and also built a number of other mills in the northern part of the state. He accumulated property rapidly, but died at the early age of thirty-two years, his son, the subject of this sketch, being at that time only fifteen months old. He had already, before his death, discovered the existence of oil in cotton seed and had purchased machinery with a view to extracting it for commercial purposes. This was before the industry was inaugurated. He died in September, 1855, his wife surviving him till March, 1877. Andrew J. Stringer spent his early life on a farm in Anderson county. He received a good English education, and was to some extent educated in the classics. At twenty years of age he engaged as a clerk at Horsey Path, Anderson county, and held the position for ten months. In January, 1856, he engaged as a clerk in Belton, his present home, and has been a resident of that place ever since. On first coming to

Belton he entered the employ of the firm of Lewis & Cox, the first named being his uncle. He was full of enterprise and push and enforced new life into the business which had been conducted on the old-time plan. During the first year he was in the establishment the business amounted to \$12,000, while prior to that it had never amounted to more than \$5,000. The firm was finally dissolved, after which, in 1859, Mr. Stringer became the partner of his uncle, and the firm of Lewis & Stringer did business until 1860. In that year Mr. Lewis retired, and was succeeded by Messrs. Cox and McGee, and the firm of Stringer, Cox & McGee lasted until June, 1861, when it was dissolved in consequence of the war.

In June, 1861, Mr. Stringer entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting in Company D, of the Hampton legion infantry, with which he served till the close of the war, surrendering with Lee at Appomatox. He was in the first battle of Manassas and Boonsborough Gap. He was wounded in the first battle by a ball in his left leg, and for three months was at home on furlough. He began as a private but came out as first lieutenant. At the close of the war he returned to Belton. He was in reduced circumstances, but in the latter part of 1865 managed to set himself up in the mercantile business again, in a small way, to be sure. He has been engaged in merchandising in Belton ever since. Abundant success has attended him, and he is known throughout his own and adjoining counties as one of the leading merchants, and as a man of the strictest integrity and of unimpeachable honesty. He started out by himself, doing business only in his own name, but afterward connected himself successively with the firms of Stringer, Dean & Rice, A. J. Stringer & Co., Stringer, Poore & Co., and Stringer & Poore, the last of which is the present firm. In connection with his mercantile business Mr. Stringer carried on farming on his individual account, to a limited extent, prosecuting the work with hired help. He has between 700 and 800 acres in cultivation in Anderson county. He is a stockholder in the Belton Oil Mill & Ginnery company. In politics he is a democrat. Religiously he affiliates with the Baptist church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been three times married, his first wife being Mary E. Brock, whom he married November 3, 1857. She died May 11, 1867, leaving a son who died November 9, 1885. January 10, 1871, Mr. Stringer married Miss Mary E. Rias; she died December 7, 1873, leaving two children, a daughter and a son both of whom are living. He was again married September 30, 1875, to Miss Lucy P. Breazeale, who is his present wife. A son, now deceased, was born to them. Mr. Stringer has been an active, energetic business man; like many men of the south he suffered the loss of his property in the defense of his state through a desolating Civil war, but by that same energy and activity which characterized his earlier career, he has been enabled to re-instate himself and live in the enjoyment of a competence, an enjoyment heightened by the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

CAPTAIN JAMES WILLBOURNE POORE,

a prominent and leading merchant of Belton, S. C., first saw the light in Anderson county, S. C., February 15, 1814. He was the son of Holland Poore, also a native of Anderson county, and a farmer by occupation. Holland Poore died in August, 1891. He was the son of Samuel Poore, a South Carolinian by birth. The family on the father's side is of Irish descent. The mother of Capt. Poore before marriage was Mary Rabourne, a native of South Carolina. She is still living, and resides on a farm in Anderson county. Capt. Poore, till he reached sixteen years of age, lived on a farm in Anderson county. He received a limited education, and at the above mentioned age, came to Belton, where he engaged as a clerk in a store carried on by the firm of Stringer, Cox & McGee. Here he remained one year so closely tied to his duties as clerk that he never slept outside of the store but a single night during the whole time. In January, 1862, he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company G, of the Second Rifle regiment of South Carolina volunteers. There he served until the Second Manassas battle, when he was wounded and in consequence discharged. Returning home he remained a short time, but returned to the military service, joining the Sixth South Carolina cavalry with which he served until the war was ended. He was wounded at Gravel Run near Petersburg, Va., and in consequence spent a short time at home, while he belonged to the latter command. He served as a non-commissioned officer. When the war was over he returned to Anderson county, working on a farm during the summer and attending school. In the fall of 1865 he took a situation as clerk at Anterville, Abbeville county, remaining there one year in the store Wellingham & Cox. In 1866 he took a position in the store at Belton, but shortly after succeeded Mr. Wellingham as a member of the firm, which then became the firm of Cox & Poore. This firm continued about three years, when Mr. Poore sold out and engaged for a while in farming. In the fall of 1874, he formed a partnership with his present partner, Mr. A. J. Stringer, and though there have been several business changes the partnership existing between Messrs. Poore and Stringer has existed unchanged. The firm consists only of the two members, and is one of the leading firms in the mercantile trade in Belton. Mr. Poore is a director and stockholder in the Belton Oil mill, and in the Farmers & Merchants' bank, of Anderson. He is a stockholder in the Belton branch of the Atlantic Building & Loan association, and is its president. He owns two-thirds of the Merchants' Mills, on the Saluda river in Anderson county, and is the sole owner in a ginnery and saw mill on the opposite side of the river from the Merchants' Mills. He is one of the trustees of the Belton public school. In political faith he is a democrat, fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Sons of Temperance. Religiously he is an official member of the Baptist church. On the 23d of February, 1868, Miss Corrie P.

Cox, daughter of Abner Cox, became his wife, and they have five children living, two of whom are sons. One son is dead. Capt. Poore obtained his military title by services on Gen. W. W. Humphrey's staff of the state militia with the rank of captain. He served during the entire existence of the command, receiving his commission from Gov. Wade Hampton. He is a man who has filled every position in life, in which he has been called to act, with an honest consciousness of, and fidelity to, the duties which devolved upon him.

JAMES HENRY HAMMOND,

one of South Carolina's eminent statesmen, was born November 15, 1807, in the Newberry district, S. C. He was the son of Elisha Hammond, a distinguished educator, a native of New Bedford, Mass. The father was a graduate of Dartmouth college, at Hanover, N. H., and was a class-mate of Daniel Webster, and afterwards became principal of the Mount Bethel academy, at Newberry, S. C. James Henry Hammond graduated from the South Carolina college in 1825, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1828. He came to manhood while Mr. Calhoun was agitating the subject of the sovereignty of the states, and in 1830, became the editor of *The Southern Times*, a newspaper published at Columbia, in which he strongly advocated Mr. Calhoun's nullification scheme, a doctrine to which he adhered throughout his life. During the excitement of 1830-34, he held the military rank of aide on the staff of Govs. Hamilton and Hayne. Immediately succeeding that time, in 1834, he was elected a member of congress, but did not serve a full term on account of ill health, handing in his resignation, February 16, 1836. As a restorative of his impaired health, he visited Europe, where he tarried nearly two years. Some years after his return, he was elected governor of his native state, holding the office from 1844 to 1846. While governor, his former military predilections led him to look to the organization of the state militia, to which he turned special attention. He was also a patron of the sciences and made provisions for the geological and agricultural survey of the state. At the close of his gubernatorial term, instead of returning to his law practice, he turned his attention to his extensive land estate, having in the meantime married a lady of large fortune.

But in 1856 Mr. Hammond was again called to take part in the politics of his state, being elected to the United States senate in place of Hon. A. P. Bulter, deceased. He took his seat December 7, 1857, and held it until November, 1860. During the time he held his seat in the senate he made a notable speech on the question of the admission of Kansas into the union of states, in which he used expressions that were held to be highly offensive to northern people, particularly, when he characterized the laboring class in this country as "mudsills." The following excerpt from his speech contains the passage to which exception was taken, and the term which became a political by-word: "In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to

perform the drudgery of life; that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement and civilization. It constitutes the very mudsills of society and of political government, and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air as to build either the one or the other except on the mudsills. Fortunately for the south, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand; a race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity, to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose and call them slaves. We are old-fashioned at the south yet; it is a word discarded now by ears polite, but I will not characterize that class at the north with that term; but you have it; it is there; it is everywhere; it is eternal." A son of Senator Hammond so explained the reasons of his father's use of the offensive term as to very greatly modify, if not to remove, the asperity of feeling which this speech had aroused, but the excitement upon the subject of slavery at that particular period gave a significance to his remarks which he doubtless had not fully anticipated.

When South Carolina, through a state convention, adopted the ordinance of secession, Mr. Hammond resigned his seat in the senate, but on account of declining health and advanced age, took no active part in the conflict of which the ordinance of secession was the initiatory step. He contented himself in the superintendence of his estate, though his feelings were strongly enlisted in favor of the success of the Confederate arms. In 1853 several of the controversial letters written by Mr. Hammond in favor of slavery were issued in book form at Charleston under the title of "The Pro-slavery Argument." He was a forcible writer, and was the author of several non-political articles treating upon agriculture, manufactures and other industrial and commercial topics, and was a fluent writer upon literary subjects. His talents as a writer and public speaker were of a high grade. Mr. Hammond died November 13, 1864.

GEORGE W. SULLIVAN,

a prominent merchant of Anderson county, was born in Laurens county, S. C., March 25, 1848. His father's name was also George W. Sullivan, and he was born in Dunklin, Greenville county, S. C., September 27, 1809, being the son of Hon. Hewlett Sullivan, one of the early settlers of Greenville county. Hewlett Sullivan was a Revolutionary soldier under the noted Gen. Francis Marion. He was several times a member of the state legislature. His father was Owen Sullivan, a native of Ireland, who, upon his voyage to America, made the acquaintance on board the vessel, of Margaret Hewlett, whom, on his arrival in this country he married, the nuptials being performed in Charleston, S. C. They subsequently located in Caroline county, Va., later went to Georgia, and finally returned to South Carolina, settling in Greenville county. They were the progenitors of one of

the most prominent families in South Carolina, several of their descendants having been elected members of the state legislature. The wife of Hewlett Sullivan was Mary Dunklin, for whom the town of Dunklin, Greenville county, was named. Capt. George W. Sullivan, father of the subject of this sketch, carried on farming and merchandising. He served as captain of a company of state militia, and was a member of the state legislature. The greater portion of his life was spent in Laurens county. He was twice married, his first wife being Jane W. Brooks, of Edgefield, and she was the mother of George W. Sullivan, Jr. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Prince. He was, for thirty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a successful business man, accumulating a large estate. He died December 19, 1887. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Edgefield county, about the year 1821, and was the daughter of Littleton A. Brooks. She died February 1, 1855, after having given birth to nine children, three sons and six daughters. Two of the sons and four daughters are still living.

George W. Sullivan was reared on a farm in Laurens county. In 1864, he joined the state militia being then only sixteen years of age. After serving a few months on the coast defense, he was appointed to a cadetship in the South Carolina military academy, by Gov. McGrath. He, however, spent about only two months there, when he again entered the Confederate service as a member of the state cadets, serving there until the close of the war. While a member of the militia company he held the rank of orderly sergeant. In 1867 he entered Wofford college, from which he graduated in 1870, as a bachelor of science. On leaving college he became a member of the Sullivan Manufacturing company, in which his father and one brother, with others, were also interested. This company, in 1870, erected a cotton mill at Fork Shoals, Greenville county, and for ten years Mr. Sullivan gave his whole attention to the business of this company, in which he held the office of treasurer. In 1880 he sold his interest in the mill, and located upon a farm he owned in the vicinity, and carried on both farming and merchandising, having a store on his farm. In July, 1885, he purchased a stock of merchandise at Pelzer, Anderson county, and has conducted a large general store at that place ever since. In December, 1885, he removed to Williamston, Anderson county, which is his present home, but he still retains possession of his farm at Fork Shoals. In October, 1890, he purchased a business building in Williamston, and established a general store at that place, which he now conducts in connection with his store at Pelzer and his farming interests, the latter of which are quite extensive.

In Greenville county Mr. Sullivan owns 1,000 acres of land, and has three farms in Anderson county. He is a stockholder in the National bank and the People's bank, both of Greenville. He is a stockholder in the People's Loan & Exchange bank, at Laurens, in the Farmers & Merchants' bank, at Anderson; in the Williamston female college, and in the Male high school at the same place. He is a director of the former and president of the latter. He is an official

member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a democrat. He took an active part in the political revolution of 1876, and in 1877 was appointed upon the staff of Gen. J. W. Gray, with the rank of major, a distinction, however, which he declined to hold. Mr. Sullivan is a Mason, and is past master of his lodge. He belongs to the K. of H. In 1877 he was married to Miss M. Lizzie Chiles, of Abbeville county. They have had five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Sullivan ranks as one of the solid and influential men of Anderson county. He has served one term as intendant of Williamston, but aside from this he has declined all political preferment, though frequently solicited thereto, preferring to hold his position as a business man and a private citizen. Mr. Sullivan was one of the incorporators and promoters of the Greenville & Laurens railroad, and was elected a director in the same, by the taxpayers of Greenville county, serving in that capacity as long as he lived in Greenville county.

ASBURY C. LATIMER

is one of the prominent business men of Belton. He was born at a place near Lowndesville, Abbeville county, S. C., July 31, 1851. His father, Clement T. Latimer, was also a native of Abbeville county, and was by occupation a farmer. He died in 1876. His father was Dr. James M. Latimer, a practicing physician. The wife of Clement T. Latimer, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was before marriage Miss Frances Beulah Young, also a native of Abbeville county, and daughter of William Young, a farmer by occupation, and a man widely known for his piety and devotion to the Methodist persuasion. He was really the founder of that sect in that portion of the state where he resided. Mrs. Latimer, his daughter, died in 1874. Asbury Churchwell Latimer spent his youthful days and early manhood on a farm near Lowndesville, there receiving his primary education at the common schools. Upon the death of his father he managed the farm himself, and he has ever since been identified with that pursuit. June 26, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Alice Brown, of Belton, and niece of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, ex-United States senator from Georgia. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Latimer was appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. W. W. Humphreys, with the rank of captain. His commission to that post was tendered to him, but his devotion to his own business prompted him to decline the position. In 1880 he removed to Belton, but retained possession of his farm and gave his undivided attention to its cultivation until within the year just passed, when he was elected president of the Belton Co-operative Oil Mill, Ginnery & Fertilizer company, in which he is a large stockholder. His attention is now divided between his agricultural interests and the factory.

Mr. Latimer has become very prominent in the farmers' alliance movement, to which he attached himself at its organization. In 1889 he was the prime mover in the establishment of the large farmers'

alliance store at Anderson, and was the framer of the constitution and by-laws which govern its operations. He was one of its largest stockholders and the store itself is one of the most extensive retail establishments in the state, its annual business amounting to nearly a half million dollars. Mr. Latimer is also a stockholder in the farmers' alliance store at Belton, and in the Farmers & Merchants' bank at Anderson. He also owns stock in the *People's Advocate* newspaper at Anderson. He is likewise a stockholder in the Williamston female college. Mr. Latimer's politics are of the democratic stamp, but he has steadily refrained from allowing his name to be used in connection with any political office, though he has often been solicited to do so. In 1890 he was urged by numerous friends to accept the people's nomination for lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by B. R. Tillman, but though it was conceded he could have secured the nomination, he declined to have his name presented to the nominating convention. He is chairman of the democratic executive committee of Anderson county, and the presiding officer of the democratic conventions of that county. He took an active part in the political campaign of 1890, making many effective speeches for the people's ticket. When only ten years of age he united himself with the Methodist Episcopal church and he has long been an official member, taking an active part in church affairs and in Sabbath-school work. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer have four children, one son and three daughters.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS MAXWELL,

a prominent commission merchant of Anderson, was born in Oconee, then Pickens county, S. C., June 5, 1851. He was the son of Dr. Robert D. Maxwell, in his day a prominent physician, his professional fame extending through the northwestern part of South Carolina and the northeastern part of Georgia. He was born in Oconee county, about 1817, and died in 1858. He was the son of Capt. John Maxwell, a South Carolinian by birth. He served as a captain in the state militia, and was one of the signers of the South Carolina secession ordinance of 1860. He died in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Capt. John Maxwell was the son of John Maxwell, who emigrated from Scotland to America and settled in this state. He was killed by a tory during the Revolutionary period. Col. J. D. Maxwell's mother was before marriage, Miss Lucy Catherine Sloan, daughter of David Sloan, a member of one of South Carolina's distinguished families. She still lives, being now in her seventieth year, having remained in her widowhood ever since the death of her husband. From the age of eight to that of fourteen years, Jefferson Davis Maxwell resided at Pendleton, S. C. During that period his education was under the tutorage of the late Prof. W. J. Ligon, a distinguished educator. Under him Mr. Maxwell not only acquired a good English education, but also a fair knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. At the age of fourteen he came to Anderson, and

for over nine years acted as book-keeper for B. F. Crayton & Sons, one of the foremost mercantile firms in the city. He had had some experience as a clerk, having acted in that capacity in a drug store, prior to his leaving Pendleton. While so engaged he read medical works, it having been his original intention to become a physician. This idea, however, he had abandoned, owing to the condition of things brought about by the Civil war.

In 1875, after retiring from his engagement with the firm of B. F. Crayton & Sons, Col. Maxwell was united in marriage with Miss Alice von Borstell, daughter of Maj. Charles von Borstell, who emigrated from Prussia to this country, having been born at Stralsund, upon the shore of the Baltic sea. Maj. von Borstell died December 6, 1876. He was a prominent citizen of Anderson. When only fourteen years of age he ran away from his home because his father insisted upon his studying for the ministry, which profession was repugnant to him. At the age of twenty-one he came to America. His father, John von Borstell, was a colonel of the body-guard of Frederick Charles. Col. von Borstell was a cousin to Prince Bismarck. In 1875 Col. Maxwell had engaged in the insurance business, both fire and life, and since 1875 has followed that business up to the present. He is the oldest life insurance agent in Anderson. For the past three years he has also been a commission merchant. Ever since 1876 he has been the owner of a fine photographic gallery in Anderson. He was one of the charter members of the Anderson Building & Loan association, which was organized in 1883. He has ever since held the office of secretary and treasurer of the association. He is a stockholder in the Chiquola Hotel Co., and in the Patrick military institute. In politics, Col. Maxwell is a staunch democrat. He was secretary and treasurer of the first democratic club of Anderson, organized for the campaign of 1876. He has been one of the commissioners of Federal elections since 1876. He served as deputy supervisor of registration for the election of 1890. He is a great admirer of Gen. Wade Hampton. In 1886 he was appointed to a position on Gov. J. P. Richardson's staff with the rank of colonel. He has served one term in the city council, and two years as city clerk. He was chosen lieutenant of a local volunteer company, known as the Palmetto rifles in 1875, and served as such about a year. He is a member of the K. of P., and K. of H., and served as the representative of the latter in the grand lodge of the state for five years. He is the father of four sons and one daughter.

ALBERTUS S. BROWN

was born in Sumter county, S. C., May 2, 1852, and received his early education in the place of his birth. He afterward attended the Military academy in Maysville, S. C. Leaving there in 1875, he came to Sumter, and engaged as clerk for about a year, and then went into business for himself. He is now one of the most successful merchants in Sumter county. Mr. Brown was elected one of the alder-

men of Sumter in April, 1890; he was chosen a delegate to the South Carolina state convention in 1884, and again in 1886. On the 26th of October, 1887, he was married to Miss Lillie Duboise, daughter of F. D. Duboise, of Sumter, and they have one daughter, Marie Brown. The christian name of Mr. Brown's father was Leonard, who was also born in Sumter county, in 1813. He followed the business of planting, and in 1834, was married to Marion Michan, daughter of Dr. Jacob Michan, and to them were born fifteen children, seven of whom now survive, whose names are as follows: Julia, wife of T. J. Cummings; Clara, wife of C. J. Clark; John S. R., Albertus S., Lillie E., Robert K. and Celia L. The mother of this family died in 1864. The grandfather of Albertus S., was named Jesse Brown, and he was born in Sumter county, in 1775. All his life he was engaged in planting, and died in 1850.

CAPTAIN ALBERT A. SPRINGS,

a leading steamboat man of Georgetown county, was born in Brunswick county, N. C., May 26, 1852, the son of Joseph and Emma E. (Garrison) Springs, both natives of North Carolina. The father was interested in the steamboat business during his business career, and was a noted pilot at one time, having during the late war made twenty-three successful runs of the blockade. He died in 1870, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1866, aged thirty-five. Of the seven children born to them but two survive the parents, viz.: Mrs. Emma E. Lachicett, of Waverly Mills, and Albert A. The latter was graduated from the Winyah Indigo academy, and at the age of sixteen began to care for himself. It is ample proof of his ability that at the latter age he was made master of a tug boat. With the exception of eight months spent in the coastwise trade between Charleston and Baltimore, Capt. Springs has since continued in this calling. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Alice B. Buck, daughter of Hon. Henry and Fanny Buck, of whom a more extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. To this union were born these children, the names of whom are herewith given: Holmes B., Albert A., Jr., Morris E., St. Julian L. and Alice B. Springs. The wife and mother died on the 20th of August, 1890, at the age of thirty-six years. She was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been brought up in that faith by her godly mother. As an invalid during the greater portion of her life, she suffered much. "As the gold is refined by fire," so was her womanly nature refined by suffering, and the example of her sweet, uncomplaining life, which despite the embarrassments of illness, she made so useful, is left as a goodly heritage to her children and friends. By the side of her honored father and mother, in the churchyard, where her youthful steps were wont to roam under the pines she loved so well, she sleeps. Capt. Springs is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the Masonic order, K. of P., Legion of Honor, and the American Brother-

hood of Steamboat Pilots, Enterprise Harbor No. 2, of Philadelphia. He is a progressive citizen, and is recognized as a business man of integrity and ability.

CAPTAIN CEPHAS GILBERT.

One of Georgetown's most substantial and honored citizens is Capt. Cephas Gilbert, who is a native of the state of Massachusetts, where he was born in Franklin county, October 13, 1827, his parents being Lyman and Emily (Merriman) Gilbert, who were likewise natives of Massachusetts. The family is descended from emigrant Gilbert, who came to this country on the Mayflower. The father of our subject was a merchant in Northfield for an extended period of years, and for many years was postmaster at that place. He was born in 1796, and died November 4, 1839. He married Miss Emily Merriman, February 1, 1823. The wife died in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years. They had six children, of whom but two survive, namely, Cephas and Mrs. Isabel Battles, wife of James Battles, ex-mayor, and a prominent merchant, of Aurora. At the age of fifteen years, Cephas Gilbert became dependent upon his own resources. One year later he was made master of a steamboat, and for five years commanded a boat on the Connecticut river. At the expiration of that time the boat was sold to southern parties and sent to the Neuse river, at Newbern, N. C., and Capt. Gilbert was employed to retain command of the *Agawam* in her new waters, at a salary of \$100.00 per month. She was re-named the "Wayne," and a few years subsequent burned at the Newbern wharf. The vessel built to take her place was christened the "New Wayne," and was mastered by Capt. Gilbert for several years, after which he removed to South Carolina in 1852, and for some years thereafter ran on the Waccama, Big Pee Dee and Santee rivers. In 1855, he went to Florida to take the command of the steamer "Major Wm. Barnett," which plied on the St. Johns. After two years he returned to South Carolina and settled at Georgetown, and on the 23rd of February, 1858, was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Buck, daughter of the Hon. Henry Buck, whose career is given in another place in this work. At this time Capt. Gilbert engaged in the lumber business with his father-in-law, and was managing the mills at Buck's Lower Mills when the Civil war broke out. The bombardment of Fort Sumter could be distinctly heard on the morning of April 14th at their mills, although they were fifty miles from Charleston. Five vessels, all hailing from the state of Maine, lay in Bucksville harbor, and it was feared that they would be seized, but the haste of the northern captains to quit the port ere the blockade was instituted precluded that event.

For two years Mr. Gilbert was engaged in manufacturing salt for the Confederate government. Subsequently he became a pilot on the Confederate gunboat "Pee Dee," and while occupying that position the boat was ordered to proceed to the relief of Gen. Hardee at Society Hill, on the great Pee Dee river. Arriving there they found

that a general evacuation of the position had been ordered. Orders were then given to go to Cheraw, there to assist Hardee if necessary, but here too they arrived only to find the army making a flank movement. The next commission was to return to Pee Dee bridge, and if it could not be saved, they were instructed to destroy the bridge and ship; the latter was done. This was a most remarkable naval feat, as the distance from Cheraw to the Pee Dee bridge was 150 miles, and 300 miles from Georgetown. They went up the river on what is known as the Sherman freshet with thirteen feet of water, while the vessel drew nine. After the war Mr. Gilbert returned to the lumber business, but retired after two years. He purchased a large plantation and 6,600 acres of pine land in Socastee township where he operated a turpentine plant, and built up the second largest concern of the kind that shipped its product from Georgetown. In 1875, he sold out his business and returned to planting, but later bought the steam-tug "Whipple," and for three years commanded her. At this time he sold his agricultural interests and removed to Georgetown, where he planted rice the two salt years, and lost heavily; he yet resides in Georgetown. Mr. Gilbert for some years after his removal to Georgetown was the holder of government contracts for dredging, but finally retired from all active business life, and he is now enjoying the fruits of a life spent in earnest, consistent endeavor, having amassed a small fortune. His children are: Frank L., married Miss Minnie McCloud. They reside in Texas where Mr. Gilbert is manager of a large lumber mill; Cephas, married Inez Early, and resides at Branford, Fla; Foster, married a Miss Smith, and lives at Jessup, Ga.; Henry B., married Miss Retta Donovan, and lives in Richburg, Miss.; Emma, wife of P. E. Twiggs; Bell and William F. The two last mentioned are living with their parents.

R. F. W. ALLSTON.

Robert Francis Withers Allston, a South Carolina statesman, scholar and agriculturist, was born April 21, 1801, in All Saints' parish, in that state. He was educated, first in the schools of the neighborhood, and then entered West Point academy, from which he graduated in 1821. His high standing in his class gave him an unusual prestige, and he was assigned to the artillery branch of the military service. Not choosing to follow the slow line of promotion in the regular army, he resigned, one year after his graduation, and took up the occupation of surveyor and civil engineer, at the same time caring on a rice plantation, at that time a source of considerable profit. In 1823 he was elected to the office of surveyor-general of South Carolina, and was continued in that office for a term of four years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1828, served one term of two years in the house of representatives, and was then chosen to the senate, where he served his state with much credit for many years, becoming president of that body from 1847 to 1856. At the

close of his long legislative experience, he was elected governor of the state, serving in that capacity for a term of two years.

During the nullification era and for many years afterward, Mr. Allston was deputy adjutant-general of the militia, and, from 1841 to 1864, was one of the trustees of South Carolina college, at Columbia. He took great interest in the improvement of agriculture by scientific methods, and was progressive in his ideas concerning all the industrial departments. He was a member of various societies whose object was the advancement of the material prosperity of South Carolina. In furtherance of these objects he wrote a treatise on the cultivation of rice, entitled, "A Memoir on Rice," and another on sea coast crops. He was interested in educational progress, and in 1847 published a report on public schools. Both in this direction and in his efforts for the improvement in agriculture, especially in the line of rice production he rendered a real and important service to the state. In politics he belonged to the Jefferson and Calhoun school, believing in the complete sovereignty of the states. He died at his residence near Georgetown, S. C., April 7, 1864, within a few days of his sixty-third birthday.

JOHN HUNTER,

one of the early United States senators from South Carolina, was born in that state, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the year 1760. In the troublous times in which he came to manhood, he received only an academic education, but even that served him a good purpose later on. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1792, was called upon to represent his congressional district in the national house of representatives. He served in that body for one congressional term, when he took a step higher in official advancement, and was elected to the United States senate in place of Hon. Pierce Butler, who resigned his seat in the senate on that date. Mr. Hunter held the office, however, but one year, when he too resigned. The particulars of Mr. Hunter's career, public or private, occupy but a meager place in any biographical works now extant, and even the date of his decease is not readily attainable. He appears to have had no relatives whose names have found a place upon the historic page, and the particular place of his birth is unrecorded.

PIERCE M. BUTLER.

Pierce Mason Butler was born in Edgefield district, S. C., April 11, 1798. He was the son of William Butler, a native of Prince William county, Va., who bore a patriotic part in the Revolutionary war, having been a lieutenant in Gen. Lincoln's army. He was in the engagement at Stono and served in the celebrated Pulaski corps. He was in many of the noted battles of the Revolution, and finally came to

be first a brigadier-general in the army, and then a major-general of the militia. Pierce M. Butler, the son, received a military education and, in 1810, entered the army under the most promising auspices, first taking rank as second lieutenant and soon rising to that of first lieutenant, finally taking the rank of captain of infantry. But in peaceful times, he tired of the monotony of the service and, in 1829, resigned his commission, left the army and took up his residence in Columbia, S. C. There he engaged in business and was made president of the Columbia bank. This position he held for six or seven years, when his love for the military repossessed him, and he accepted the appointment of lieutenant-colonel in a volunteer South Carolina regiment commanded by Col. Goodwyn, and was engaged in the memorable Seminole war in Florida. It was a trying field where the inimical climate of the Florida glades as well as the subtle attacks of the savages had to be met, but Col. Butler bore his part with a valor and intrepidity which fully established his soldierly qualities, and brought into full play the equipments of his early education. He distinguished himself in many a sanguinary contest with the wily savages, and remained in the field till the enemy was thoroughly conquered.

The war over, Mr. Butler returned to his home, and, in 1838, his splendid military services were recognized by his being elected governor of his native state. His executive abilities proved to be of the highest quality, and his administration was deservedly popular. Immediately after the close of his gubernatorial term, the success which had attended him in his executive capacity commended him to the national authorities and he was appointed by the president Indian agent, a trust difficult of performance, but which he met to the satisfaction of his government and with credit to his own abilities. He was in the discharge of this duty when the war with Mexico began, in 1846, and he resigned his agency to again enter the army. He proceeded at once to organize a regiment of volunteers, to the command of which he was chosen, and with which he took a conspicuous part in some of the principal battles of that memorable conquest. In the battle of Cerro Gordo he led his regiment with marked valor and won high praise for his courage and gallantry. He was in the thickest of the fight at Churubusco and was wounded in the early part of the battle, but could not be persuaded to retire from the field. He still led his men in a peculiarly bold and dangerous charge upon the Mexican lines, which were carried. But it was a costly victory. The intrepid leader of the charge, the gallant Col. Butler, was instantly killed by a Mexican bullet which pierced his brain, and his body was borne off the field by his aides. This sad event— an irreparable loss to the army as well as to the state of South Carolina and the country at large— occurred August 22, 1847, in the fiftieth year of his age. Col. Butler not only had the mental capacity, but the physical structure which fitted him for a gallant soldier and a distinguished officer. He was over six feet in height, of fine and manly proportions, and of firmly knit texture. Through his classic frame

an undaunted spirit shone with a clear brilliancy — an irresistible inspiration to all who were under his command. A better or a braver soldier never fought and fell upon the battle field.

DR. DAVID RAMSAY

was the son of James Ramsay, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, in the early settlement of that state. He was born, April 2, 1749, in Lancaster county, Penn. Though his father was far from wealthy, earning his income by the cultivation of his farm, he was resolved to give his children the best of educational privileges. David evinced an early taste for reading and study, and was fitted for college, when only twelve years of age. He graduated from Princeton, entering that institution in the sophomore class, though he was fitted for the junior class, his extreme youth, only interposing to prevent him from taking the higher class. He was graduated at sixteen, taking high honors in his class. For two years thereafter, he taught a classical school, in Maryland, after which he began the study of medicine, at Pennsylvania college. He was a protege of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, then a professor in the college, from whom he received the highest encomiums. Dr. Rush said of him, "he is far superior to any person we ever graduated at our college, his abilities are not only good, but great; his talents and knowledge, universal," and much more in the same high strain.

Dr. Ramsay's first field for the practice of his profession was in Maryland, where he remained only one year, but in that short time gained a high reputation. He then removed to Charleston, S. C., where a more extended practice awaited him, and where he rapidly rose in the estimation of the public, not only for professional skill, but for his scholarly and statesmanlike qualities. He early took a decided stand in favor of our National independence, and soon after the great charter of our liberties, the declaration, was promulgated, he was elected a member of the state legislature, his great learning and abilities pointing him out as one fit to legislate during the trying ordeal of our Revolutionary period. All his speeches, orations and writings breathed the spirit of independence in lofty and elegant terms. He was a member of the council of safety while the state was under the dominance of Lord Cornwallis, and was banished to Florida by a decree of that British general, along with a large number of other distinguished patriots. There he was imprisoned for about a year, when he was exchanged, and immediately on his return to South Carolina he resumed his seat in the legislature, then sitting at Jacksonboro. Such had been the overbearing, and in many cases, inhuman treatment of the South Carolina Tories toward the patriots, that retaliatory measures naturally suggested themselves to the legislature, and it was proposed at once to pass acts of confiscation of property owned by the Tories. Dr. Ramsay opposed so extreme a measure and urged a forgiving and conciliatory treatment, but such was the feeling of resentment that he was overborne, and large es-

tates were confiscated and many of their owners banished from their homes.

In 1782 Dr. Ramsay was chosen a member of the Continental congress, and was one of the most prominent and useful members of that body. On a re-election in 1785, he was chosen president of the congress. His congressional career ended, he returned to his medical practice in Charleston, where the largest success crowned his efforts.

Dr. Ramsay was the possessor of too great learning and versatility to rest his fame upon political or professional achievements, and many published works on historical subjects attest his ability, acuteness and discrimination as an author. He wrote the history of the Revolution in his own state, and his success was so pronounced, that he afterward wrote the history of the Revolution in full. While devoting himself to this study, he was at the same time preparing material for a universal history, a work he did not live to publish, but which was issued in eight volumes, after his death. These several works, and a life of General Washington, have given Dr. Ramsay a world-wide reputation as an author and an historian.

It would seem that a life of so much usefulness and beneficence should have come to a calm and peaceful close, but his death was the scene of a tragedy. He was stricken down by a maniacal assassin in open day, and near his own home in Charleston. His murderer had become infuriated, because while resting under an indictment for an assault, Dr. Ramsay had been one of a committee of physicians to enquire into his mental condition, and had pronounced him insane. The assassin was imprisoned for a short term and then liberated, Dr. Ramsay survived for two days after he was shot, and amidst his suffering his magnanimity of soul did not desert him. He left a dying request that Linnen, his murderer, should not be prosecuted as he was unquestionably insane and not accountable for his acts. This tragic event occurred in 1815. Dr. Ramsay was thrice married, first to Miss Witherspoon, whose father's name is conspicuous as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His third wife was a daughter of Henry Laurens — a name clear and exalted in the heart of every true South Carolinian. His first two wives died without issue, but the third was the mother of four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, David, was a type of the nobility of his father and grandfather. His conservative views prompted him to oppose the scheme of secession, but when his state went out, he followed and patriotically bore arms in its defense, falling at an early period in the contest — a costly sacrifice to the arbitrament of arms.

WILLIAM SMITH

was among that able class of South Carolinians, who, early in the organization of the general government, took an active part in the proceedings of congress. He was a member of the national house of representatives from 1789 to near the close of the eighteenth century. In 1797, President John Adams appointed him minister plenipotentiary

to Portugal. His ancestors were early settlers in Carolina, Thomas Smith, one of his progenitors, having been appointed governor of the province in 1694, under the proprietary government. William Smith, the descendant of Gov. Smith, was born in Charleston, in 1758, and at the early age of twelve years, was sent to the mother country for his education. In his seventeenth year he was sent to Genoa, to further pursue his studies, tarrying there until 1778. He afterward went to Paris, where he fell in with Dr. Franklin and other conspicuous Americans. He was then on his way homeward, but owing to the financial stringency of the times, he was for a long time unable to procure the funds necessary for transportation expenses. He went to London in 1779, and while awaiting the receipt of the required funds, devoted his time to the study of law, but could not be admitted to practice without abjuring his allegiance to his own government and becoming a British subject, an alternative he would not for a moment entertain. After undergoing the disaster of a shipwreck on the English coast, he finally made the home voyage and reached Charleston, just after its evacuation by the British forces. He was received by his fellow citizens with joyful demonstrations. He was not long there before he was chosen to the state legislature and was made one of the governor's council, to both of which positions he was re-elected.

In 1788 Mr. Smith was elected a member of the first congress, which assembled under the provisions of the Federal constitution, but his seat was contested on the ground that he had not been in the country seven years previous to his election, as required by the constitution. The committee to whom his case was referred reported to the house that he had been a citizen of the United States seven years before his election, and recommended that he be allowed to take his seat. The report was confirmed by the house with only one dissenting voice, Jonathan Grout alone voting no. The question was the subject of a long and interesting debate, in which Mr. Smith made an able speech in his own behalf, and Mr. Madison, of Virginia; Gov. Jackson, of Georgia; Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, and Mr. Lee, of Virginia, also took part. Mr. Smith took an active and effective part in the discussion of most of the great and vital questions which naturally came up on the organization of the Federal government.

At the second session of the first congress, Mr. Smith was made chairman of the committee to which the president's message was submitted, and he was the author of the report submitted to the house on that subject. In it he said: "We concur with you [President Washington] in the sentiment that agriculture, commerce and manufactures are entitled to legislative protection, and that the promotion of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government." He was strongly opposed to the too early naturalization of foreign immigrants, believing they should reside in this country long enough to understand the principles upon which the government was founded, before taking part in the elections. In the discussion

of this subject Mr. Smith is reported as saying: "He thought some restraints proper, and that they would tend to raise the government in the opinion of good men who are desirous of immigrating; as for the privilege of electing or being elected, he conceived a man ought to be some time in the country before he could pretend to exercise it. What could he know of the government the moment he landed? Little or nothing. How then could he ascertain who was a proper person to legislate or judge of the laws? Certainly gentlemen would not pretend to bestow a privilege upon a man which he is incapable of using." Upon the memorial presented by the Quakers of Pennsylvania, asking for the suppression of the African slave trade, Mr. Smith opposed the consideration of the memorial on the ground that the question had been settled by constitutional limitation.

Upon the question of the succession to the executive chair, on the death, resignation or disability of the president and vice-president, which was the subject of a long discussion, Mr. Smith favored the secretary of state as the proper officer to assume the functions of president. Mr. Smith was the only member from South Carolina who, in 1791, favored the chartering of the United States bank, and he argued the question with great ability, against the opinions of most of his southern colleagues, Mr. Madison opposing it on constitutional grounds. President Washington hesitated for some time before approving the bill. Mr. Smith was twice married; first, to Miss Izard, who died, leaving him a son and a daughter. His second wife was a Miss Wragg, by whom he also had a son and a daughter. His daughter by his first wife became Mrs. Peterson, wife of the Danish consul, then residing in Philadelphia. His daughter by his second wife became Mrs. Thomas O. Lownds, and was a lady of fine culture and literary tastes. His first son died in early life, but his second son, William Wragg Smith, lived to make himself conspicuous in the world of letters. Mr. Smith's career was long, eventful and conspicuous, and during it he rendered effective and useful service to his state.

PIERCE BUTLER

is one of those eminent South Carolinians of whose personal biography, very few data are to be found in any of the published works extant. He was a descendant of the Irish nobility (the duke of Ormund), and, before he emigrated to America, held the commission of colonel in the British army, which he sold before setting out for the New World. Some years before the opening of our Revolutionary war, he crossed the ocean and settled in South Carolina. He was early chosen to the legislature, and took part, as a delegate, in framing the constitution of our Federal government. After the adoption of the constitution he was chosen a United States senator for three successive terms. He had taken an active part in our Revolutionary struggle, and was made of the right material to be a safe and an efficient co-worker in organizing the government and putting it in

running order. His aptitude for participating in legislation is well illustrated by the fact that he was, from the beginning, chosen to take part in the early legislatures, conventions and congresses, which met in his time.

In the convention to frame the United States constitution Mr. Butler opposed the reduction of the powers of the state, and proposed to have members of congress, as well as presidential electors, chosen by the state legislature. He favored at least seven years as the length of the presidential term of office and a single executive without the veto power. Senators should receive no compensation, and the several states were to be represented in the senate in proportion to their wealth. In relation to the pay of members of the house of representatives, he insisted that they should be paid by their own several states, and he favored the extension of the right of suffrage, declaring in the convention that "there is no right of which the people are more jealous than that of suffrage." Both in the constitutional convention and in the United States senate, Mr. Butler appears to have taken a leading and conspicuous part, and while some of his propositions appeared to be untenable as bases for a republican government, many of them were in advance, on the score of practicability and the spirit of a government by the people, of those which finally prevailed. Mr. Butler was a member of the South Carolina legislature, in 1788, when the question of the adoption of the United States constitution was under consideration in that body. On the 16th of January of the above-named year, the legislature considered the question of calling a state convention to ratify or reject the federal constitution, and Mr. Butler took an active part in advocacy of the calling of the convention. The discussion upon this question was long and earnest, and the measure was carried finally by only one majority, the vote standing seventy-six ayes to seventy-five noes, so the convention was called. While most of the distinguished South Carolinians were members of the convention, it does not appear that Mr. Butler was there, but his legislative district was unanimously in favor of the adoption of the constitution. The convention was in session about eleven days, and the discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed constitution was one of great earnestness and peculiar brilliancy. The archives of the state unfortunately contain but a meager report of the speeches, only one, that of Gov. Pinckney, being found in the records in full.

Pierce Butler married Miss Middleton, a member of one of the wealthiest and most respectable families in the state. He had a large estate of his own, and was the father of two or three daughters but no son. Mr. Butler being of royal descent -- of the noble house of Ormund -- it was cause of great sorrow to him that he had no sons to perpetuate his name. In view of this, he provided in his will that the sons of one of his daughters should take his family name, and this provision was complied with, the daughter marrying a Philadelphia gentleman and his children taking the name of Butler. One of her sons became the husband of the celebrated actress and authoress,

Fanny Kemble. This alliance was not of long duration; they had two bright and gifted daughters, but soon after separated, on the ground of uncongeniality. In the latter years of Pierce Butler's life he removed to Philadelphia, in which city he died in 1822.

ANDREW PICKENS

was of French descent, his ancestors having been driven out of their native land in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was born in Paxton township, Penn., September 19, 1739. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Virginia, while Andrew was in his early youth, settling near where Stanton now stands. In 1752 the family again removed, this time to Waxhaws, S. C. They were among the first settlers in that part of South Carolina. Schools were not easily attainable, and young Pickens had few educational advantages. His youth was largely spent in hunting and in agricultural pursuits. He was gifted with natural endowments of a high order, and was much respected by his circle of acquaintances. His distinguishing characteristic was great strength and decision of mind, and he was the possessor of an uncommon share of sagacity. In person he was above the average height, was very active, hardy and muscular. His military career dates back to the French war, which came to a close in 1763, and in this war he laid the foundation for that military character by which he afterward became so eminent. In 1762 he served as a volunteer in the sanguinary expedition against the Cherokee Indians, under Lieut.-Col. Grant, a British officer.

In the early part of 1764, Mr. Pickens, the subject of this sketch, removed to Long Cane settlement, very near the present site of Abbeville. Some years previous to this, in the midst of the Indian disturbances, he had become acquainted with Miss Rebecca Calhoun, daughter of Ezekiel Calhoun, and sister of John C. Calhoun, who died while serving as a United senator from South Carolina. Miss Calhoun afterward became the wife of Mr. Pickens, and was the mother of a large family of children. He early took an active stand against the claim of Great Britain to tax the colonies without their consent, but he found opponents in plenty, as a large number of the neighboring inhabitants were tories, and when the Revolutionary war broke out, it came accompanied with the horrors of civil contention. The bloody midnight contests arising between neighboring families, even over their hearthstones, were far more terrible than the encroachments of a foreign foe, and it required the sternest patriotism and the most indomitable courage on the part of the whigs to withstand the assaults both of internal and external enemies. At the very opening of the Revolution, Andrew Pickens raised a company of volunteers, and was made their captain. The part he took in the succeeding struggle makes his name one of the brightest and most distinguished upon the pages of the history which records the events of that stirring era of our nation's life. His skill and bravery were

soon recognized, and from captain he was rapidly promoted to the rank of major, colonel and brigadier-general. He was a contemporary and most able coadjutor of Marion and Sumter, and these three generals were the most distinguished of southern commanders. This will the more readily appear when we remember that for three years just preceding the battle of Cowpens, the American arms had sustained reverse after reverse in all parts of the country, but these three generals fought with few or no resources, save with their own untiring bravery and undying spirit.

In 1782 Gen. Pickens was commander-in-chief of an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, and such was the spirit with which he prosecuted the warfare, that with only a force of five hundred men, he subdued this powerful tribe, and conquered a complete and lasting peace with them which has never been disturbed. He was with Gen. Lincoln at the battle of Stono, and had his horse killed under him while he was covering the retreat of the American forces; at the famous battle of Cowpens, he commanded the militia. All things considered this was one of the most daring and gallant battles of the Revolution. It was through the unwonted bravery of the militia in rallying after they had twice been driven back by a superior force that the victory of the continental forces became complete and overwhelming, and this great triumph was largely due to the adroitness and tactical skill with which Col. Pickens handled the militia. For his gallantry and bravery on this occasion, congress voted him a sword and immediately promoted him to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1794, under the new organization of the militia pursuant to an act of congress, he was appointed one of the two major-generals of the state of South Carolina. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to settle the line between South Carolina and Georgia. He was appointed a commissioner of the United States in all treaties held with all the southern tribes of Indians, which commission he held till he withdrew from public life.

After peace was fairly established, both with foreign and domestic foes, Gen. Pickens retired to his farm at Tomassee, where he devoted himself to the quiet of domestic pursuits. But he was often visited by numerous relatives and friends whom he entertained with an easy and generous hospitality. He was an interested observer of the conflict which broke out between this country and Great Britain in 1812, and such was the confidence of his fellow citizens in his patriotism and sagacity as a statesman, that without his knowledge, by the spontaneous voice of his countrymen, he was called to a seat in the state legislature. He was pressed to accept the office of chief executive of the state, but he declined, preferring to leave the more active duties of the government to younger hands. The strong points in his character were profound judgment and great decision guided by rare prudence. He died suddenly in 1817, apparently in robust health. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and left the scenes in which he had taken so conspicuous and beneficent a part in the full belief of the truths of Christianity and of a triumphant resurrection.

THOMAS PINCKNEY,

Major-General Thomas Pinckney was born in Charleston, S. C., October 23, 1750. When he was only three years of age he was taken to England by his father, where he remained for nearly twenty years. He was educated at Westminster, and while engaged in his law studies, the premonitory symptoms of the Revolution made their appearance. Young Pinckney immediately began to devote his attention to the acquisition of military knowledge, for which he was afterwards so highly distinguished, in the conspicuous part he took in the Revolutionary war. He returned to his native country, filled with ardor to engage in its defense. He had not long to remain before his military knowledge was brought into requisition. On the formation of two provincial regiments, in 1775, he was appointed captain of a company, and was soon promoted to the rank of major of the regiment. He early exhibited proof that he was a rigid disciplinarian and an able tactician. A mutiny having broken out in his regiment, and his under officers having failed by persuasion or threats, to subdue the mutineers, Maj. Pinckney went directly to the ringleader and cut him down with his saber. This daring and courageous act immediately restored order and subordination, and the mutineers returned to their post of duty.

When Gen. Lincoln assumed command of the southern army, Maj. Pinckney was appointed one of his aides, and acted in that capacity at the siege of Savannah, in conjunction with Count D'Estang. In June, 1779, in the attack upon the enemy's works at Stono, he acted with great gallantry, leading a charge upon a portion of the Seventy-first British regiment, and in a hand to hand fight, completely routing them. At the battle of Camden, August 16, 1780, Major Pinckney, while acting as aide to Gen. Gates, was severely wounded in the leg by a musket ball, was taken prisoner, and, when able to be removed, was taken to Philadelphia by the enemy. In 1787, he was chosen governor of South Carolina, to succeed Gov. Moultrie, and he had the difficult task of restoring order to a state which had, for so many years, been the theater of a stupendous conflict of arms, and where foreign foes had so long quartered themselves. Gen. Pinckney's rigid disciplinary notions here came into full play, and he was eminently successful in re-establishing the supremacy of the laws.

In 1792 he received the appointment, from President Washington, of minister plenipotentiary to England, an office, at that juncture, very difficult to administer, requiring the exercise of superior diplomatic skill and rare prudence. Many of the stipulations of the treaty of peace were yet unfulfilled, and there were other and difficult international questions to be settled.

In 1794 the complications between England, France and the United States had become so formidable that John Jay was nominated by the president as envoy extraordinary to his Britannic majesty, and in the

same year Gen. Pinckney, after a fruitless attempt to mitigate the condition of Gen. La Fayette, who was then held as a prisoner in Germany, was appointed envoy extraordinary to his Catholic majesty, and the next summer took up his residence at Madrid. Here he was entrusted with the task of settling the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions, and he secured to his country the free navigation of the Mississippi. After holding this important mission for a year, the condition of his private affairs at home required his presence, and at his own solicitation he was recalled and returned to South Carolina, much to the gratification of his fellow citizens, who received him with open arms. He was again elected to represent them in congress for several subsequent sessions, after which he retired to private life. But when the country again became involved in a war with Great Britain, President Madison appointed him to the command of the southern army, and under his command the Indian war which had so long harassed the state, was brought to a successful termination. On the return of peace he resigned his commission, and ever after declined to enter into the service of the public. He turned his attention to agriculture, particularly to the application of scientific processes for its improvement. Discharged from the responsibilities of public positions, he indulged more freely in social intercourse, and his home became the attractive center of an extensive circle of relatives and personal friends. The life of this eminent statesman and soldier, after a lingering and painful illness, came to a close November 21, 1828.

GENERAL FRANCIS MARION.

To every school boy who has read the story of the gallant Marion and his men, to say nothing of the amusing pages of Weems, the anecdotes of Maj. Garden and the pardoning qualities of Judge Johnson, the name of this meteoric warrior is familiar. The ancestors of Marion were born in France, who sought in South Carolina an asylum from the sanguinary persecutions which desolated the homes of the Huguenots of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The grandfather of our soldier settled on Cooper river. His son, Gabriel, was the father of one daughter and five sons, of whom Francis was the youngest. He was born at Winyaw, near Georgetown, in 1732, the same year which gave birth to Washington. His father was without means to give him an education further than that of his own accomplishments, as in those primitive colonial days the country pedagogue was scarce and costly. At an early age young Marion evinced that love of adventure and daring spirit which in late years made him one of the most gallant defenders of his country, and which has preserved his memory from decay forever. His earliest military exploit was at the head of a volunteer troop of provincial cavalry against marauding Cherokee Indians. In his seventeenth year he was a lieutenant in Capt. William Moultrie's cavalry in the war with the Indians, in which his remarkable courage found fre-

quent expression. In 1775 in recognition of his gallant service he was elected to the provincial congress from St. John's.

Upon the news of the battle of Lexington two regiments of cavalry were raised, and Marion was elected captain in one of them, under command of Col. Moultrie. For gallant conduct in repelling the attack on Sullivan's Island, Moultrie was made a brigadier-general and Marion a lieutenant-colonel. Following in quick succession came the attack by united French and English forces on Savannah, the siege of Charleston, in all of which he bore brave and conspicuous parts. After striking terror to the hearts of the British by his fierce and unlooked for attacks upon them, he was promoted by Gov. Rutledge to a brigadier-generalship, which he held with honor to his country and everlasting imperishability to his name, in all those unequalled conflicts in which his triumphs have made his name a household word wherever the English language is spoken. What could not be carried by strength yielded to his Napoleonic faculty of strategy, so that next to Washington his campaigns were incomparable in point of military genius, intrepid courage, and all those qualities which from the earliest periods characterized and immortalized the southern soldier. Among some of his most brilliant achievements may be mentioned the battles of Camden, Wateree, Nelson's Ferry, Guildford, Fort Watson, Fort Motte, and many others, too familiar to mention. In 1782 he was elected to the senate of his state, during which his old regiment suffered on account of dissensions among its officers, and was twice defeated. The next year he was made commandant of Fort Johnson, where, under most romantic circumstances, he met and married his wife, Miss Mary Videau, a remote relative and most charming lady, by whom he received a large fortune. Gen. Marion, full of years and honors, served in the convention which framed the constitution of the state in 1790, after which he declined all public service. He died on the 27th of February, 1795, without issue.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

A search through the biographical sketches of South Carolina fails to throw any light on the life and character of this distinguished patriot, hero and statesman, except a short sketch prepared by Gov. Perry, in his South Carolina sketches. Christopher Gadsden may be said to have been the father of independence from British rule in South Carolina. He was to that state what Otis was to Massachusetts, or Patrick Henry to Virginia. He was a contemporary of the Rutledges, Pinckneys, Laurenses and other men equally regarded for their loyalty and distinguished conduct; with them his battles were fought, and among them he deserves to be commemorated. Mr. Gadsden was born in Charleston in 1724, his father being a British naval officer and a man of large fortune; at an early age he was sent to England to be educated. He became a thorough Greek and French scholar. His marked talent for the study of the languages is found in the fact that during his long confinement by the British in Florida

he made himself a thorough Hebrew and oriental scholar. During a voyage to England, shortly after his graduation, he was appointed purser of the vessel in place of that officer who died on the voyage.

In Gov. Lyttleton's expedition against the Cherokee Indians he raised a company of artillery which under his command rendered most conspicuous service during the war with the Indians.

In 1774 a congress of the colonies was called, to which he was elected a delegate. At this convention he urged that Gen. Gage should be routed from Boston before re-enforcements could arrive, but this aggressive policy was not thought best, though time demonstrated the contrary. He was elected to congress in 1776, but had to return home in a few months to take command of his company in the defense of Charleston. He presented the standard to be used in the American navy. It consisted of a rattlesnake on a yellow ground, with thirteen full-grown rattles, coiled to strike, with the motto "Don't tread on me."

At the time of the surrender of Charleston to the British Gadsden was lieutenant-governor of the state and was paroled by the invading army, but shortly afterward, with forty of his fellow citizens, he was arrested and sent to St. Augustine, without any assignment of cause, for so flagrant a violation of the terms of surrender. Upon their arrival at St. Augustine the prisoners were again required to give their parole, but a fresh memory of the former violation inspired Mr. Gadsden to refuse, for which refusal he was consigned to the dungeon in Fort San Marco. Those who have visited this torture chamber may readily appreciate the miseries of his existence for the eight months in which he was confined in its loathsome depths. After his exchange he returned to his native state and was elected governor, which office he resigned on account of his fast declining health. He served in the state convention which ratified the federal constitution and also in the convention which framed the state constitution in 1790. "He survived his eighty-first year and died," says Dr. Ramsay, "more from the consequences of an accidental fall than the weight of disease or decay of nature." Mr. Gadsden throughout his life was a quiet, most unobtrusive man, without the slightest weakness for ostentation. He was affectionate in his nature, but possessed of a Spartan courage and indomitable will. His heroism was without fear, and in his patriotism there was neither of the base alloys of selfishness or folly.

JAMES CHESTNUT, JR.

A thorough search through much of the biographical history of South Carolina fails to develop any very detailed data of the early life and surroundings of James Chestnut. This apparent neglect is certainly not attributable to any lack of merit on the part of Mr. Chestnut himself. The name of Chestnut, although somewhat rare in the south, represents a most aristocratic family, and is associated from the earliest colonial days with patriotic and exemplary

words and action redounding to the common good. James Chestnut, Jr., was born in Camden, S. C., in 1815, and from this period until he entered college, we know nothing of him. Certain it is, however, that his family enjoyed both the dignity of ancestral rank and the convenience of private fortune. He was sent to Princeton in 1830, from which institution he graduated in 1834. After leaving Princeton, we find no record of his life until 1842, in which year he was elected to the legislature of the state at a period when the state was just begining to waver from its allegiance to the Union, and an intense partisan pro-slavery spirit was beginning to assert itself. Entering the legislature at this momentous period, he soon made himself an enviable reputation, both for integrity and political wisdom and sagacity. He served ten years in the legislature of the state, and in 1854 he was elected to the state senate, which office he held until 1858. In that year a vacancy occurring in the delegation of the state in the United State senate, he was elected to that body, and the political history of that time, both state and national, are full of the conspicuous service and bright career of Mr. Chestnut.

In 1859, consistently with his intense pro-slavery views, he tendered his resignation to the presiding officer of the senate, but congress, not desiring, at that time, to take such aggressive grounds with reference to the south, as the acceptance of his resignation would have indicated, refused to act upon the letter of resignation. But in July, 1861, when congress had been driven to take and maintain a decided ground on the question of slavery, Mr. Chestnut, in common with other southern members, were expelled by that body. In the meantime Mr. Chestnut had been elected a member of the Confederate provisional congress. He was shortly afterward promoted to the rank of colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of President Davis. In 1864 he was made a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the war he was a member of the national democratic convention which nominated Seymour for president.

HENRY LAURENS.

The ancestors of Henry Laurens, like many of the pioneer families of South Carolina, had sought her hospitable shores, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, being French Protestants. Henry was born at Charleston in the year 1724. After having finished his academical course in the best schools which the state then furnished, he was put under the personal care of Thomas Smith, a merchant of Charleston, and at a later period under Mr. Crockatt, of London, during which time he acquired valuable habits of order and business. At an early age our subject was a most industrious and indefatigable worker. He was a thorough scholar of human nature and therefore a most competent business man. Having amassed a fortune unusual in those days, Mr. Laurens removed to England to superintend the education of his sons. During his stay in London, Mr. Laurens saw

the approach of that inevitable conflict which separated the new world from the old. He united with forty other Americans in a petition against the bill to shut up the port of Boston. This did not serve to make him popular in the dominion of the king, and he at once returned to South Carolina, where the people, by his advice, began to prepare for the war. Mr. Laurens was a member of the first provincial congress, and was elected president of the council of safety, a body invested with plenary powers to stamp money, raise troops, negotiate loans, issue bonds and confer military commissions.

In 1776 Mr. Laurens was elected a member of congress, of which body he was appointed president on the 1st day of November, 1777. This eminent station naturally and necessarily brought him into official contact with Washington, a contact which soon ripened into mutual warm personal relations. Mr. Laurens's career in congress was productive of great good to the country and his state. His course was wise, prudent, conservative, but patriotic. Early in the year 1778 Mr. Laurens resigned his seat in congress and was appointed minister to Holland, with special reference to his fitness to form a commercial treaty with and obtain loans from that country. On his passage to that country he was captured by a British frigate. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by the activity of a British sailor, which disclosed the situation between the two countries and led England to declare war against Holland. Mr. Laurens was carried to London and confined in the tower on a charge of treason. Here he remained over a year, bearing all the tortures of a typical English prison. After his release he went to Paris in company with Dr. Franklin, John Adams and John Jay. The next year Mr. Laurens returned to South Carolina, but his constitution had been broken by the rigors of his confinement in the tower, and after that his health was never good. After his return from Europe he refused all overtures to run for office. His health rapidly declined, and he died on the 8th of December, 1792, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A peculiar request of his will was that his body should be burned, a strange request for those days, but one which was literally complied with.

FRANCIS TURQUAND MILES,

the fourth of a family of five brothers, each one of whom has in his particular sphere achieved distinction, was born February 11, 1827, and was educated at the school of Mr. George Buist, in Charleston, S. C., and at the college of Charleston. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered the medical college of the state of South Carolina, devoting himself especially to the branches of anatomy and physiology, and on taking his degree was at once appointed prosector of anatomy, and a year later assistant demonstrator; began a course of private lectures to the students, and during a temporary illness of the professor of anatomy, lectured in his place. The success of these lectures was such as, in the opinion of so high an authority as the late Dr.

Samuel Henry Dickson, to secure him the succession to the chair when it should become vacant. Dr. Miles then went to Cambridge, Mass., and studied for a time comparative anatomy under Professor Agassiz, and after serving as demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college at Charleston, went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of the microscope, and generally to the scientific side of the profession. On his return home he was made assistant professor of anatomy. Soon afterward came the war of secession, and Dr. Miles, an ardent lover of his state, cast aside for the time the profession of his life and entered immediately into active service. He was present at the occupation of Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, the first active demonstration on the part of the South Carolina troops, served as volunteer surgeon on James Island at the taking of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in the Phoenix Rifles, one of the companies raised in Charleston at the opening of the war, was offered the position of surgeon of Col. Simonton's (afterward the Twenty-seventh regiment), but declined it to accept the captaincy of the Calhoun guards, a volunteer company afterwards assigned to what was known as the Charleston battalion. He was severely wounded through the thigh at the battle of Secessionville, June 16, 1863, but continued in active service, did several tours of duty in Fort Sumter, and at a critical period of the siege, in 1864, was in command of the fort for several days. Soon after this, his company through long service being nearly dissolved, he took a commission as surgeon in the Confederate states' army, not being required to go through the position of assistant surgeon, and remained in the field until the close of hostilities.

Shortly after the war Dr. Miles married Miss Wardlaw, a daughter of Judge David L. Wardlaw, of South Carolina. He resumed his work at the medical college in Charleston, in the chair of physiological anatomy, but being invited to take the professorship of microscopic anatomy in Washington college, Baltimore, removed to that city. Resigning this position after the first term, he was immediately elected to the chair of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Maryland, and was shortly after given the clinical chair of diseases of the nervous system. Before his resignation of the professorship of anatomy he was elected to that of physiology, which he still holds. He served two terms as president of the American Neurological association. Dr. Miles has acquired a considerable practice in Baltimore, and holds a high place among the physicians of that city; but, as will have appeared from this brief summary of his career, the peculiar bent of his mind has been toward the scientific study of his profession and the work of an instructor in it. For this he has the highest qualifications. With habits of deep, earnest and close study, he combines a special faculty of imparting knowledge, a graceful and attractive presence and manner, and a vivid, almost dramatic, descriptive power. A former student of the medical college in Charleston, now himself a professor, says of Dr. Miles, as a lecturer on anatomy: "He was one of the most entertaining

lecturers I ever knew, taking into consideration the fact that the subject, though in itself interesting, is nevertheless difficult and often tedious because of its intricacy and the tax on memory; it is not always an easy matter to fix the attention of the listeners, but he was most aptly fitted for his work. He had a peculiar impressiveness of manner, a most ready flow of speech and a musical voice—indeed, he would have made a splendid orator—adhering closely to his subject matter, yet the very instant he found that a recital of dry details was becoming tedious, he most adroitly managed to introduce some apt illustration or anecdote or some reference to comparative anatomy, which at once revived the interest.” This refers to Dr. Miles in the very early years of his work as a lecturer—larger experience and more thorough culture have served to develop the qualities indicated, and to place him in the first rank of American professors of the science of medicine.

WILLIAM PORCHER MILES,

the second son of James S. Miles and his wife Sarah Bond Warley, daughter of Maj. Felix Warley of the Revolutionary army, was born on the 4th of July, 1822. He was educated at the schools of Mr. Southworth and at Dr. Waddell's, the Willington academy in Abbeville district, at which both his father and his elder brother, the Rev. James Warley Miles, had also been taught, and graduated at the Charleston college, taking the first honors in the class. Mr. Miles studied law with Edward McGrady, Esq., but before being admitted to the bar, became tutor of mathematics in the college of Charleston, and then assistant professor. In 1855 a dreadful epidemic of yellow fever visited Norfolk, Va., and as there were but very few of the inhabitants of that city who were not subject to the disease, in a short time there was a great need, not only for physicians, but for nurses who were acclimated to the disease, and so were not liable to an attack of it. This need soon became a dire and pressing necessity, and appeals were made to the more southern cities for nurses—many actually dying for the want of attention. Mr. Miles was then just about to take his summer vacation in the mountains of Virginia; but, touched with the appeal, and believing himself not subject to the disease, he at once abandoned his sojourn in the mountains, and went to Norfolk and offered himself as a nurse. There he remained until the epidemic had spent itself, all the while giving himself with the utmost devotion to the relief of the sick and the care of the dying, not sparing himself in the performance of the most menial services. This heroic and self-sacrificing conduct excited a thrill of admiration throughout his own community, as it brought to him the gratitude of those he had thus so nobly served.

It happened that just at this time the regular democratic party in the state was threatened with a division from the native American or know-nothing movement which had just arisen. In casting about for

a candidate for the mayoralty of Charleston, who would be free from past encumbrances of record and yet strong enough to meet the popular candidate who had been put up by the know-nothings, Mr. Richardson, the name of Mr. Miles was suggested as one around which there was just at that time an interest and sympathy which was likely to touch the popular heart and to give him great strength. He was written to, and asked if he would allow his name to be used as the candidate of the democracy. He replied, authorizing his friends to accept the nomination for him, provided it did not require him to leave the self-imposed duty which he had assumed in Norfolk. So while the canvass waged at home he continued to serve the poor and nurse the sick in Norfolk. His absence under the circumstances made him all the more formidable as a candidate. He returned, after the cessation of the fever in Norfolk, in time to make but one or two addresses, and was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Miles was thus almost accidentally thrust into public life without his having sought it, and elected mayor of the city without the least experience in public affairs. But for this he was all the stronger. Throwing himself at once into the duties of his office with the same zeal and energy which had carried him to Norfolk, he initiated and carried on a most vigorous administration, which is yet remembered as one of the ablest with which Charleston has ever been blessed. Among his measures was the reorganization of the city police, and the inauguration of a system of tidal drainage.

Again accidental circumstances conspired to make the way for him to still higher position without his seeking it. Just before the close of his administration as mayor, in the midst of a bitter canvass for member of congress from the Charleston district, circumstances induced the candidate of the conservative party, as against that of the extreme party of the day, to withdraw from the canvass, and Mr. Miles was again turned to and taken up and elected without the slightest anticipation on his part. He thus found himself within two years taken from the quiet class-room in the college, made mayor of the city and then its representative in congress.

Mr. Miles was re-elected in 1858, and again in 1860, and was a member of the house of representatives in Washington when the war broke out. He was elected also a member of the convention which met in December, 1860, and passed the ordinance of secession. In the convention he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and was by it elected a deputy from the state of South Carolina to the convention which framed the constitution of the Confederate states, and upon the organization of the government of the Confederate states he was elected as a member of its congress from the Charleston district, and in that body was chairman of the military committee, a most important position during the war, which he filled with great ability.

During the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Miles acted as a volunteer aid to Gen. Beauregard, and as such, together with Louis T. Wigfall, elected S. D. Lee and Roger A. Pryor, afterward general of-

ficers in the Confederate army, he arranged the terms of the surrender of Major Anderson and his garrison on April 13, 1861. Mr. Miles went to Virginia with Gen. Beauregard and served upon his staff with the rank of colonel in the first battle of Manassas, after which he returned to Richmond, to attend to his duties as a member of congress. Mr. Miles having married a daughter of Oliver Berne, Esq., of Virginia, after the war he settled in Nelson county, in that state, where he resided until called to assume the presidency of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1883. This position he held until he resigned it to take charge of the large sugar interests of his father-in-law, Mr. Berne, in Louisiana. Mr. Miles possesses all the characteristics which have distinguished his four brothers, the same love of books and of learning, the same refined tastes, and the same oratorical gifts of voice and manner. Called from the retirement of a college professor, where in the quiet class room he was teaching the boys the principles of mathematics, without difficulty he assumed the leadership of a great political party and with ease entered upon the practical administration of the affairs of a large city, achieving for his administration a reputation which continues to mark it as one of the most efficient which the city has ever had. From the mayoralty to congress, from congress to the field, and from the field again to the councils of the country, he has filled every position to which he was called with equal grace, ability and fidelity.

CHARLES RICHARDSON MILES,

the fifth of the distinguished sons of James S. Miles and his wife, who was Sarah Bond Warley, daughter of Maj. Felix Warley, of the Revolutionary army, was born in St. Matthew's parish, Orangeburg district (now county), August 3, 1829, and received his early education in the city of Charleston at the school of Mr. George Buist. He was graduated at the Charleston college in 1849, dividing the first honor with his friend Samuel Lord, who in the years after at the same bar has been no less distinguished. After graduating, he entered the office of the Hon. Isaac W. Hayne, the attorney-general of the state, and was admitted to practice in the spring of the year 1851. Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Hayne appointed him his deputy to represent him in the state and city courts, and in 1854 took him into partnership. Mr. Miles' connection with Mr. Hayne, the attorney-general, gave him a large experience in criminal practice. In the position of assistant attorney-general, an opportunity was afforded Mr. Miles of early distinguishing himself. A criminal case occurred which excited great interest. A woman was indicted for robbery from the person, and in the absence of the attorney-general it fell to Mr. Miles, as his deputy, to prosecute this case. The woman was defended by a lawyer of great eloquence and of large experience in criminal practice. This lawyer, in an extraordinary burst of eloquence, carried away the audience to such an extent as to pro-

duce a long, loud roar of applause as he took his seat. The presiding judge, in rebuking this outburst, ordered the sheriff to arrest anyone whom he had observed as joining in it. This was very embarrassing, as there were few in the audience who had not been so carried away as to refrain from joining in the cheer. Mr. Miles, fortunately with great self-possession, rose and requested his honor to revoke the order and allow those who had attempted to interfere with the administration of justice to remain to see that the prosecuting officer of the state was not to be intimidated in the performance of his duty; and having thus turned to his own advantage the incident, he proceeded in a most admirable argument, and with scarcely less eloquence than that of the counsel for the defense, to press the prosecution. The woman was acquitted, but Mr. Miles left the court room with an established reputation.

In 1862 Mr. Miles acted as district-attorney of the Confederate states, in the place of Gen. James Connor, and as such conducted with great ability the sequestration cases, in which he was opposed by the most distinguished members of the Charleston bar—James L. Petigru, Edward McGrady and Nelson Mitchell. After the war Mr. Miles resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1869 he formed a co-partnership with the Hon. Henry D. Lesesne, a chancellor of the state, who had just been deposed by the reconstruction measures. From that time Mr. Miles was identified with all the movements to secure good government for his city and state. He was prominent in unmasking the rascality of the commissioners of election under the reconstruction act, in the contested mayoralty election, between Lesesne, the democratic, and Pillsbury, the radical candidate, and again, in 1873, in exposing the more flagrant rascality of the board of commissioners of election, under the same rule, in defrauding Gen. Wagoner, the conservative candidate, out of his election as mayor. Mr. Miles also took a prominent part in the tax unions and tax-payers' conventions of 1871 and 1874. Mr. Miles took an active part in the struggle of 1876, which resulted in the election of Gen. Hampton as governor, and was a member of the convention which nominated him. In 1887 he was associated with Attorney-Gen. James Connor, and gave valuable assistance in the criminal prosecutions instituted against Cardoza, Smalls, Pattison and others, for their frauds against the state. In 1878 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and introduced the bill which repealed the act allowing divorces in South Carolina, which had been passed by the radical legislature, thus restoring the time-honored policy of the state, which under its own rule has never permitted a divorce for any cause. In 1882 he was elected attorney-general, and was again elected in 1884.

As attorney-general, he, among other important services, successfully resisted the case brought to reconsider the decision of the state supreme court in the "bond debt" cases, which had declared invalid a large portion of the bond debts created by the radical legislature. The supreme court re-affirmed the decision in these cases, and affirmed Mr. Miles' position, which rested upon the ground that the

question depended upon the construction of a state statute. The case was argued in the supreme court of the United States by Mr. Miles' successor, as attorney-general, the Hon. Joseph H. Earle, and the construction by the state supreme court of the state statute was affirmed. Mr. Miles, as attorney-general, argued before the supreme court of the United States the appeals of the state from Judge Bond's decisions, holding the state liable for the entire issue of the "revenue bond scrip," by the Blue Ridge railroad, amounting to \$1,800,000, and enjoining the state from collecting taxes on the property of the holders of such scrip. The supreme court held that the state was a necessary party to these suits, and that therefore the courts of the United States were without jurisdiction.

In the early years of his practice Mr. Miles had a large experience as a prosecuting officer, an experience which peculiarly fitted him for the leading part he took in the political trials that ensued during the infamous rule of negroes and strangers in the state, and in the overthrow of that government. He was thus enabled to be of the greatest service in the prosecution of the wrongs committed and in the defense of those who were arraigned for their political faith in those troublesome times. But Mr. Miles is much more than a criminal lawyer. Thoroughly grounded in all the branches of his profession, he is equally proficient as a common law and equity lawyer. He possesses in a marked degree the peculiar eloquence which has distinguished his family, and so has always been an able advocate before juries, whether in criminal or civil actions; but in his present position as a master in chancery Mr. Miles exhibits his thorough learning in his profession, and great abilities as an equity lawyer.

Mr. Miles is an Episcopalian, and has taken great interest in the affairs of the church. He has represented St. Philip, the mother church of the diocese, in the diocesan convention, and has been the solicitor for its vestry and wardens for more than thirty years. Mr. Miles is a scholar, and from his youth has been devoted to literature, not only in the gratification of his own tastes, but in its extension for the benefit of others. He is the president of the board of trustees of the Charleston college, a trustee of the high school of Charleston, and a trustee of the medical college. He is also president of the St. Celia society, a society which for more than a century and a quarter has been the foremost social organization of the state. Mr. Miles married, in 1858, Mary, daughter of William Mazyck, and has three children: a son, William Mazyck Miles, and two daughters, Anne, the wife of Francis Hanchel, and Sarah Belle Miles.

EDWARD REID MILES,

third son of James S. Miles and Sarah (Bond) Warley, daughter of Maj. Felix Warley, of the Revolutionary war, was born November 23, 1824. He was educated in Charleston at the school of Mr. George Buist, and at the college of Charleston. The first keen disappointment of his life was an illness during his last year at college, which

kept him from graduating with his class. At the early age of nineteen he began to teach, and continued as a teacher of boys for over twenty years; his belief that during that period he had done the best work of his life was justified by the expression of his many pupils, who always gratefully acknowledge what they owe to his training and example. He taught in the schools of Christopher Coats, Searle & Miles, and Searle, Miles & Satchleben, and also in Abbeville and Anderson. Becoming, in early life, deeply religious, his young manhood was pure and high. He entered the ministry of the Episcopal church in 1860, being ordained deacon on the 29th of December, of that year; and priest on May 17, 1871. There was no question in the minds of those who knew Mr. Miles as to his intellectual fitness for his high office, but how was he to meet the requirements of a parish priest. To their surprise he proved a devoted pastor. The writing of sermons and close study of theological dogmas were lesser duties in his estimation, and at any time, night or day, the study gown was thrown aside and he went forth gladly to whisper the name of Israel in the ear of the dying, to soothe the ill child and to comfort the afflicted. After mission labors in the upper part of the state, he served as rector of the parishes of Newberry and Anderson, of Abbeville, and of Grace church, Camden. He then accepted the charge of St. Stephen's church, Charleston, and two years later became rector of St. Luke's. This parish, founded by his own devoted friend, Rev. C. P. Gadsden, extended a peculiar welcome to Mr. Miles, and his ministry there was very acceptable. The congregation of St. Luke's erected in the church a memorial tablet of ecclesiastical brass, with a marble background, with the record, "This memorial is the affectionate tribute of the congregation for whom were expended the last energies of a life devoted to the Master's service."

One peculiarly fitted to do so writes thus of Mr. Miles, from the period in his life where he gave up teaching and entered the ministry: "I was associated with Mr. Miles in an unusually intimate way for four years, during which time the momentous question of the Christian ministry was pressing for a final decision on his mind. This crisis in his life passed before my eyes, gave me a rare opportunity to study the springs and motives of his character, and what I observed I will endeavor to record. His physical organization, naturally delicate and sensitive, had been refined by pain. He had the sensibilities and temperament of a poet, with a passionate and enthusiastic love of nature, such as I have never seen equaled. Occasionally a poetic fever would seize him, for which there was no remedy but verse, but he rarely indulged powers which he might successfully have cultivated. He would have been irritable, but that his moral nature was even more delicately and highly organized than his physical. There never lived a man of a nicer and truer sense of honor. He controlled his often overwrought sensibilities and absolved himself from no claim of courtesy or thoughtful consideration for others. He was in the finest and most attractive sense 'old-fashioned;' not only so in his highly cultivated literary tastes, but more so still in his

quaint humor, in the mixtures of formality with simplicity in his manners, in his strict notions of propriety, honesty and honor, and in his 'old world' elevation of sentiment and character. He was a man with whom no one would feel tempted to take a liberty; who would seem to strangers reserved and ceremonious. Yet within the crust of this outward seeming, he was as simple, unaffected and often as playful as a child. Indeed he loved children and was beloved by them. They delighted in his droll stories and quaint fun. But the substratum and all pervading inspiration of his character was his profoundly sincere and natural religiousness. The deep feeling and reverence for holy things which at last brought him into the ministry were also what so long kept him out of it. One who thought and felt less deeply would have acted more easily and quickly. When he did enter into it he entered it wholly. It was his meat and drink to do his Master's work. Under what difficulties, physical infirmity and of consequent mental toil he often and long exercised his ministry, no one could fully know. He had that fortitude which suffers silently and secretly. As was touchingly said of him when he died: "Never did soldier mortally wounded, and with ebbing life, still keep his place in the ranks, and face the enemy until he fell, with a more dauntless courage than his. A standard bearer, not a falter in his flag showed that he who carried it so gallantly was death struck." After years of separation it was my privilege and happiness to be with him again during the last weeks of his life. Such suffering, such-self control, such thoughtful consideration for those who lovingly ministered to him, such triumph of faith, hope and love!—how can I describe? But the sanctities of that final strife and victory are only for God and for those to whom the memory of them are an everlasting benediction."

Mr. Miles' mind was not analytical and religious speculation had no charm for him. The revelation of God in Christ satisfied every need of heart and mind. He had the keenest appreciation of man's free agency and consequently of the divine in the human. The absorbing work of his life was to help men to be God-like. His church was entirely satisfactory to him and it was his delight to call attention to the inexhaustible riches of his liturgy. He was of no party. It was only on rare occasions his voice was heard in the councils of the church. The subject under discussion had to be one of far-reaching significance to rouse him to give expression to his views. When he did speak his fervid eloquence made a marked impression. He always boldly advocated the claims of the laity and held with Canon Siddon that "men will not tolerate the love of spiritual power as power for its own sake. It would then be seen that in the Christian church the difference between clergy and laity is only the difference in the degree in which certain spiritual powers are conferred—that it is not a difference of kind." His versatility made him acceptable to the most opposite characters. The fastidious woman of the world was surprised at the quick repartee she excited and at feeling herself thoroughly understood by him. The old night-

watchman who had not crossed the threshold of a church for forty years found himself tottering up the aisle to please the man who cared enough for him to ask him to come, and the plumber who mended the gas pipes in his home was there with wife and child and always said the kind interest in him had come at a critical time in his life and saved him. The weary old sinner in a corner far back was surprised to find a tear in his eye and to hear that he was not altogether wicked. And so it was that in the congregation to whom he ministered you found representatives from every class in life. His love of life was a remarkable characteristic. No discouragements, no losses, no stress of physical suffering ever lessened his desire of life.

Whatever crazy sorrow saith,
No life that breathes with human breath
Has ever truly longed for death.

'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant
Oh life not death, for which we pant.
More life and fuller, that I want.

With the great bishop of St. David's, he found life "perfectly beautiful."

JAMES WARLEY MILES,

the eldest child of James S. Miles and his wife, who was Sarah Bond Warley, daughter of Major Felix Warley, of the Revolutionary army, was born in South Carolina, on November 24, 1818. He was educated in Charleston, and at the school of Mr. James Waddell, successor of Moses Waddell, at Willington, and at the South Carolina college. He studied law with Hon. Henry Bailey, attorney-general of South Carolina, but abandoned that profession for the ministry of the Episcopal church. He was among the founders of the mission to Nashotah, which has since yielded results of so much magnitude, but, in submission to the wish of his bishop, he gave up his desire to embark in that work and remained in South Carolina, where his first charge was the church of St. David, Cheraw, in which church a memorial window has recently been erected to him. He subsequently went as missionary to the east, and spent several years in Constantinople. Returning to South Carolina he became at different periods rector of the Episcopal church on John's Island, assistant minister of St. Michael's church, Charleston, rector of Grace church, Camden, professor of Greek language and literature in the college of Charleston, and librarian of the college. After the state of his health necessitated his withdrawal from the active work of the ministry, he preached occasionally in various Episcopal churches in Charleston, and at the time of his death was filling the pulpit of Grace church, Charleston, in the absence of the rector.

Mr. Miles was a man of great and varied learning, and a preacher of remarkable force and power. The following extract from a sermon preached in his memory by the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, rector of

Grace church, Charleston, will afford some idea of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries: "In the death of Rev. James W. Miles our church in this diocese has suffered a loss not easily repaired. Nay, you may search the Episcopal church in America without finding a more accomplished or better furnished intellect. His scholarship was marked by an accuracy not often attained in our compressed system of education. His learning was varied and profound. He had made extensive researches in ethnology and philology. His love of languages was insatiable. He read between thirty and forty. At my last interview with him, on an intensely hot evening in July, I found him in bed reading a Sanskrit poem. His eloquence was of a very high order. His conceptions were so elevated, his language so exact and so majestic, that he enlightened and ennobled whatever he touched. The beauty of his elocution was one of his peculiarities. Every intonation coincided with the emotion of his mind and deepened the impression which he sought to make. * * * * His tenderness of heart fired his lofty imagination and enabled him to draw those vivid pictures which have so often touched and delighted his hearers. His views were broad, his sympathies Catholic, seeking and finding affinities in every land and every church. His range of thought was very wide. He kept abreast of the intellectual current of the age, and watched keenly the philosophic systems which control the church and the world. I doubt if any other man in the south is as familiar with the literature, philosophy and theology of the day."

To this eloquent and truthful tribute it is hardly necessary to add many words. Something may perhaps be said here, however, with regard to the peculiar characteristics of Mr. Miles as a preacher. It is much to be regretted that no volume of his sermons has as yet been published. But no one who had never heard the preacher could fully understand the wonderful charm with which those sermons came to the hearer's heart. The printed page must go forth to the world at a comparative disadvantage, for in Mr. Miles's preaching matter and manner was so perfectly accorded, and that manner was so unique, so characteristic, and withal so singularly winning and attractive, that even the most eloquent words seem shorn of a peculiar beauty and power when presented in any other way than through the medium of the speaker's voice. That voice was a very remarkable one. It was not strong, but it was in itself of singular sweetness and flexibility and it was modulated with the most perfect art. Absolutely without affectation or artifice, simple to excess almost in his air and manner, never using a gesture except a rare and apparently involuntary motion of one hand, he nevertheless produced by his voice alone all the effects of the most impassioned oratory. Utterly untheatrical, he was thoroughly and in the highest sense dramatic. There are certain sentences and passages in some of his sermons which must always live in the memory of those who once listened to them. And the power of the

voice was even greater in reading than in preaching. The purity, simplicity and intense reverence with which he rendered the prayers and offices of the church were only equaled by the perfect literary, and elocutionary skill which gave to every syllable its exact weight, and to every thought its complete and accurate expression. His reading of the burial service was itself a majestic piece of eloquence. It is a noteworthy circumstance that this office was the last he ever performed. He rose from a sick bed to conduct the funeral services of a member of the congregation of Grace church. In less than a week thereafter he was dead.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL

(deceased) was the son of Hugh O'Neill and Anne Kelly, his wife, both of whom were members of the Society of Friends, on Bush river, Newberry district, S. C., and consequently he was, by his birth-right, a member. His ancestry on both sides were Irish, his paternal great-grandfather belonging to the ancient house of O'Neill of Shane's Castle, Antrim, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Kelly, was of King's county, and his grandmother, Hannah Belton, was of Queen's county, Ireland; so that he may rank as a full-blooded Irish-American. He was born April 10, 1793, about half a mile below Bobo's Mills, on Bush river. At his earliest recollection his father removed to the mills, and there his boyhood was spent. He began to go to school when he was five years old. A young man, the son of a friend of his father's, boarded at his house and went to "Master Howe" (as the teacher, James Howe, was familiarly called), about one mile and a half distant. He took the child-like pupil with him day by day, carrying him across the branches on his back. The other children of his father were girls. They were all remarkable for talents. His eldest sister, Abigail, went to school with him, and learned more rapidly than he did. She is still alive, and is the widow of John Caldwell, Esq. His two next sisters, Rebecca and Hannah, have long been tenants of the "silent house." In 1804, a library society was organized at Newberry, of which his father was a member. The books were selected and bought in the city of Boston, by Elijah Hammond, the father of Senator Hammond. This afforded to young O'Neill the opportunity of reading, a taste for which he had acquired by Mr. Howe having permitted him to read, under his direction, his books, of which he had a pretty good selection. He continued to go to English schools, with slight interruptions, until 1808. Occasionally he was employed as a clerk in his father's store. At the schools to which he went for the first thirteen years of his school life, he learned to spell and read well, and to write an indifferent hand, and came to understand arithmetic perfectly. He acquired great facility in memorizing promptly whatever was put in his hands. He committed to memory, in an hour, the 9th Chap. of 2d Kings.

In May, 1808, he became a pupil of the Newberry academy, then under the care of the Rev. John Foster. He pushed his young pupil forward much too rapidly. By January he had him reading Virgil without at all understanding it, as he should have done. Young O'Neall became a thorough Latin scholar, and was sufficiently instructed in Greek and all the branches of English to prepare him for the junior class of the South Carolina college. During this time he also acquired the habit of extemporaneous speaking, by practicing to speak every night. In February, 1811, young O'Neall was allowed to enter the junior class of the South Carolina college. In December, 1812, he graduated with the second honor of that institution—the expenses of his collegiate education having been paid in part by himself, and the balance out of his father's dilapidated estate. In 1813, for about six months, O'Neall taught in the Newberry academy. At the end of that time he devoted himself to the study of law, in the office of John Caldwell, Esq. At that time Anderson Crenshaw, Esq., afterward Judge Crenshaw, of Alabama, lived in the village; he gave O'Neall free access to his library, and imparted to him much valuable instruction. A debating society then existed at Newberry, to which the young men, and many of the middle-aged, belonged. A meeting was held every Saturday, and subjects debated with much energy. O'Neall there improved his habit of extemporaneous speaking very much.

In May, 1814, he was admitted to the practice of law and equity. He immediately entered into partnership with John Caldwell, Esq., (who was the cashier of the Branch bank of the state, at Columbia, and had removed to Columbia). He opened his office at Newberry, and from the commencement was honored with a large and lucrative practice. His first equity speech was made at Laurens, before Chancellor DeSaussure, at the June term of 1814, for Washington equity district. The chancellor's approving smile was of great benefit to him then, and so was his friendship ever after. At the October election of 1816, he was returned third, out of four members of the house of representatives, from Newberry district. This gave him the opportunity of being more generally known, and probably furthered his views of advancement. On the 2d of December, 1816, the degree of master of arts was conferred on him by the South Carolina college. On the 7th of August, 1817, he was elected from the rank of captain to that of colonel of the Eighth and Thirty-ninth regiments of militia. He was enthusiastically fond of the military, and soon raised his regiment to a proud position as militia. The whole regiment were devotedly attached to their colonel. In the December session of the general assembly of that year, he voted for the increase of the judges' salaries; the consequence was, that at the elections of 1818 and 1820 he was left at home. This period of rest from political pursuits, he thought, was of immense advantage to him; it made him a much better lawyer, and increased his reputation and business. In 1816 he was appointed by Gov. Pickens, one of his aids, with the rank of

lieutenant-colonel; this appointment he resigned in consequence of his election as colonel. In December, 1817, he was elected a trustee of his *alma mater*, the South Carolina college, and he filled that office forty years. On the 25th of June, 1818, he was married to Helen, eldest daughter of Cap. Sampson Pope and Sarah Strother, his wife, of Edgefield. In 1822 he was returned second to the house of representatives in the general assembly of South Carolina, and, by successive biennial elections, he was returned in 1824 and 1826. In 1824 and 1826, he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, without opposition. During the four years in which he held that great office there was only a single appeal from his decisions, and in that his decision was sustained. No reading clerk existed at his first term; the consequence was, that he read all bills, reports and resolutions.

In February, 1823, he was elected brigadier-general of the Tenth brigade, Fifth division, of the South Carolina militia; and on the 20th of August, 1825, he was elected and commissioned major-general of the Fifth division. In that and the previous election for brigadier-general, the officers of the Thirty-ninth regiment gave him a unanimous vote. On the 20th of December, 1828, John Belton O'Neill was elected and commissioned as an associate judge. On the first day of December, 1830, Judge O'Neill was elected a judge of the court of appeals, and entered immediately upon his duties. With Johnson and Harper, he encountered and performed the labors of the court of appeals—Herculean as they were—until December, 1835. In 1840, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him at Columbia college, District of Columbia, and was repeated a few years later at Wake Forest, N. C. On the 31st of December, 1832, to save a friend, he abandoned the use of spirituous liquors, and in June following gave up the use of tobacco. To these two causes, he ascribed his health and ability to perform more labor than most men, at his time of life. He joined, soon after, the Head's Spring temperance society, Newberry district, of which he was president. He became a teetotaler, and, in December, 1841, he was appointed president of the state temperance society. In 1849, he joined the sons of temperance, Butler division, No. 16, at Newberry. He was elected G. W. P. of the grand division of South Carolina, October, 1850; and in June, 1852, at the city of Richmond, Va., he was elected and installed M. W. P. of the sons of temperance, of North America. He attended, in 1853 and 1854, the annual meetings at Chicago, Ill., and St. John's, New Brunswick. Then, he surrendered his office to his successor, Samuel L. Telby, of St. John's. In the spring of 1834, the judge and his wife lost, by the scarlet fever, two of their lovely little girls. In 1837, he was elected president of the Newberry Baptist Bible society. To this office he was annually elected, and much good was accomplished by this society under his direction. He was elected president of the Bible board of the Baptist state convention in July, 1858, and again in 1859. He was elected president of the Newberry district agricultural society in 1839, and annually elected thereafter. The good accomplished by





Very truly & sincerely

Henry A. Murray,

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that society is known by the fact, that Newberry reclaimed her wasted fields and made more and better improvements in agriculture than any other district in the state. On the 5th of August, 1857, the crowning sorrow of their lives occurred to the judge and his wife. Then, their excellent daughter, Sarah Strother Harrington, the wife of Dr. Harrington, their only surviving child, was taken from them by death. They were consoled by the fact that she was a Christian, and that she has left seven representatives (four daughters and three sons). Judge O'Neill wrote and labored much for his fellow-men. He always believed where he could contribute even a mite to knowledge, education, temperance, religion and agriculture, it was his duty to make the effort.

HON. H. A. MEETZE,

present member of the South Carolina state senate, was born in Lexington county, S. C., in 1820. His father's christian name was John, and the maiden name of his mother was Anna Caughman, and both were natives of South Carolina. John was the son of John Y. Meetze, a Hessian by birth, who served the king of England in his prosecution of the war with the American colonies, but deserted from the English army at Charleston, and joined the army of Gen. Greene at Bacon's Bridge. After the close of the war, he settled in Lexington county, S. C., and, being a man of more than ordinary education and ability, began preaching in the Lutheran church—which profession he followed until the close of his life—and preached in different portions of the state but mostly in Lexington county. After the close of the war he was married to Miss Eva M. Gross, of his adopted county. There was born to this union four sons and four daughters. John Meetze, Jr., was educated in the German language at first, but afterward supplemented this by an English education. He began planting early in life and followed that and merchandising until his death. He was the father of four sons and two daughters who reached maturity. He took no active part in public affairs, but was an effective member of the church throughout his life. Hon. H. A. Meetze was educated in the schools of his county, and after completing his education he entered the office of B. F. Saxon, who was the commissioner of equity, as his assistant, and while there he began reading law. Mr. Saxon's death occurring the following year, Mr. Meetze was appointed to succeed him as principal. He was elected by the legislature the ensuing term, and held the office until it was abolished in 1868. Previous to this, however, he had completed the law course he was pursuing and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was not permitted to practice in the equity courts or hold any political office while holding the office of commissioner of equity, and did not commence active practice, as a matter of course, until after his office was abolished. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, Mr. Meetze enlisted in Gregg's regiment, and served six months during the service of that regiment on the coast, when it disbanded and he

returned home and organized several companies. He next entered Company K, of the Thirteenth South Carolina regiment, as a private, but was soon chosen quartermaster, serving in that capacity until 1863, when he was obliged to resign his commission on account of failing health. He then entered the tax department of the government, and there remained until the close of the war. At the surrender he resumed the duties of commissioner of equity, and, as before mentioned, held that office until it was abolished in 1868, following which he practiced law until his election to the legislature in 1872.

A sketch of Mr. Meetze's official career will be found in the following portion of a petition to the legislature by the people of Lexington county, asking his appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court: "In 1868, immediately after the reconstruction acts were passed, and when the tread of the soldier was heard in almost every town in the state, and when hope seemed to have departed from the bravest men, he summoned them to come to the rescue of their county, and by his untiring efforts the first election under the constitution was carried by the democrats for all the county offices. Also, largely through him the next election gave the county offices and the legislature to the democrats, and from that time until the present, Lexington has always stood foremost in the democratic ranks. In 1872, as soon as his political disabilities were removed by President Johnson, he was sent by the people to the house of representatives, where he served four years. In these, the darkest hours of our state's history, he stood, with a few others, manfully by his post, doing what he could for the people and the state. The first two years he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and practically filled the same position the two last, being second on the committee, and, the chairman being feeble, the main duty devolved on him. During these four years many eventful scenes transpired, in all the most important of which he was an active participant. Among these may be mentioned the attempt to impeach Judge Mackey, and the actual impeachment of Judge Moses, in which he was appointed by the house as one of the managers, and the impeachment of Cardozo. In the latter, he managed the impeachment, and had to meet in opposition the best legal talent of the state. While the impeachment failed, his work was so well and faithfully done that it gave the key to the fraudulent issue of a large portion of the state debt, and it afterward elucidated that matter, by which the state was relieved of about one and a quarter millions of this infamous debt. In addition to the above, Senator Meetze for twenty-eight years was master in equity for this county and discharged the high duties of that office to the satisfaction of the people, the bar and the bench. For forty-five years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in his county, in most of the important causes therein tried, and his legal ability is admitted by all. Of mature years, ripe judgment, clear and discriminating mind, broad views, and an innate love for justice, he fulfilled in an eminent degree all the requirements of his high positions." Mr. Meetze was married in 1845, and again in 1862. He



Wm. Lloyd Garrison

had one child by his first wife and four by his second, all of whom are living. He follows farming to some extent in Lexington county, and his social standing is of the highest in the state. He became a member of the Lutheran church in his youthful days and also a member of the mission board of United Synod of the south.

GEORGE S. BRYAN,

of Charleston, S. C., was born May 21, 1809, son of Jonathan Bryan, a Charleston merchant, and grandson of George Bryan, judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and delegate from Pennsylvania to the first colonial congress (1765). On his mother's side he came of the Scotch family of Lathams. He married Rebecca L. Dwight, of South Carolina, a descendant of Johnson and Broughton, colonial governors of South Carolina, and also a descendant of the Huguenot Marion. He was educated in Charleston and studied law in the office of the scholar and jurist Thomas S. Grimke, and always practiced his profession in that city. He was in public life an ardent Union man as early as the nullification crisis in South Carolina. For many years he was one of the leaders of the whig party in South Carolina, with Legare, and Petigru and others; and under the then famous signature of "Crawford," and in the councils of the whig party, he exerted a strong influence upon the political history of the period. He was the personal friend of Henry Clay and for years his constant correspondent, and enjoyed a familiar intercourse in Washington and throughout the south with the statesmen of the country.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he and Petigru and Perry were the chief anti-secession leaders in South Carolina. After the close of the war he was, by the people of the state, and by resolution, in 1866, of the first white legislature assembled in South Carolina after the war, recommended for the office of United States judge. And under the then existing policy at Washington of restoring the Federal civil government in the southern states through the aid of the conservative forces on the soil, he was, in April, 1866, nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate of the United States as judge of the United States for the district of South Carolina, a position which he filled for more than twenty years, and from which he resigned in September, 1886. At the outset of his judicial career he found the army of the United States in military occupation of the state. And he was the first Federal judge in the south to protect the right of trial by jury against the arbitrary power of martial law, and to assert the civil rule and the law of the open courts under the constitution of the United States by the writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the general of the army of the United States then in command at Charleston. And to enforce it he issued an attachment for contempt upon the disobedience by the military authority of the process of the court. This precipitated the contest in which his opinion and its salutary principle was finally affirmed by the supreme court of the

United States in *ex parte* Milligan, 4th Wallace, and by which the beneficent sway of the civil power was restored to the southern states, which until then had been, since the war, held as military districts under martial law.

In the grave question of the test oath for the bar of Charleston he first decided the principle, re-affirmed in *ex parte* Garland, 4 Wallace, by the United States supreme court, that brought back into the legal profession and before the courts of the United States the whole bar of the south, who by the application of the test oath were then sought to be excluded from the courts. And for a generation his judicial labors were given, with rare success and acceptability, both to the government of the United States and the people of his own state, to the restoration of public peace and tranquility. And his mind was constantly working upon the judicial, permanent and peaceful, solution of all the many and complicated leading questions that grew out of the upheavals of war and the new condition of the races in their economic and legal relations. On these questions his decisions were always fearless and faithful, and their results are written in history. In these labors he enjoyed the warm friendship and personal confidence of Chief-Justice Chase and Chief-Justice Waite, both of whom, as presiding judges, sat with him in the circuit court of the United States for South Carolina, during his official life.

HON. LAWRENCE MASSILLON KEITT

was born in Orangeburg district (now county), S. C., October 4, 1824, and died in Richmond, Va., June 4, 1864. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He served in the state legislature in 1848, and was chosen to congress in 1852 as a state's rights democrat, and served until his withdrawal in December, 1860, to become a delegate to the secession convention of South Carolina. He was a member of the provisional Confederate congress at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, and was conspicuous in forming the provisional and permanent constitutions of the Confederacy. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army as colonel of the Twentieth South Carolina volunteers, and was mortally wounded, while at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Cold Harbor, and died in Richmond the next day.

JOHN J. HEMPHILL

is the present member of congress from the Fifth district of South Carolina, composed of the counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, York, the townships of White Plains and Limestone Springs, in the county of Spartanburg, and the townships of Gowdeysville and Draytonville in the county of Union. He was born at Chester, August 25, 1819, and has always resided in his native town, where he attended school until 1860, when he entered the South Carolina university, from which he was graduated in 1869; he then began



Wm. Hampton
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the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1870, and began practice the first of January following. He was nominated by the democrats for the state legislature in 1874, but failed of election, and in 1876, he was re-nominated by the same party, was elected, and re-elected in 1878, and in 1880. He was elected also to the forty-eight, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second congresses, receiving at the last election 9,432 votes against 1,321 votes for G. G. Alexander, republican, and 75 votes scattering.

WADE HAMPTON,

the third in his family bearing that name, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1818, graduated from the University of South Carolina, and afterward studied law, but with no intention of practicing. He served in the South Carolina legislature in early life, but the greater portion of his time was devoted to his plantation interests in South Carolina and Mississippi, and to the pursuits of a gentleman. When the Civil war opened he entered the military service of his state as a private, but soon raised a command of infantry, artillery and cavalry, which was known as Hampton's legion and which achieved great distinction. At Bull Run 600 of his infantry held for some time the Warrenton road against Keyes's corps and were sustaining Bee when Jackson came to their aid. In the peninsula campaign they were again distinguished and at Seven Pines lost half their number and Hampton himself received a painful wound in the foot. Soon after, he was made brigadier-general of cavalry and assigned to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command. He was frequently selected for detached service, in which he was uncommonly successful. In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-63, he took a very active part and at Gettysburg was thrice wounded. It is stated that twenty-one out of twenty-three field officers, and more than half the men of Hampton's command were killed or wounded in this battle. August 3, 1863, Hampton was made a major-general. In 1864, after several days' fighting, he gave Sheridan a check at Trevillians' station, which broke up a plan of campaign which included a junction with Hunter, and the capture of Lynchburg. In twenty-three days he captured over 3,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material, with a loss of 719 men. He was made commander of Lee's cavalry in August, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September struck the rear of the Federal army, at City Point, bringing away 400 prisoners and 2,486 beeves. Soon afterward, in another action, he captured 500 prisoners. In one of these attacks he lost his son. Hampton was then placed in command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's cavalry and did good service in retarding the advance of Sherman. After the close of the war he engaged in cotton planting, but was not successful. He accepted all the legitimate consequences of defeat, and during the reconstruction period his conciliatory policy found but little favor for some time, yet, in 1876, he was nominated for governor against Daniel H. Chamberlain, and was elected. In 1878 he lost a leg by an ac-

cident, and while his life was despaired of he was elected to the United States senate as a democrat. Gen. Hampton first married, in early life, Margaret Preston, daughter of Gen. Francis Preston, and on her death took for his second wife a daughter of Senator George McDuffie.

REV. JAMES FULLERTON.

The reverend gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this brief sketch, was born in county Derry, Ireland, May 31, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Mary (McGlade) Fullerton, highly respected citizens of the county named. The marriage of this couple took place in 1825, and to the union were born five robust and intelligent children in the following order: Neil, Ellen, Patrick, James and Robert, the last named being the pastor of the cathedral at Mobile, Ala. The father of these children, Robert Fullerton, was born in county Derry in 1804, and there died in 1870. His widow found rest in 1876, and was deeply mourned by her family and neighbors. James Fullerton received his early education in Belfast, Ireland, and in 1866 came to America and entered St. Vincent's college at Latrobe, Penn., where he finished his theological education. He was ordained a priest in Charleston, S. C., April 16, 1871, by Bishop Lynch, and acted as assistant to the bishop in Charleston cathedral until February 22, 1872, when he was sent to Columbia, S. C., where he has since served as pastor of St. Peter's church. He has served his church and his flock most faithfully, and his parish is in a most flourishing condition, the people acting in cordial sympathy with their pastor.

WILLIAM HENRY TRESPOTT.

This famous diplomat was born in Charleston, S. C., November 10, 1822. He graduated from the College of Charleston in 1840, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Beside practicing law, he was also engaged in planting on one of the sea islands near Beaufort. He early entered into politics, and in December, 1852, became United States secretary of legation at London, and assistant secretary of state in 1860, but resigned the latter office on the secession of South Carolina from the Union. He was elected to the legislature in 1862, 1864 and 1866, and during that period was on the staff of Gen. Roswell S. Ripley, and was afterward a member of the executive council. He also assisted James I. Pettigru in preparing the code of laws for the state. At the close of the Civil war he was sent to Washington to represent his state on certain questions under the reconstruction acts. In June, 1877, he was appointed counsel for the United States, on the fishery commission, at Halifax, N. S., and later was one of the plenipotentiaries to China, to revise the treaties, in April, 1880; and in February, 1881, he was appointed by Secretary Evarts to continue and conclude the negotiations with the Columbian minister and the protocol, in reference to the rights of the United

States on the Isthmus of Panama. He was appointed special envoy to the belligerents in South America (Peru, Chili and Bolivia), in November, 1881, and plenipotentiary with Gen. Grant to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico, in August, 1882. He is now the agent of South Carolina at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of direct tax questions, and is also practicing law. He is the author of "Thoughts on the foreign policy of the United States;" "Diplomacy of the Revolution;" "Letter to Andrew P. Butler, on the diplomatic system of the United States;" "An American view of the eastern question;" "Diplomatic history of the administrations of Washington and Adams," and various addresses of much merit.

WILLIAM BARRON FEWELL, M. D.,

a descendant of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of South Carolina, and who for more than forty years was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in York county, was born near the town of Ebenezer, York county, S. C., on the 1st of August, 1828. His ancestors were among the early settlers of York county, and were prominently identified with its development. His father, the late Alexander Fewell, was a leading planter, and a man of much ability, and of unswerving integrity. His wife was Margaret (Barron) Fewell, a lady of honorable connections, and of rare refinement and culture. William Barron Fewell was given a liberal classical education under the direction of the late Rev. R. E. Bishop, a scholar of eminence in that day. He was graduated from the South Carolina medical college, at Charleston, in 1849, and soon after began active practice at Ebenezer. In 1853 he was most happily married to Miss Agnes Alexander, a daughter of Robert D. Alexander, Esq., of Mecklenburg county, N. C. The latter gentleman came of an old American family, and his immediate kinsmen were active and valiant in the patriot army of 1776. His grandfather was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg resolutions. The children of this marriage are: Abigail, Alexander, S. C. Fewell, M. D.; W. Brevard, Sadie and Lottie B. The family are valued communicants of the Presbyterian church, and occupy a high social position in the community. As a physician Dr. Fewell won for himself widespread renown as a practitioner of great skill. A short time since he retired from the active practice of his profession and withdrew to his plantation, which he has carried on in connection with his professional duties for many years. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor, and also of the farmers' alliance.

SAMUEL DIBBLE, M. C.,

of Orangeburg, was born at Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1837, and received his early education in his native city, and at Bethel, Conn., and his academic education at the high school of Charleston; he entered the college of Charleston in 1853, and afterward Wofford

college, Spartanburg, S. C., where he graduated in 1856; he then engaged in teaching; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and commenced practice at Orangeburg. At the beginning of the late Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Confederate army, and served till its close in the First and Twenty-fifth regiments of South Carolina volunteers, attaining the rank of first lieutenant. Returning to Orangeburg he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1877 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature; in 1878 he was elected a trustee of the University of South Carolina, and was chairman of the executive committee of the South Carolina agricultural college and mechanics' institute for colored students (a branch of the state university.) He was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket of the same year. He was elected to and took his seat in the forty-seventh congress as a democrat (filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of M. P. O'Connor), but Mr. O'Connor's claim to an election having been successfully contested, Mr. Dibble lost his seat in consequence. He was, however, re-elected to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fifty and fifty-first congresses, at the last election receiving 8,540 votes against 1,296 votes for Samuel W. McKinlay, republican, and nineteen scattering.

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